

**A TOPOGRAPHICAL
DICTIONARY OF
IRELAND:
COMPRISING THE
SEVERAL...**

Samuel Lewis



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A

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

I R E L A N D,

COMPRISING THE

SEVERAL COUNTIES; CITIES; BOROUGHES; CORPORATE, MARKET, AND POST TOWNS;
PARISHES; AND PRINCIPAL VILLAGES;

WITH

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTIONS :

AND EMBELLISHED WITH

ENGRAVINGS OF THE ARMS OF THE CITIES, BISHOPRICS, CORPORATE TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES;
AND OF THE SEALS OF THE SEVERAL MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

BY SAMUEL LEWIS.

Second Edition.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

FROM ABBEY TO JULIANSTOWN.

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M.DCCC.XLIX.

P R E F A C E.

“THE publication of similar Works on ENGLAND and WALES, forming portions of a great national undertaking intended to embrace TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARIES of ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND, had in but a slight measure prepared the Proprietors for the difficulties which they have encountered in their recent Survey of IRELAND. The numerous County Histories, and local descriptions of Cities, Towns, and Districts of England and Wales, rendered the publication of their former Works, in comparison with the present, an easy task. The extreme paucity of such Works, in relation to Ireland, imposed the necessity of greater assiduity in the personal survey, and proportionately increased the expense. But if the labour was thus augmented, the generous encouragement the Proprietors received animated them to a continuance of their exertions, and enabled them to bring this portion of the undertaking to a close. To distinguish all to whom they are indebted for assistance in affording local information and facilitating their researches, would present a record of the names of nearly all the most intelligent Resident Gentlemen in Ireland: this fact, therefore, must be admitted as an apology for expressing, in a general acknowledgment, their gratitude for such disinterested services. They can with confidence assure their numerous Subscribers, that, in the discharge of their arduous duties, they have unremittingly endeavoured to present every fact of importance tending to illustrate the local history, or convey useful information respecting the present state of Ireland: fabulous tales and improbable traditions have generally been omitted; the chief aim being to give, in a condensed form, a faithful and impartial description of each place.” * * *

“The unsettled orthography of names rendered it somewhat difficult to select a standard of arrangement calculated to afford facility of reference. That mode of spelling was therefore adopted which, after careful examination and inquiry, appeared to be sanctioned by general

usage; and where a name was found to be spelt in two or more ways, a reference has been given from one to the other. On this head, two points may require explanation, as a guide to reference:—The final *l* in the prefix *Kill* has been dropped when followed by a consonant, and retained when followed by a vowel. The ultimate of the prefix *Bally* (a corruption of *Baile*) is written variously, the letter *i* being sometimes substituted for *y*, but the latter is by far the more general; in respect to names compounded of this term, the non-discovery of a place under the head *Bally* will lead to the inference that it is given as *Balli*.

“It is necessary to state that all distances are given in Irish miles; glebes, and every other extent of lands, except when otherwise expressed, in Irish plantation acres: grants and sums of money, unless the standard be specified, may be generally regulated, as regards their amount, by the period to which they refer, in its relation to the year 1826, when the assimilation of the currency took place.”

These remarks formed part of the Preface to the First Edition of the DICTIONARY of IRELAND. In publishing a SECOND EDITION, the Proprietors have to observe that, as one means of increasing the value of the Work, they forwarded all the articles in it to the Clergy and other Resident Gentlemen in the Country, for correction, just before putting the New Edition to press: the mass of valuable information thus obtained, added to that derived from other sources, has, it is hoped, rendered the Work still more worthy of Public favour. The changes lately caused by the Church Temporalities' Act with respect to Bishoprics and Livings, and by the Municipal Corporations' Act with respect to Boroughs, have been recorded; the Tithe Compositions detailed in the former Edition have, in the present, been converted into Rent-charges; the Poor-law Union in which each place is situated, will be found stated in the headings of the articles; the areas of Parishes have been corrected, where necessary; and the population, according to the last Census, inserted throughout. Numerous Parliamentary Returns, also, have been consulted, affording much Statistical matter for the more important articles; and other improvements have been effected which it is impossible, and, even if possible, it would be tedious, to enumerate.

It may be well to inform the English Reader that, in IRELAND, though several dioceses have in many instances been united into one Bishopric, it is usual to speak of the dioceses as still distinct, as they are, indeed, in certain respects; thus, in the article on Belfast, the Living is stated to be in the diocese of Connor, though under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore.

Three Tables, rendered necessary by the plan of the Book, are annexed.

IRISH MONEY CONVERTED INTO BRITISH.

IRISH.	BRITISH.	IRISH.	BRITISH.	IRISH.	BRITISH.	IRISH.	BRITISH.
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IRISH ACRES CONVERTED INTO BRITISH.

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TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

IRELAND.

ABBE

ABBEY, a parish, in the poor-law union of ENNISTYMON, barony of BURREN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with the post-village of New Quay, 1442 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the road from Galway to Ennistymon, and on the shores of the harbour of New Quay or Murticlough, at one time called Burren, in the bay of Galway, derives its name from an ancient Cistercian abbey founded here, either by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, in 1194, or by his son Donough Carbrae O'Brien, in the year 1200. This establishment, designated the abbey of Corcomroe, *Corcomruadh*, or *De Petra fertilis*, and called also Glanamagb, or "the Glen of the Monks," is said to have been a sumptuous edifice, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and dependent on or connected with the abbey of Suire, or Innislaunaght, in the county of Tipperary. It was afterwards made subject to the celebrated abbey of Furness, in Lancashire, and had a cell annexed to it in Kilsahany, in the adjoining barony of Corcomroe. The remains are extensive, forming an interesting object as seen from the road, and presenting evident traces of former splendour: a fine pointed arch, still tolerably perfect, is particularly admired for the beauty of its proportions; and there are some remains of the tomb of the King of Thomond, who was killed in a battle near this place, in 1267.

The PARISH extends along the southern shore of the bay, on the confines of the county of Galway, and comprises 4714½ statute acres. The greater portion is under tillage; the land along the coast produces good crops of wheat and potatoes, but that in the interior is hilly and unproductive, adapted only for grazing sheep. The system of agriculture has been greatly improved through the exertions of Burton Bindon, Esq., and Messrs. Hynes and Moran. The bed of the entire soil, and also the hills, are one uninterrupted mass of limestone; and two quarries, close to the village of Murticlough, are resorted to for stone for building: sea manure is found in abundance on the shore. The small port of New Quay, or Deepharbour, is situated about a quarter of a mile to the north of the village of Murticlough; a constant intercourse is kept up with Galway, on the opposite side of the bay, and a considerable trade

ABBE

in corn is carried on. The port affords great facilities for commerce, as vessels of large burthen can approach at any time of the tide. The coast is well adapted for bathing. The oyster bed called the Red Bank, to the east of Murticlough, and said to be one of the most extensive on the Irish coast, was established some years since by Mr. Bindon, and is now in great celebrity; it is stocked with young oysters, chiefly from Connemara, and more than 150 persons, chiefly women and children, are regularly employed. A tolerable trade is also carried on in sea-weed with the farmers of the interior, which has greatly increased since the construction of the line of road leading from the confines of the county of Galway into the interior and along the coast of the county of Clare. The harbour of New Quay is one of the several inlets of the bay of Galway; it lies to the south of Aughnish Point, and extends four miles up to Curranroe Bridge. The late Fishery Board built a small quay in the narrow part of the channel, at the village of New Quay (so called from the construction of this quay, about twenty years since), a little to the east of an older one, of which there are still some remains: vessels of 100 tons can come close up to it and deliver their cargoes. A court is held at Curranroe, or Curranrue, by a stipendiary and one or more resident magistrates, about once in six weeks, for the recovery of small debts: at New Quay is a constabulary police station.

Abbey is in the diocese of Kilfenora, and is a rectory, partly without provision for cure of souls: the tithes, with the exception of those of the townlands of Aughnish, Finvarra, Behagh, and Kilmacrane, which are annexed to the parish of Kilcorney, are impropriate in Piersce Creagh, Esq., and the rent-charge is £90. In the Roman Catholic divisions Abbey is the head of a district comprising also the parish of Oughtmanna; the chapel is situated in the village of Behagh. About half a mile to the west of Corcomroe, is an interesting ruin, built of huge wedge-formed stones, laid with the thin edge towards the thick, so as to present an exact oblong, or nearly so. On the summit of Rosala mountain is a well, dedicated to St. Patrick, springing from the solid rock, and producing water of the purest quality, supposed to be efficacious in the cure of sore eyes, head-ache, &c.: a

lower spring is conveyed by pipes to the road side at the foot of the mountain.—See MURTICLOUGH.

ABBEY, a village, in that part of the parish of INBILONNAGH which is in the barony of IPFA and OFFA EAST, union of CLONMEL, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Clonmel; containing 998 inhabitants. It is situated on the roads leading to Ardinnan and to the river Suir: nearly adjoining are an extensive distillery, and Marfield, the seat of the principal proprietor of Clonmel.

ABBEYDORNEY, a village, in the parish of O'DORNEY, union of LISTOWEL, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.E.) from Tralee; containing 418 inhabitants. This place, which is situated at the intersection of the old and new roads from Tralee to Listowel, takes its name from the ancient abbey of Kirie Eleyson, or O'Dorney, founded here in 1154 by some person unknown, for Cistercian monks, who were brought from the abbey of Magio, in the county of Limerick; the abbot was a lord in parliament. The remains of it are still to be seen a little to the north of the village, but they retain few vestiges of its original character. The village, which consists mostly of thatched houses, is a constabulary police station; and a manorial court is held occasionally. The Roman Catholic parochial chapel, built here in 1826, at an expense of £600, is a spacious edifice fronted with stone, in the later English style, and embellished with a fine altar-piece and painting. Near the village is a flour-mill.—See O'DORNEY.

ABBEYFEALE, a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE, barony of GLENQUIN, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Newcastle, on the mail-coach road from Limerick to Tralee; containing 5492 inhabitants, of whom 699 are in the village. This place obviously derives its name from a Cistercian abbey founded here, in 1188, by Brien O'Brien, and from its situation on the river Feale: the abbey, in 1209, became a cell to that of Monasternanagh, or Nenagh, in the barony of Publicbrien. The village, situated in a wild mountainous district, was once almost inaccessible; but since the construction of some new lines of road great alterations have taken place, much improvement in the condition of the people has resulted from the facilities thus afforded of taking their little produce to market, and the inhabitants are now industriously and profitably employed. Here are an hotel, and some respectable houses; but the greater number are thatched cabins. The village has a receiving-house in connexion with the post-offices of Tralee, Killarney, and Newcastle; and is a constabulary police station. Fairs are held on the 29th of June and Sept. 24th, chiefly for cattle, sheep, and pigs; and also on the first Tuesday in each month. The PARISH comprises 18,150 statute acres, of which 1620 are arable, 12,800 pasture, and above 3700 waste land and bog: a considerable portion of the waste, however, is gradually being brought into cultivation, and the system of agriculture is steadily improving. From long previous neglect, the lands in many parts have become marshy and cold, and in some places are covered to the depth of several feet with a loose turbary, which, in the total absence of timber, affords excellent fuel, and of which great quantities are sent to Newcastle, whence limestone is brought in return and burnt with coal of indifferent quality procured

here for that purpose only. The farms have generally large dairies, and a considerable quantity of butter is forwarded to Cork and Limerick. On the great line of road from Limerick to Tralee is Wellesley bridge, a handsome structure, about two miles to the west of the village; and to the east is Goulburn bridge. The new road leading through the heart of the mountains from Abbeyfeale to Glín, a distance of 12 miles, was opened after the spring assizes of 1836, previously to which there was scarcely any possibility of access to this secluded district, which for that reason was, in the year 1822, selected as their head-quarters by the Rockites, who dated their proclamations "From our camp at Abbeyfeale." The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is inappropriate in Richard Ellis and Thomas G. Bateman, Esqrs. The tithe rent-charge is £240, payable to the impropritors; the clerical duties are performed by the curate of an adjoining parish, who is paid by subscription, aided by the Additional Curates' Fund Society. The church, a small edifice in the early English style, with a lofty square tower, was erected near the village in 1812, the late Board of First Fruits giving £800. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the old chapel, situated in the village, was erected on the site of the ancient monastery, a small portion of which was incorporated with it. A new chapel was built in 1846, on a site given by R. Ellis, Esq. On the bank of the river, a mile from the village, are the ruins of Purt, or Portenard, Castle, built by a branch of the Geraldine family, to command the pass of the Feale; it is strongly built, and occupies a bold situation. Four fairs are held at this place respectively on the 2nd May, 18th July, 13th Oct., and 15th December.

ABBEYGORMAGAN, a parish, in the union of BALLINASLOE, partly in the barony of LEITRIM, but chiefly in that of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Eyrecount, on the road to Loughrea; containing 2930 inhabitants. This place, called also *Monaster O'Gormagan*, or *de Via Nova*, derives its name from a monastery founded here for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, by O'Gormagan, head of that sept: at the dissolution the monastery was granted by Henry VIII. to Ulick, first Earl of Clanricarde. The parish comprises 11,757½ statute acres, of which about one-third is arable. It is in the diocese of Clonfert; the rectory is partly appropriate to the see, the deanery, and the archdeaconry, and to the prebends of Fenore, Kilquaine and Kilteskil, in the cathedral church of St. Brandon, Clonfert, and partly united with the vicarage, which forms a portion of the union of Kiltormer. The tithe rent-charge is £164, of which £81 are payable to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions Abbeygormagan is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Killoran, in which there is a chapel: that for this parish is situated at Mullagh.

ABBEY-JERPOINT, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Thomastown; containing 375 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Nore, and derives its name from

an abbey established here, in 1180, by Donogh O'Donoghoe, King of Ossory, for monks of the Cistercian order, whom he removed from a distant part of Ossory. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and was amply endowed by the royal founder, who was interred here in 1185; its possessions were subsequently confirmed by John, Lord of Ireland. In 1202, Felix O'Dullany, Bishop of Ossory, was interred here: at his tomb many miracles are said to have been wrought; and the abbey became a favorite site of sepulture with all the great families in the surrounding country. The abbot was a lord in parliament, but in 1395 obtained exemption from attendance, on the plea that his house was subject to the abbey of Baltinglass, the abbot of which performed the parliamentary duties. The abbey continued to flourish till its dissolution in the 31st of Henry VIII., when it was surrendered into the king's hands by Oliver Grace, the last abbot; and its possessions were subsequently granted by Philip and Mary to James, Earl of Ormonde, and his heirs male, to be held in *capite* at an annual rent of £49. 3. 9. The ruins are very extensive, and display some fine specimens of the later Norman passing into the early English style of architecture, but are rapidly falling to decay; the most perfect portion is a well-proportioned square embattled tower. The parish comprises 1008 statute acres. It is in the diocese of Ossory, and is a vicarage and one of the several denominations, or reputed parishes, that constitute the union of Burchurch: the tithe rent-charge is £52. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is part of the district of Thomastown.

ABBEYKNOCKMOY, a parish, in the union of TUAM, partly in the barony of CLARE, but chiefly in that of TYAGUIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7 miles (S. E.) from Tuam, on the road from Newtownbellew to Galway; containing 2866 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the abbey of Knockmoy, called by some writers *Cnoc Muga*, signifying in the Irish language "the Hill of Slaughter," and by others *Monasterium de Colle Victorie*. It was founded in 1189, by Cathol O'Connor, surnamed Croove-Dearg, or "the Red Hand." King of Connaught, in fulfilment of a vow made by him previously to a battle with the English forces under Almeric de St. Lawrence, in which he obtained the victory; and was occupied by Cistercian monks from the abbey of Boyle. In 1620, its site and extensive possessions were granted by James I. to Valentine Blake, Esq.; they are now the property of Francis Blake Forster, Esq., of Ashfield. The parish comprises 12,386½ statute acres, of which about 500 are bog. Near the summit of Knockroe hill is a subterraneous river, or stream, which, by an opening being made, now supplies the neighborhood with water: near the top of this hill, also, are several limestone caverns. There are large flour and oatmeal mills, called the Moyne mills. Moyne, a handsome mansion, is pleasantly situated in a fine demesne. Fairs are held on June 24th, Aug. 21st, and Nov. 1st. There is a constabulary police station at Brooklodge; and petty sessions are held at Dereen. The parish is in the diocese of Tuam, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Kilereran: the tithe rent-charge is £165. In the Roman Catholic divisions Abbeyknockmoy is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Monivae, and containing a chapel in each, situated at Abbey and Rye Hill; the former is a neat edifice with a steeple, recently

erected on an eminence. There are some very interesting remains of the ancient abbey, which show it to have been extensive in its dimensions and elegant in its design: several capitals of pillars, beautifully sculptured, lie scattered about the churchyard; the chancel is vaulted with stone, and on the north wall is the tomb of the founder, ornamented with some rude paintings in fresco, which, from inscriptions on the walls, still legible, appear to be the work of the 13th century; they are partly defaced, and are rapidly going to decay.

ABBEYLARAGH, a parish, in the union and barony of GRANARD, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (S. E.) from Granard, and 6½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Castlepollard, on the road from Granard to Dublin; containing 3084 inhabitants, of which number 194 are in the village. The monastery of Lerha, at this place, is said to have been founded by St. Patrick, who appointed St. Gnasacht its first abbot. It was refounded for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, in 1205, by Lord Richard Tuit, who settled in this part soon after the first invasion of Ireland by the English, and, being killed by the fall of a tower at Athlone, was interred here in 1211. The parish is divided into two nearly equal parts by that of Granard, which intersects it from north to south: the eastern division is situated on Lough Kein-aile, and the western on Lough Gownagh; both together comprise 9150 statute acres. The lands are chiefly under tillage; the principal crops are wheat and oats; and there are large tracts of bog, and abundance of limestone. Among the gentlemen's seats are, Ferns-boro', situated in a finely planted demesne; and Kilrea, pleasantly seated on Lough Gownagh. The village, in 1841, contained 28 houses: here is a station of the constabulary police. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Westmeath and Messrs. Armstrong. The tithe rent-charge is £195, of which £82 are payable to the marquess, £34 to Messrs. Armstrong, and £79 to the vicar. The church, a neat plain edifice, was erected in 1839, and has accommodation for 100 persons; the cost, £554, was defrayed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Divine service is also performed twice in the week in two school-houses, respectively situated at the extremities of the parish. There are four acres of glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions, the western portion of Abbeylaragh is included in the union or district of Columbkil, and to the eastern is united the northern part of the parish of Granard; the chapel in the village is a large and well-built edifice. Of the ancient monastery, a fine arch supporting one side of the conventual church, several smaller arches (all of which, except one, are blocked up), and a winding staircase still entire, are the only remaining portions.

ABBEYLEIX, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of FASSADING, county of KILKENNY, and partly in the baronies of MARYBOROUGH-WEST and CLARMAILLAGH, but chiefly in that of CULLINAGH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (S. E.) from Maryborough, and 47½ miles (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 6719 inhabitants, of whom 1021 are in the town. This place, called also *Cloynke Leix*, or *De Lege Dei*,

was the site of a monastery founded about the year 600, and refounded, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, in 1183, by Conogher or Corcheager O'More, who placed in it monks of the Cistercian order from Baltinglass, in the county of Wicklow, and was himself interred within its precincts. The town adjoining it, which took its name from the abbey, gradually rose to be the principal place in the territory of Leix, now Queen's county. In the 5th of Elizabeth, the abbey and some of its possessions were granted to Thomas, Earl of Ormonde; and the lands now form part of the estate of Viscount De Vesce. The town is situated on the mail road from Dublin, through Athy, to Cashel, and contains 131 houses: the late Lord De Vesce caused the old town to be entirely razed, and laid out the present on a more eligible site. There are two woollen manufactories; a large worsted mill and factory has been recently established near the town, for combing, weaving, and spinning yarn; and on the river Nore, which passes in the vicinity, is a boulding-mill. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on Jan. 26th, March 17th, May 5th, July 20th, Sept. 20th, and Nov. 4th. The market-house is a good building, erected by Lord De Vesce in 1836. Quarter-sessions are held in the town in June and December, and petty-sessions every Saturday; a court is also held by the seneschal of the manor; and here is a chief constabulary police station. The sessions-house is a commodious building, and there is a small well-regulated bridewell.

The parish comprises 13,545 statute acres, of which 12,845½ are in the Queen's county: there are about 400 acres of bog, and 300 of woodland; the soil is in general light and sandy, and the system of agriculture is improving. Limestone of very good quality abounds, and is quarried for building, and for burning into lime; there is also a white-freestone quarry, and excellent potters'-clay is found here. Near the town is Abbey Leix, the residence of Viscount De Vesce, a spacious mansion, pleasantly situated in a demesne of about 1135 statute acres, embellished with thriving plantations and with timber of stately growth. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of Viscount De Vesce, who is impropriator of the rectory. The tithe rent-charge is £380, 16s., of which £253, 17s. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church was built in 1830, at a cost of £2215, a loan from the late Board of First Fruits; and is a very handsome building, with a vaulted roof and an elegant spire: the old church, close to Lord De Vesce's mansion, is used only during summer evenings. The glebe-house was built in 1810, the Board contributing £400; the glebe comprises 5 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is partly in the diocese of Ossory, but chiefly in that of Leighlin; the Ossory portion being in the union or district of Ballyragget, and the other forming the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Ballyroan, and containing two chapels: that in Abbey-leix is a spacious structure, with a good school-house attached. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. An almshouse for poor widows is maintained by Lady De Vesce; and there are a dispensary, an infirmary, a savings' bank, and loan and clothing funds. The workhouse for the union, occupying a site of 5½ acres held at a rent of £6. 12. 8., was completed in 1842, at an expense of £5850, and is constructed for

500 paupers. The tomb of Malachi O'More, with an inscription, is in the gardens of Lord De Vesce, near the site of the old abbey. At Clonking are the remains of the ancient parish church; near the town are vestiges of a Danish fort, and in the parish are several raths.

ABBEYMAHON, a parish, in the union of Bandon, barony of IMANE and BARRYROE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Timoleague; containing 3261 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the north-west side of Courtmacsherry bay, on the south coast. It formerly constituted part of the parish of Lisleel, from which it was separated on the erection of an abbey by some Cistercian monks; the abbey stood close to the shore, and was endowed by Lord Barry with 18 ploughlands, but was not entirely completed at the general suppression of monasteries, when its possessions were granted to the Boyle family. The parish comprises 4482 statute acres: there is a considerable extent of bog, which supplies plenty of fuel. The ordinary mannares are the sand and sea-wrack afforded by the shore of the bay, in collecting which, during the season, numerous persons find employment. The living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Earl of Shannon, in whom the rectory is wholly impropriate, and who allows the curate £50 per annum. Divine service is performed in a private house licensed by the bishop. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district comprising also Lisleel, Kilsillagh, and Donoghmore, and containing chapels at Abbeymahon and Lisleel. The ruins of the abbey consist of the walls of the church, and a square tower mantled with ivy.

ABBEYSHRULE, or ABBEYSHRUEL, a parish, in the union of LONGFORD, barony of SHRULE, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Colchill, on the road from Longford to Moyrore; containing 1283 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Inney, which divides it into two parts, connected by a stone bridge of ten arches. It derives its name from the monastery of Shrowl, or Shruel, founded here prior to the tenth century, and refounded for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, by O'Ferrall, who completed it, according to Sir James Ware's conjecture, about the year 1150 or 1152. The monastery subsisted till the dissolution, when it was granted to James, Earl of Roscommon; and in 1569 it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Robert Dillon, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. In the village is a large flour-mill; also a station of the constabulary police; and some good houses have been recently built on the townland of Abbeyshrule. A fair is held on the first Wednesday after Trinity. The Royal Canal passes through, and at a short distance is carried over the Inney by a handsome aqueduct. The parish comprises 2340½ statute acres, a portion of which is bog, but scarcely sufficient to supply the inhabitants with fuel: on the confines of the county is a quarry of black stone. It is in the diocese of Ardagh, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Tashinny: the tithe rent-charge is £65, 15s. In the Roman Catholic divisions Abbeyshrule is part of the district of Carrickedmond, or Teighshinod; the chapel is situated in the village. Some remains of the ancient abbey yet exist; and there is a large square tower, to which is attached an extensive cemetery.

ABBEYSIDE, a village, and suburb of the borough of DUNGARVAN, in the union of DUNGARVAN, barony of DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER; containing 1859 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the remains of an ancient abbey, which is described in the article on DUNGARVAN; it is situated on an inlet of the bay, and is included within the electoral boundary of the borough. The Roman Catholic chapel for the district of East DUNGARVAN is situated here.

ABBEYSLUNAGH.—See INNISLONNAGH.

ABBEYSTRAND, a village, in the parish of TULLAGH, union of SKIBBEREEN, Eastern division of the barony of WEST CARBERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 164 inhabitants. It is situated on the southern coast, upon the western side of Baltimore harbour.

ABBEYSTREWRY, a parish, in the union of SKIBBEREEN, Eastern division of the barony of WEST CARBERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with part of the market and post town of Skibbereen, 6225 inhabitants. This parish is near the southern coast, on the road from Cork to Baltimore, and is intersected by the river Ilen. It contains 9396 statute acres; and is said to derive its name from a religious house, the ruins of which are situated close to the northern bank of the Ilen, one mile west from Skibbereen, but of the origin of which no particulars are on record. About one-third of the land is waste or bog, the former consisting of rocky elevations which in some parts afford tolerable pasturage; the bog is only of small extent, and peat is becoming somewhat scarce. Generally the system of agriculture is not much improved: the heavy old wooden plough is still used. The substratum is entirely of the schistus formation: there are quarries of excellent slate at Derrygoole, but not much worked; and throughout the parish is found clay-slate for building, and repairing the roads. There are numerous large and handsome residences. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of J. S. Townsend, Esq., the impropriator of the rectory: the tithe rent-charge is £485, of which £184. 12. are payable to the impropriator, £18. 9. to the vicar (under an appropriation grant of Richard, Earl of Shannon), and the remainder to the lessees of the impropriator. The church, situated in the town of Skibbereen, is a large edifice in the early English style of architecture, with a lofty square tower at the east end: it was built on a new site in 1827, at an expense of £1200, of which £900 were given by the late Board of First Fruits; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £180 for its repair. The glebe-house, near the town, was built in 1824, by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the same Board, on a glebe of fifteen acres purchased by the Board and subject to a rent of £13. 7. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is united to Creagh and Tullagh, under the denomination of the union of Skibbereen: the chapel in that town is a spacious and handsome structure in the Grecian style, with an elegant altar; there is also a chapel in the parish of Tullagh.

—See SKIBBEREEN.

ABINGTON, a parish, in the union of LIMERICK, partly in the barony of OWNEY-ARRA, county of TIPPERARY, and partly in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, but

chiefly in that of OWNEY-BEG, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (E. by S.) from the city of Limerick; containing 8314 inhabitants. This place, anciently called Wothney or Woney, attained considerable importance at a very early period, and was celebrated for a Cistercian abbey founded, according to some, in 1189, and to others, in 1205, and provided with monks from the abbey of Savignac, in France, by Theobald Fitz-Walter, Lord of Carrick, and ancestor of the Butlers, earls of Ormonde, who was interred here in 1206. To this abbey King John made extensive grants of land in the kingdom of Limerick, with the advowsons of several parishes; and the abbot sat as a spiritual peer in the Irish house of lords. The abbey, with all its possessions, was granted by Elizabeth, in the 5th year of her reign, to Capt. Walshe, who erected a handsome house near the ancient buildings; but in the war of 1641 these estates were forfeited to the crown. Some small fragments of the abbey remain, situated near the present church; and also portions of the mansion of the Walshe family; but neither are adequate to afford any idea of their original character. The PARISH comprises about 30,400 statute acres, of which 10,984 are in the county of Tipperary, and the remainder in the county of Limerick. Towards its north-eastern boundary it includes a large portion of the Sliabh Phelim mountains, which rise to a considerable height, and in many parts afford pasturage for numerous herds of young cattle and for flocks of sheep. The fields are generally well fenced, and the lands in a good state of cultivation. There are some excellent meadows, mostly attached to the dairy farms; and the farm-houses are comfortable and of neat appearance. Fairs are held on May 29th and Aug. 31st; besides which, there are fairs at Murroe on April 29th and Oct. 27th. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Tuesday; and here is a station of the constabulary police. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Emly, with the rectory and vicarage of Tnough united by act of council in 1776, together forming the union of Abington, in the patronage of the Bishop of Cashel: the tithe rent-charge of Abington is £187. 10., and that of the entire benefice £675. The church is a neat small edifice, without tower or spire. The glebe-house, situated on a glebe of 20 acres, was built in 1804, at an expense of £1700. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising also Clonkeen and a small portion of Doonee. The chapel at Murroe is a large and handsome edifice, built in 1811, and enlarged in 1836: there is an old chapel at Borroe.

ACHILL, a parish, in the union of WESTPORT, barony of BURRISHOOLE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 14 miles (W.) from Newport-Mayo; containing 6392 inhabitants. This district comprehends the islands of Achill and Achillbeg, and the peninsula of Corran Achill; comprising 51,521½ statute acres, whereof 35,283½ are in the island of Achill. The island of Achill, which is the largest, off the Irish coast, is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, and is separated from the main land by a narrow sound the southern part of which, at a place called Mollyranney, is fordable at low water. It is bounded on the north by Blacksod, and on the south by Clew bay, and is 16 miles in length and about 7 miles in breadth, forming a line of coast about 80 miles in circuit; the lands are chiefly the property

of Sir Richard A. O'Donnell, Bart., but partly belong to the Marquess of Sligo. The western side is mostly a precipitous range of cliffs, but the eastern is in every part well sheltered. Achill Head, a bold promontory, is situated on the south-western extremity of the island, in lat. $53^{\circ} 58' 30''$ (N.), and lon. $10^{\circ} 12' 20''$ (W.); and at the northern extremity is Saddle Head, at the entrance of Blacksod bay. Between this and the smaller island of Achillbeg, which is described under its own head, is a channel called Achill Hole, where vessels drawing ten or twelve feet of water may ride in safety in all states of the weather. The peninsula of Coraan Achill, or the Reaping Hook of Achill, lies to the east of the island, and is connected with the main land by the narrow isthmus of Mollyraucy; a powerful tide runs in the sound, at the narrows called the Bull's Mouth.

The surface of Achill is very elevated, rising into eminences the highest of which is the hill of Slievemore, 2204 feet above the level of the sea; there is but little arable land, and this is chiefly in the valleys and near the shore. In addition to the mountain of Slievemore, are Menaun hill and Croaghau, on one of which is a precipice rising abruptly from the sea to the height of 2000 feet: the magnificence of the view from this eminence is unrivalled on the coast of Ireland. Till within the last 25 years there were no roads in this retired district. Of late, however, and especially since the Protestant mission, supported by zealous churchmen, was instituted in 1834, great improvements have taken place: a superior style of building has been introduced, and a better system of agriculture promoted. A regular ferry, with landing-places, has been established at the sound, which is about a mile across; there is an hotel for the accommodation of travellers; and a court of petty-sessions is held. An excellent hotel has also been opened at the Missionary settlement, where is a post-office; and the mail-car which runs from Newport every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, and back again on the other days, affords a cheap and expeditious conveyance to tourists wishing to visit this interesting district. Keel is a coast-guard station, as is likewise Dugort. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £70. There is no parish church; but divine service is performed at the Missionary settlement at Dugort twice every Sunday, in the English and Irish languages. In the Roman Catholic divisions, Achill forms a separate and distinct parish, and there are two chapels, one at Kildavnet and the other at Dookendilly. At the Missionary settlement is an orphan institution, where 100 children of the Roman Catholic persuasion are maintained, and educated in the Protestant faith; there is also an asylum for converted Roman Catholic priests of good character. Another branch of this establishment has lately been planted in the valley of Meelou, six miles distant from the present settlement, and where a church, minister's residence, and school-house have been erected. There are four National schools in the parish, and six schools supported by the Achill mission. A paper, called the *Achill Missionary Register*, is published monthly. There are remains of old churches, with burial-grounds attached, at Kildavnet and Slievemore; and at the former place are also remains of an ancient castle, which originally belonged to the well-known Grace O'Malley.

ACHILLBEG, an island, in the parish of Achill, union of WESTPORT, barony of BURRISHOLE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 32 miles (W.) from Newport-Mayo; containing 178 inhabitants. This island is situated on the western coast, and on the north side of the entrance of Clew bay; it is separated from the larger island of Achill by a narrow sound, which in some parts is fordable and almost dry at low water. The western shore is very wild, and, in consequence of the swells running to a great height, is unapproachable even in the calmest weather: the highest point is 360 feet above the level of the sea. The isle comprises 330½ statute acres, the property of Sir Richard A. O'Donnell, Bart.; a small portion of the land is arable, and the remainder is rocky pasture. A coast-guard station has been established here, and placed under the superintendence of an inspecting chief officer, resident at Dugort, in the island of Achill.

ACHONRY, a parish, in the union of SWINFORD, barony of LENEY, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Ballymote; containing 17,986 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Achad*, *Achad-Connair*, and *Achad-Chavin*, was granted about 530, by the chief of the territory of Luigny, to St. Finian, Bishop of Clouard, who founded an abbey here, and placed over it his disciple St. Nathy, afterwards Bishop of Achonry. There are few events of historical importance: in 1798, the French invaders marched from Castlebar through Tubbercurry, near Achonry, where a slight skirmish took place. The parish is situated on the river Moy, and on the roads from Boyle to Ballina and from Sligo to Swinford; it comprises 60,896 statute acres, of which about 24,000 are arable and pasture land, and the remainder mountain and bog, much of which the peasantry are reclaiming. The land is generally good, and the system of husbandry is improving: there are quarries of excellent limestone and granite. Petty-sessions are held at Tubbercurry every Thursday. There are also weekly markets at that place and Bellaghy; and several fairs are held there and at Bellaghy and Curry, *which see*.

The DIOCESE is one of the sixteen constituting the ecclesiastical province of Armagh. It comprehends a large portion of the county of Sligo and part of that of Mayo, and extends about 35 miles in length and 27 in breadth, comprising by estimation a superficial area of 207,650 plantation acres, of which 113,950 are in Sligo, and 93,700 in Mayo. From about the commencement of the 17th century it was held with the see of Killybegs, as one bishopric, till 1833, when they were both annexed, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act (3rd of William IV.), to the see of Tuam. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, archdeacon, and the three prebendaries of Ballysodere, Killaraght, and Kilmovee; there are neither minor canons nor vicars choral. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Nathy, and called the cathedral church of St. Crummathy, Achonry, is parochial: it is kept in good repair by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; there is no economy fund. The diocese comprehends 25 parishes, of which three are consolidated rectories and vicarages, two appropriate rectories, and the remainder vicarages of which the rectories are inappropriate: the number of benefices is nine, all of which, with the dignities and prebends, are in the patronage of the Bishop

of Tnam, except the deanery, which is in the gift of the Crown; there is one perpetual cure dependent on the deanery. The see lands comprise 11,794 acres, of which 8391 are profitable land; and the glebe lands of the benefices consist of 187½ Irish acres. The gross annual revenue of the diocese, payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is on an average £1481. 6. 9.; and the entire rent-charges in the diocese, in lieu of tithes, amount to £5516 per annum, of which about £3412 are payable to the clergy, and the remainder to lay impropriators. In the Roman Catholic divisions the diocese includes also the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymass (which in the Established church form part of the adjoining diocese of Killala); and, as originally founded, continues a distinct bishopric, suffragan to that of Tnam, and comprising 19 parochial unions or parishes.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, with the rectory and vicarage of Cloonoghil and the rectories of Killoran and Kilvarnet united, together constituting the corps of the deanery of Achonry. The tithe rent-charge is £485; and the gross revenue of the deanery, or union, is £720 per annum, out of which the dean allows a stipend of £75 to the perpetual curate of Tubbercurry. The church is a plain edifice with a tower and spire, and was built in 1823 by a loan of £1476 from the late Board of First Fruits. The deanery, or glebe-house, was built in 1816 by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1500 from the same Board; the glebe comprises 34 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms the benefice of the dean, and is divided into three portions, called the Upper, Middle, and Lower Divisions: the first is Curry, in which there are two chapels, one at that place and the other at Moylongh; the second is Cloonacool, in which also are two chapels, one there and the other at Tubbercurry; and the third is Mullinabrinny, which has one chapel. The ruins of the old church are situated near the present edifice: there are also ruins of the abbey of Court, founded by O'Hara for Franciscan friars of the third order; of an old church and burial-place at Kilcummen; and of an ancient fortified residence at Castlough. There is a large cromlech at Achonry, and at Ballincurry is a mineral spring.

ACLARE.—See ARDCLARE.

ACTON, a district parish, in the union of NEWRY, barony of LOWER ORIOR, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Tanderagee, on the old road from Newry to that place: the population is returned with Ballymore. The village was originally founded by Sir Toby Pointz, who, for his military services, obtained a grant of 500 acres of land, part of the forfeited estates of the O'Hanlons; he erected a bawn 100 feet square, a cottage of brick and lime for his own residence, and 24 cottages for so many English settlers, and called the place Acton, after his own native village in England. It now contains about 50 houses indifferently built, and has 210 inhabitants. Under the authority of an order of council, in 1789, nineteen townlands were severed from the parish of Ballymore, and erected into the parish of Acton, which comprises 4395 statute acres, and is intersected by the Newry canal. The improved system of agriculture has been extensively introduced; the lands are well drained

and fenced, and the bogs have been all brought into cultivation by the proprietor, Colonel Close. The weaving of linen-cloth, diapers, checks, and calicoes, is extensively carried on by the small farmers and the cottiers in the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Ballymore in the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Armagh: the income arises from a fixed stipend of £50 per annum, payable by the patron, and an augmentation of £26 per annum from Primate Boulter's fund. The church, situated at Pointz-Pass, and built in 1788, is a neat edifice in the early English style. The glebe-house, about half a mile from the church, is a handsome residence, erected at the same period; the glebe comprises 21 acres of good land. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is in the district of Ballymore; the chapel is a small building, at Pointz-Pass. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians, situated respectively at Tannioke, and Carrickbrack or Tyrone's Ditches. The remains of a church built by Sir Toby Pointz in 1664, and under the chancel of which he lies interred, are situated in the midst of a wood, and have a very interesting appearance; a tablet is still preserved, with an inscription to his memory.

ADAMSTOWN, or MARNERIN, a parish, in the union of NEW ROSS, barony of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (E.) from New Ross, on the road from that place, by way of Old Ross, to Enniscorthy; containing 2037 inhabitants. It comprises 8133½ statute acres: the surface is diversified with gentle elevations; the rounded top of Carrigmoisha, on the north, contrasting strikingly with the rocky summits of Carrigburne, in the adjoining parish of Newbawn, on the south. The soil, which is in general light, and not well adapted for meadow or pasture, is chiefly under tillage; the principal manure is limestone, brought from New Ross; and the system of agriculture has of late years been improving gradually. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, to which the parish of Newbawn has been united from time immemorial, together constituting the corps of the archdeaconry of Ferns, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £307. 19. 9., and of the entire benefice £578. 3. 3. There are two glebes, containing together 14½ acres. Of these, the original glebe, at the Cross of Adamstown, contains, with the adjoining burial-ground, 5 acres; and the modern glebe, at Templebelen, 9½ acres, held by lease under the Earl of Rathdowne, the principal landholder in the parish. On the latter are situated the church, glebe-house, and school. The church, towards whose erection the late Board of First Fruits gave £500, in 1805, and the Earl of Rathdowne £100, is a neat edifice with a square embattled tower, and was repaired, in 1836, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at an expense of £252. The glebe-house is a plain square building, erected by Archdeacon Barton in 1803, at a cost of £2200, towards which the Board gave £100. The school-house was built at the joint expense of the Earl of Rathdowne and Archdeacon Barton, the former of whom endowed it with £6 per annum, being the rent paid for the modern glebe. The parish is part of the Roman Catholic union or district of Newbawn; the chapel is a spacious and slightly edifice.

The Cross of Adamstown, where is a police station, is a small village which probably derives its name from the proximity of a large and rude stone cross, which stands in the original burial-ground there, and is supposed to be of great antiquity. Near this are the ruins of an ancient castle, built by Sir Nicholas Devereux and his wife Katrine Power, as appears from a curious Latin inscription, in black letter, on a stone tablet found in the castle, but now inserted, with a view to its preservation, in an inner wall of a neighbouring farmhouse. The date is obliterated; but Sir Nicholas was joined in commission, for the administration of martial law, with Lord Mountgarret, in 1558. The castle formerly consisted of a square tower, surrounded by a high quadrangular wall flanked with turrets at the angles; the centre tower alone remains. In the townland of Oldcourt are the remains of a rude fortification of considerable extent, called the Rathmore. There are also several small raths in the parish, of which the number is diminishing; of those that exist, two are remarkable from their not being of the usual circular form, but having four sides.

ADARE, a post-town and parish, in the union of RATHKEALE, partly in the barony of KENVY, and partly in the Eastern Division of that of UPPER CONNELL, but chiefly in the barony of COSHMA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (S. W.) from Limerick, and 102 miles (S. W. by W.) from Dublin; containing 4902 inhabitants, of whom 1095 are in the town. The early history of this place, the name of which signifies "the ford of the oaks," is involved in great obscurity. On the arrival of the English, in the reign of Henry II., it appears to have been distinguished as having a castle and a church. In the following century it became the property of the Fitzgeralds, of whom John, first Earl of Kildare, founded a monastery here in 1279, which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and amply endowed, for the redemption of Christian captives. This establishment, which is now called the BLACK ABBEY, and is situated in the town, continued to flourish till the dissolution, when, with the other religious houses subsequently founded here, it was granted by Elizabeth, in the 37th of her reign, to Sir Henry Wallop, Knt., to be held for ever in fealty, in free and common socage, at a yearly rent of £26.17.8., on condition of his maintaining two able horsemen on the premises. The remains consist of the tower, nave, and part of the choir, of the church, which were fitted up in 1811 for a Roman Catholic chapel by the Earl of Dunraven. The tower, which is embattled, is in a very perfect state, and is one of the most massive in the south of Ireland; the prevailing style of architecture is the early English, which has been tolerably well preserved in its restoration. There are some extensive ruins on the north side, probably the remains of the domestic buildings. Another ABBEY was founded here, the remains of which, situated within the demesne of Adare Castle, on the bank of the river, are highly interesting; they consist of the nave, choir, and south transept of the church, and, with the exception of the roof, are tolerably entire. From the intersection rises a beautiful slender square tower: in the choir are several stalls, niches, fonts, and stoups, of elegant design; and on the east side of the transept, in which also are niches and fonts, are two chantry chapels, or

oratories; besides one on the west side. The cloisters are nearly in a perfect state, and round them are arranged the principal offices, the refectory, and various other domestic buildings; in the centre of the inclosure is a stately and venerable yew-tree, but inferior in growth to that at Muckross. The prevailing style of architecture is the later English, of which these remains display some very elegant details. A FRANCISCAN abbey, also, was founded on the south side of the river, by Thomas, seventh Earl of Kildare, who married Joan, daughter of the Earl of Desmond. The remains, situated close to the bridge, consist chiefly of the lofty and slender square tower, the nave, and part of the choir of the conventual church, fitted up by the Earl of Dunraven as the parochial church. The cloisters on the north side are perfect, having been restored by the earl (who has erected adjoining them a splendid mausoleum for his family); and in them, and over the doorway, are several shields with the arms of Kildare and Desmond alternately. The refectory, and part of the domestic buildings, have been restored, and appropriated as a school-house, by the Countess of Dunraven. The prevailing style of these remains is the later English, which has been carefully preserved throughout.

Some time prior to 1310 the town appears, from ancient records, to have been incorporated, as in that year a grant of murage and customs was made by Edward II. to "the bailiffs and good men of the town of Adare;" and in 1376 Edward III. issued a writ to the sheriff of the county and all officers connected with the subsidies, &c., prohibiting them under heavy penalties from demanding from the provost or commonalty of Adare any services or customs, until the town, which had been then recently burned and destroyed by the "Irish enemy," should be fully rebuilt and inhabited. The CASTLE was originally erected by the O'Donovans, was rebuilt by the second earl of Kildare in 1326, and enlarged and fortified by several of his successors. When Turlough O'Brien was ravaging this part of the country, he burned the castle, which was soon afterwards repaired by Thomas, Earl of Kildare. Gerald, a subsequent earl, having countenanced the second attempt of Perkin Warbeck, was accused of treasonable practices, and the castle and all his possessions were forfeited to the crown; but he was restored to his estate by favour of Henry, Prince of Wales, who made him his deputy-governor of Ireland. In 1519, the earl set out from this castle on his route to London, to meet the accusations of Cardinal Wolsey; and having vindicated his innocence was, on his return to Ireland, appointed lord-deputy, and ordered to secure the person of his nephew, the Earl of Desmond, who had departed from his allegiance by joining Francis I. of France, and was taking refuge in the castle of Askeaton. The lord-deputy, on his arrival at the castle of this place, finding that the earl had retired to his strongholds, returned to Dublin; for this neglect, in connexion with other charges, he was sent to the Tower of London, where he died in confinement; and on the rebellion of his son, better known by the appellation of Silken Thomas, the castle and the family estates again escheated to the crown. During the wars in the reign of Elizabeth, the castle was frequently attacked by the English forces without success; but in the summer of 1578 it was taken, after a siege of eleven days, and in the following

year was garrisoned by a powerful body of English troops, under the command of Captain Carew. Sir John Desmond soon after assaulted it, but was repulsed with great loss by the garrison, and compelled to seek protection from his friend and kinsman, the Knight of Glin. In 1581 the castle was again besieged, by the Earls of Desmond and Kerry, with a numerous and powerful army, who succeeded in reducing the garrison, and put every man to the sword. Upon this occasion the English forces, under Col. Zouch, marched from Cork to the relief of the garrison, and arriving too late, they attacked the confederate earls, whom they defeated with considerable slaughter, and retook the castle. It was again besieged in 1600, when the garrison suffered greatly, being without food for many days, and obtaining a supply of water only by excavating a subterraneous passage to the bed of the river. In 1641 the castle was seized by the insurgents and held for some time, till they were at last driven out by the Earl of Castlehaven; in 1657 it was dismantled by Cromwell's orders. The remains are of considerable extent, and the walls of great strength; but notwithstanding the efforts of the noble proprietor to preserve this interesting relic of antiquity, it is rapidly falling into decay. This was the scene of much confusion and many atrocities during the prevalence of Whiteboyism in 1786, and of Defenderism in 1793; and under the system of the Rockites many persons were destroyed near the place, on the chapel of which were posted notices, signed, "John Rock, R. C. B., commander-in-chief of the army in Ireland."

The ancient town of Adare was situated on the eastern bank of the river Maigue, near the castle and the ancient parish church, which are now within the demesne of the Earl of Dunraven, and about half a mile distant from the present town, which is situated on the western bank of the river, over which is a fine bridge of fourteen arches. The bridge is quite level, and, though narrow, is generally admired; it was built by the fifth earl of Kildare, and is still in a good state of preservation. The river is here broad, and, from several artificial weirs, appears like a succession of lakes; but beyond the bridge it becomes very shallow. The present town has the appearance of an old village whose growth has been gradual: many of the houses are old and badly built; some have been taken down already, and others will be also removed as the leases fall in, under the improvements intended by Lord Dunraven, which have been commenced by the erection of an hotel, a post-office, and several substantial houses. The mail-coach from Limerick to Tralee passes through daily. A constabulary police force has been established here; petty-sessions are held fortnightly; and fairs are held on Jan. 20th, Feb. 21st, March 27th, April 27th, May 27th, Sept. 15th, Oct. 14th, and Dec. 15th, for the sale of farming stock and implements, which are well attended.

The PARISH comprises 11,993 statute acres. The land is every where fertile, and is under an improved system of cultivation: about two-fifths are in tillage, and the remainder is rich meadow and pasture; there is neither bog nor waste land. Black, grey, and porphyritic limestone of good quality abounds; the black is most esteemed for building, and the grey for agricultural purposes. The Maigue is navigable up to the town by means of a short canal; and there are two quays, one at the termi-

nation of the canal in the town, the other about a mile down the river, both constructed at the expense of Lord Dunraven. The surrounding scenery is finely diversified, and embellished with handsome seats and highly ornamented demesnes. The principal seat is *Adare Castle*, the property and residence of the Earl of Dunraven: of this noble edifice, the centre and the north wing only are completed; the style of architecture is that of the more enriched period of the later English, and when finished the mansion will be one of the most splendid in the country. It is built of hewn limestone found upon the estate, and is situated on the western bank of the river, in a very extensive and finely wooded demesne, commanding a beautiful view of the interesting remains of the ancient castle, and of the several abbeys. Near the house still stands the venerable ash-tree under which the family papers, with other things of value, were hastily hidden by Lord Dunraven's ancestor, on the approach of a party of marauders during the Revolution of 1688. Not far distant is *Currah*, the elegant residence of Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart., standing in the centre of a wide, fertile, and undulating demesne, enriched with luxuriant woods and plantations, and embellished with a picturesque lake: the mansion is of hewn limestone, with a front of beautiful design commanding the lake; there are three entrances to the park, of which the lodge at that from Adare is the most handsome. Sir Aubrey is author of *Julian the Apostate* and other minor poems. The farmhouses in the parish, generally small, have gardens and orchards attached, and are mostly occupied by Palatines, originally German Protestants, who settled here about the year 1740, since which time they have greatly increased in numbers, but continue a distinct body.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Earl of Dunraven; the rectory, also, is inappropriate in the earl. The tithe rent-charge is £606. 4., of which £379. 16. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, which forms part of the Franciscan abbey, already noticed, was restored in 1811, by aid of a loan of £1000 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Dredidatsarna and Clounshire, and parts of two other parishes; the chapel is part of the ancient abbey of the Holy Trinity, previously noticed. The refectory of the Franciscan abbey, adjoining the church, was fitted up for a school by the Countess of Dunraven, in 1815: it is a spacious apartment lighted by fifteen windows, each of which is of a design different from the rest; and, in 1825, the countess built a good residence for the master and mistress, in the same style as the refectory, with a garden attached: the school is wholly supported by the countess. A fever hospital and dispensary, with a house adjoining for a physician, has been erected by his lordship, at his own expense, and is supported in the customary manner. Adare gives the titles of Baron and Viscount to the ancient Irish family of Quin, earls of Dunraven and Mountearl; the earl constantly resides here.

ADDERGOOLE, a parish, in the union of CASTLEBAR, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Crossmolina; containing 7379 inhabitants. This parish comprises 36,629½ statute acres, and is situated on Lough Conn,

by which it is bounded on the north, and on the road from Crossmolina to Castlebar: it contains within its limits the greater portion of the stupendous mountain of Nephin, which rises to a height of 2639 feet above the level of the sea. The land generally is under an improved system of tillage; there are large tracts of bog and mountain, which have been reclaimed to a great extent; and limestone abounds. The house of Woodpark is beautifully situated on Lough Conn. A fair is held at Laherdane, on the 29th of June, and at Ballageen on the 24th of June. The parish is in the diocese of Killala: the rectory was till lately partly appropriate to the precentorship, and partly to the vicars choral, of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin; the vicarage forms part of the union of Crossmolina. The tithe rent-charge is £187. 10., of which £93. 15. are payable to the vicar. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is at Laherdane. There are some remains of an old abbey at Addergoole, and also at Boffin; and near Castle Hill are vestiges of an ancient castle.

ADERRIG.—See ARDERRIG.

ADNITH, or ATHNETT, a parish, in the poor-law union of THURLES, barony of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Templemore; on the river Suir, and on the road from Thurles to Templemore and Rathdowney; containing 293 inhabitants. It comprises only 855 statute acres, and in the Down survey and county books is not noticed as a parish, but as a part of the parish of Rahelty, which was among the possessions of the abbey of Woney, in the county of Limerick. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and forms part of the union of Thurles; the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of Edward Taylor, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £54, of which £29. 5. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions also, Adnith is in the union or district of Thurles.

ADREGOOLE, or ADDERGOOLE, a parish, in the poor-law union of TUAM, barony of DUNMORE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (W.) from Dunmore, on the river Clare, and on the road to Castlebar; containing 3321 inhabitants. It comprises 8441½ statute acres. A constabulary police force has been stationed here; and petty-sessions are held every alternate week. Adregoole is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and forms part of the union of Tuam; the rectory is appropriate partly to the deanery, and partly to the archdeaconry, of Tuam. The tithe rent-charge is £103. 1., of which £77. 6. are payable to the dean and archdeacon, and £25. 15. to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also that of Liskeevy; the chapel, a large slated building recently erected, is situated at Milltown.

AFFANE, a parish, in the union of LISMORE, barony of DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Lismore, on the road from Waterford, through Youghal, to Cork; containing 2115 inhabitants. This place, called anciently *Arthmean*, or *Aghmean*, was, in 1564, the scene of a battle between the Earls of Desmond and Ormonde, in which the Earl of Ormonde was defeated with the loss of 280 of his men. It is chiefly distinguished as con-

taining Dromana, for a long time the chief seat of the Fitzgeralds of the Decies, who were descendants of James, the seventh earl of Desmond, and one of whom, in 1569, was created "Baron of Dromany and Viscount Desses," which titles became extinct at his decease. His nephew and second successor in the estate entertained at this place the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, who introduced here a fine species of cherry, which has continued to flourish in the neighbourhood to the present day, and is still in high estimation. The old castle having been burnt down in a period of hostility, the present mansion was erected on its site. The parish is bounded on the south-west by the river Blackwater, which is here navigable: it comprises 7773 statute acres; the land is in general fertile. Dromana House overhangs the Blackwater, which winds round the base of a precipitous ascent clothed with thriving plantations; its hanging-gardens present a picturesque and interesting feature. Belleville Park is also pleasantly situated amidst thriving plantations. Fairs are held on May 14th, Aug. 12th, and Nov. 22nd. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, to which the vicarage of Aghish was episcopally united in 1817, forming the union of Affane, in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, in whom the rectory is inappropriate. The tithe rent-charge of Affane is £276. 18., payable in moieties to the impropriator and the vicar; and the gross amount of vicarial tithe for the whole benefice is £258. 9. The church is a neat building, erected in 1819, at an expense of £700, towards which the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £500. There is no glebe-house, and the glebe contains only 2 roods. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is one of the two which form the union of Modeligo; the chapel is at Boharavaughera. A school at Carrageen is aided by a legacy of £20 per annum from the late Mr. Magner.

AGHA, or AUGHA, a parish, in the barony of IDROONE EAST, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER; comprising part of the town of Leighlin-bridge, and containing 2027 inhabitants. This place is situated on the east side of the river Barrow, which is navigable to Waterford, and on the road from Carlow to Kilkenny. An abbey, called Achad-finglass, was founded here at a very early period by St. Fintan, and in 864, in which year it was plundered by the Danes, had risen into some note; its site is now unknown. The parish contains 4183½ statute acres, and is wholly under cultivation; the system of agriculture is improving. Limestone for burning is procured within its limits. Fairs for the sale of live stock are held on Easter-Monday, May 14th, Sept. 23rd, and Dec. 27th; and there are two at Orchard on Whit-Tuesday and Oct. 2nd. Agha is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and forms part of the union of Dunleckney; the rectory is inappropriate in Col. Weldon. The tithe rent-charge is £311. 11., of which £207. 14. are payable to the impropriator. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Dunleckney, and partly in that of Old Leighlin: the chapel, situated at Newtown, is a handsome edifice lately erected.—See LEIGHLIN-BRIDGE.

AGHABOE, or AUGHABOE, a parish, in the unions of ROSCREA and ABBEYLEIX, partly in the barony of CLANDONAGH, but chiefly in that of CLARMALLACH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Dublin to Roscrea; containing, with the post-town

of Burros-in-Ossory, 6310 inhabitants. This place, originally called *Achadh-Bho*, signifying in the Irish language "the field of an ox," derived that name from the fertility of its soil and the luxuriance of its pastures. It was celebrated at a very early period as the residence of St. Canice, who, in the 6th century, founded a monastery here for the cultivation of literature and religious discipline; and so great was his reputation for learning and sanctity, that a town was soon formed around it for the reception of his numerous disciples. The town soon afterwards became the seat of a diocese, comprehending the district of Ossory; and the church of the monastery was made the cathedral of the see of Aghaboe. The place continued, under a succession of bishops, to retain its episcopal distinction till near the close of the 12th century, when Felix O'Duallan, the last bishop, was compelled by the submission of Donchad, Prince of Ossory, to Henry II., to remove the seat of his diocese to Kilkenny. The parish comprises 18,702½ statute acres. The rich and extensive vale in which it is seated lies between the mountains of Cullahill on the south-east, and the Slieve Bloom range on the north-west; the latter separates the Queen's from the King's county. The soil is generally fertile; and in a tract of about 40 acres behind the church, said to have been the site of the ancient town, and afterwards of the abbey gardens, it is remarkably rich: the system of agriculture is improving, and there is a considerable tract of bog, but not sufficient to provide fuel for the inhabitants. The substratum is limestone, of which there are several quarries; at Knoekaroe is found a brown slate; and at Carrig and Carrigen are some rocks of granite. Fairs are held at Burros eight times in the year, and petty-sessions every alternate week there and at Cullaborough.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Rev. George Carr; the rectory constitutes part of the corps of the deanery of St. Canice, Kilkenny, in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge is £591. 18. 6., of which £394. 12. are payable to the dean, and the remainder to the vicar. The parish church was erected in 1818, on part of the site of the old cathedral, for which purpose the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £500. Divine service is also performed in the court-house of Burros. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £1350 from the same Board, in 1820; there are two glebes in the parish, comprising together 185 acres, which belong to the vicarage. In the Roman Catholic divisions Aghaboe is the head of a district, which comprises also the parishes of Killeamagh and Boardwell, and parts of those of Kildellig and Cookerry, and which contains four chapels, situated at Fox Rock, Knoekaroe, Ballincolla, and Burros-in-Ossory. At the distance of a few yards from the parochial church are the remains of the Dominican abbey church; at Lisamore are the remains of an ancient church and burial-ground; and at Farran-Eglis and Knoekera, also, the remains of churches. To the north of the church is a large artificial mound, surrounded by a fosse, and encircled with a wall near the summit; while at Middlemore is an old fortification, called the "Rath of Lara," or "Moat of Monacoghlan;" besides several raths or mounds in various parts. At Gortnaclea is a square castle, and at Ballygeein are the remains of an ancient fortress.—See BURROS-IN-OSSORY.

AGHABOG, a parish, in the union of COOTENHILL, barony of DARTRY, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 1 mile (E.S.E.) from Newbliss, on the road from Clones to Ballybay; containing 7530 inhabitants. It comprises 11,543½ statute acres, of which 222½ are covered with water; from 16 to 20 acres are woodland, about 243 bog, and the remainder nearly all arable and pasture land. The soil is a rich but shallow loam, on a deep, stiff, and retentive clay, which renders it wet unless drained, and manured with lime and marl, but it produces naturally an abundant herbage. The inhabitants are nearly all engaged in the linen manufacture. Within the limits of the parish are five lakes, of which that near Leysborough demesne is the largest. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £248. 7. The church is a plain edifice, built in 1775, for which purpose the Board of First Fruits gave £390. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 40 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the union of Killeevan; the chapel is a neat modern building, situated on the townland of Lathnamard. At Drumkeen is a Presbyterian meeting-house. James Woodwright, Esq., of Gola, bequeathed £10 per annum for the poor.

AGHABOLOGUE.—See AHBABOLOGUE.

AGHACREW, or AUGHACREW, a parish, in the union of TIPPERARY, barony of LOWER KILNEMANAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (N.N.E.) from Tipperary, on the new line of road from that place to Nenagh; containing 409 inhabitants. It comprises 1231 statute acres. It is in the diocese of Cashel, and the rectory is wholly appropriate to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the tithe rent-charge is £30. 7. 9. There is no church; the Protestant inhabitants attend divine service at Toem, about three miles distant.

AGHACROSS.—See AHBACROSS.

AGHADA, or AHADA, a parish, in the union of MIDDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S.W. by W.) from Cloyne; containing 2635 inhabitants. This parish, which includes the small fishing-village of Whitegate, is situated on the south side of Cork harbour, and is intersected by the road from Cloyne to Carlisle Fort. It comprises 2459 statute acres, the soil of which is a loam two feet in depth, and of a naturally good quality, resting partly on slate, but generally on sandstone. The greater portion is under tillage, the quantity in pasture being very small; the principal produce is wheat and potatoes, of which good crops are raised, the facility of obtaining sea-sand and sea-wrack enabling the farmer to till to any extent. The modern system of husbandry, including the culture of turnips and mangel-wurzel, has been introduced, and hence will follow the fattening of sheep and cattle, hitherto adopted in but few or no instances. Clover is generally grown, and winter vetches have lately been cultivated by a few persons. On the shores are large boulders of limestone; and limestone, of good quality for burning, is obtained from quarries within two miles, none nearer being at present in operation. The village of Aghada occupies an elevated site, of 200 feet, and contains the parish church and Roman Catholic chapel. That of Whitegate is a small fishing-port, where several boats are employed in raising sand

from the harbour to be used for manure; the houses are of a good class, the greater number being slated, and two stories high. It contains several shops for the supply of necessities; and straw-bonnets, the straw for which is imported, are manufactured in the village, where is a school for instructing females in this branch of industry. The plaiting of the crested dog's-tail, or "trancen" grass, found here, also occupies a few hands. Shoes, chiefly those for women's wear, are made in the parish; and at Whitegate and Farsade are considerable bakeries, and at the latter a flour-mill. On the north side of the parish, a neat small pier has been constructed by levy on the county; and a steam-boat from Cork or Cove calls there, at least every day.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne. It was united in the reign of Charles II. to the rectories and vicarages of Corkbeg, Rostellan, Inch, Kilteskin or Titeskin, and Garranekeneck, which, from the time of Bishop Crow, in the reign of Anne, were held in *commendam* by the Bishop of Cloyne, till the death of Dr. Brinkley in 1835, when they were disunited by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and made separate benefices in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge is £218. The church, a neat structure standing on an eminence above the harbour of Cove, was erected in 1817, by a loan of £1000 from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe-house adjoins it, and for its erection the same Board, in 1814, granted a loan of £1000, and gave £100; the glebe comprises 17 acres of excellent land. In the Roman Catholic divisions, the parish forms the head of a union or district, which comprises the parishes of Aghada, Rostellan, Corkbeg, Inch, and Garranekeneck, and contains three chapels. A school was built by the late John Roche, Esq., who, also, left six houses rent free for ever for six widows. In the village of Aghada are the ruins of the old church; and in the vicinity are a series of caves, generally small, but the first cave is large, and has a fine arched roof, from which hang beautiful stalactites.

AGHADE, a parish, in the union of CARLOW, barony of FORTN, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Tullow, on the river Slaney, and on the road from Tullow to Newtownbarry; containing 521 inhabitants. It comprises 1697½ statute acres, partly arable and partly pasture: a great portion of the latter is marshy, but might be improved by draining; the state of agriculture is very good. There are quarries of limestone, and of a fine species of granite for building. The living is an impropriate curacy endowed with two-thirds of the tithes, to which the vicarage of Ballon and the impropriate curacy of Ardrinstin are united; it is in the diocese of Leighlin, and patronage of the Bishop: the remainder of the tithes are impropriate in Lord Downes. The rent-charge of Aghade is £101. 5., of which £33. 15. are payable to the impropriator; and the entire tithes of the benefice, receivable by the incumbent from Aghade and Ballon, amount to £137. 10. The church, which is pleasantly situated on rising ground above a small stream, is a plain old building, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £591. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Ballon and Ratoe, or district of Gilbertstown. It contains two or three schools.

AGHADERG, or AGHADERRICK, a parish, in the union of BANBRIDGE, partly in the barony of LOWER, but chiefly in that of UPPER, IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Newry to Belfast; containing, with the towns of Loughbrickland and Scarvag, and part of that of Poyntz-Pass, 9240 inhabitants. A grant of lands here was made by Queen Elizabeth, in 1585, to Sir Marmaduke Whitchurch, who built a castle on the shore of Loughbrickland, which was dismantled by Cromwell's army, and remained in ruins till 1812, when it was taken down and a dwelling-house erected on its site. In 1690 William III. encamped here on his march to the Boyne: vestiges of the camp may still be traced, and Dutch coins are frequently found in the neighbourhood. The parish, according to the Ordnance survey, comprises 13,919 statute acres, of which 119½ are covered with water: of waste and bog there is one acre to every twenty of arable land, and the pasture land is in the proportion of one to every five acres in tillage. The soil is extremely fertile, and under a highly improved system of tillage: the bog is very valuable. Great quantities of clay-slate are raised for mending the roads and for building purposes; and slate-quarries have been worked, but are now discontinued. The Newry Canal, in its progress to Lough Neagh, forms the western limit of the parish and the county. There are two lakes: Loughbrickland, which feeds the summit level of the canal, is skirted on the west by the road from Dublin to Belfast; Longhask, near the western boundary of the parish, is rendered highly picturesque by the beautiful grounds and rich plantations of Union Lodge. The manufacture of linen is carried on to a considerable extent, many persons being employed at their own houses in weaving damask, diapers, drills, shirtings, and sheetings, for the Banbridge manufacturers.

The LIVING is now a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the patronage of the Bishop and of the Government, alternately; the rectory was, until lately, united, by charter of the 7th of James I., to the rectories of Seapatrick, Drumballyroney, and Tullylish, and part of those of Drumgooland and Magherally, together constituting the corps of the deanery of Dromore, in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge is £416. 15. The church is a large edifice in the early English style, erected in 1688; and a lofty square tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire of hewn stone, was some years ago added to it, for which the Board of First Fruits, in 1821, granted a loan of £500. The glebe-house is a handsome residence; the Board, in 1801, gave £100 towards its erection, and also purchased a glebe of 24 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is the benefice of the vicar-general; there are two chapels, one in Loughbrickland, a large and handsome edifice, and a smaller at Lisnagad. There are three places of worship for Presbyterians, one near the lake, another at Glascar, and a third at Scarvag; also a place of worship for Covenanters near Scarvag, and one for Primitive Methodists at Loughbrickland. Some remains of an ancient church exist in the townland of Drumsallagh; and about half a mile to the south-west of Loughbrickland are three upright stones, called "the Three Sisters of Greenan," apparently the remains of an ancient cromlech; they are situated on a gentle emi-

nence, and near them is a fourth stone lying in a ditch. In 1826, a canoe formed out of a solid piece of oak was found in Meenagh bog; and in a small earth-work near it were several gold ornaments, earthen pots, and other relics of antiquity. At Drummillar is a vast cairn of loose stones, 60 feet high and 226 feet in circumference.—See LOUGHBRIKLAND and SCARVAGE.

AGHADOE, a parish, in the union of KILLARNEY, barony of MAGONINNY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with part of the town of Killarney, 3734 inhabitants. This place was formerly the head of a see, merged from time immemorial into that of Ardfer, which, with Limerick, now forms the bishopric of Limerick, Ardfer, and Aghadoe. The annals of Innisfallen state that a son of O'Donoghue was buried in an abbey founded here by him, which was standing in 1231. The only present traces of the ancient dignity of Aghadoe are, the ruins of its cathedral, and the archdeaconry of Aghadoe, of which it still forms the corps. The parish is situated chiefly on the road from Killarney to Milltown and Tralee, and partly on that from Killarney to Cork; it comprehends within its limits the island of Innisfallen, and part of the lakes of Killarney, and comprises 19,888 statute acres. The lands consist of a ridge of shaly rock bounding and overlooking the great Lower Lake; and of a flat spreading towards the north into a wide expanse of wet bog, with shoals of gravel. On the expiration of the lease of the manor, held under its proprietor, the late Lord Headley, in 1826, his lordship took the estate under his own management. The farms, previously consisting of small portions of land held under middlemen by cottier tenants, were surveyed; were improved upon an arrangement adapted to the mutual benefit of landlord and tenant; and let on leases of 21 years in portions varying from 100 to 200 acres, with stipulated allowances for building comfortable farmhouses, making fences and drains, and drawing the requisite quantities of lime for the improvement of the soil. Several miles of new road were constructed, and extensive plantations made, solely at his lordship's expense. The hovels formerly occupied by the cottier tenants have been superseded by good houses built of stone and roofed with slate; attached to each are an orchard and garden, and the whole face of the district presents an appearance of improvement. The present Lord Headley has a pattern farm of considerable extent adjoining his demesne, and occupies a splendid villa in the Italian style, commanding an interesting and extensive view over the great Lower Lake of Killarney; the approach is by a small but elegant bridge across a ravine, leading from the entrance gate and lodge, which are both in a corresponding style of architecture. The plantations of Aghadoe House comprise about 100 acres, extending along the hill overlooking the lake. [For Lord Headley's other improvements see the articles on Castleisland and Glenbegh.] Grenn, the seat of John O'Connell, Esq., is pleasantly situated on the river Laune, near its outlet from the lake just mentioned; this river is considered capable of being made navigable to Castlemaine bay. Prospect Hall, the seat of the Hon. T. Browne, brother of the Earl of Kenmare, commands a fine view of the lake and its numerous islands. Near the town of Killarney, but within the limits of this

parish, are extensive flour-mills worked by the small river Dinagh.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardfer and Aghadoe; forming the corps of the archdeaconry of Aghadoe, in the patronage of the Bishop; and partly inappropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore, and H. Herbert, Esq., of Muckross. The title rent-charge, including that of "the five plough-lands of Killarney," is £414. 3. 6., of which £335. 8. 6. are payable to the archdeacon; and of the remainder, £41. 5. are payable to the lessee of Lord Donoughmore, and £37. 10. to H. Herbert, Esq., as abbot of Innisfallen. The glebe comprises 32 acres. The church was recently erected on a site west of the ancient cathedral, at an expense of £740, of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners gave £90, the remainder being raised by subscription; the late Lord Headley, besides the building-ground, contributed £100, and expended nearly a like sum in gates and mason-work, with which he inclosed the churchyard. A tower was more recently added, at the cost of £250, whereof £150 were from Lady Headley, and £100 from the Venerable Archdeacon Foster, who also put up a bell: the archdeacon has likewise built a handsome and roomy cottage as a residence for the clergyman whom he has appointed to the duties. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the unions or districts of Killarney, Killorglin, and Glenfesk: the chapel for the portion in the district of Killarney is at Fossa, to the north of the lake, adjoining the plantations of Lord Headley; and at Barraduff is a chapel for that part of the parish which is in the district of Glenfesk. In the town of Killarney, within this parish, is a convent for nuns of the order of the Presentation, in which is a school for girls, who are gratuitously instructed by the ladies of the convent, and to the support of which the Earl of Kenmare contributes £100 per annum. The venerable remains of the cathedral are situated on the summit of a range of low hills sloping gradually towards the northern shore of the great Lower Lake. Near them are the ruins of an ancient round tower, of which about 20 feet are yet standing; and at a short distance are those of an old castle, usually called "the Pulpit."

AGHADOWN.—See AUGHADOWN.

AGHADOWNY, or AGHADONY, a parish, in the union and half-barony of COLERAINE, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (8 by W.) from Coleraine, on the road from that place to Dungannon; containing 7884 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north-east by the river Bann, is 10½ miles in length from north-west to south-east, and 4½ miles in breadth from north-east to south-west; and, with the extra-parochial grange or liberty of Agivey, which is locally within its limits, and has since the Reformation been attached to it, comprises 18,115½ statute acres, of which 1727½ are in Agivey; 119½ are covered with water. Its western extremity is mountainous and barren, but eastward, towards the river, the soil is fertile; the arable lands are generally in a high state of cultivation, particularly in the neighbourhood of the valley where the Agivey and Aghadown waters meet. Previously to the year 1828, no wheat was grown in the parish; but since that period the system of agriculture has been greatly improved, and the cultivation of mangel-wurzel and turnips has been

introduced, and attended with complete success. There are considerable tracts of bog, but they will soon be exhausted by the large quantities annually consumed in the bleach-grounds; and in the western or mountainous parts are large tracts of land which, from the depth of the soil, might easily be brought into cultivation. Ironstone is found in several places, and is more particularly plentiful in the townland of Bovagh. The greater portion of the parish formed part of the lands granted in 1609, by James I., to the Irish Society, and is now held under the Ironmongers' Company, of London, by whom, on the expiration of the present leases, the lands will be let, as far as may be practicable, on the English principle.

Previously to 1730 the parish was for the most part uninclosed and uncultivated; but three streams of water which intersect it soon attracted the attention of some spirited individuals engaged in the LINEN trade, which at that time was coming into notice, and had obtained the sanction of some legislative enactments for its encouragement and support. Of these persons, the first that settled here with a view to the introduction of that trade were, Mr. J. Orr, of Ballybrittan, and Mr. J. Blair, of Ballydivitt, who, in 1744, established some bleach-grounds; since that time the number has increased, and there are at present not less than eleven in the parish, of which ten are in full operation. The quantity of linen bleached and finished here, in a recent year, amounted to 126,000 pieces, almost exclusively for the English market; they were chiefly purchased in the brown state in the markets of Coleraine, Ballymoney, Strabane, and Londonderry. The goods are generally known in England as "Coleraines," by which name all linens of a similar kind, wherever made, are now called, from the early celebrity which that town acquired for linens of a certain width and quality. In addition to the bleaching and finishing, Messrs. A. and G. Barklie have introduced the manufacture of linens, and have already 800 looms employed. Coarse kinds of earthenware, bricks, and water-pipes, are also manufactured in considerable quantities; and when the navigation of the river Bann is opened, there is every probability that this place will increase in importance.

THE LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, constituting the corps of the prebend of Aghadowry in the cathedral of that see, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £375. The church, situated in a fertile vale near the centre of the parish, and repaired in 1760, is a small neat edifice with a handsome tower, formerly surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire, erected at the expense of the late Earl of Bristol (when Bishop of Derry), but which was destroyed by lightning in 1820; the tower, being but slightly injured, was afterwards embattled, and crowned with pinnacles. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £183 for the repair of the church. The Board of First Fruits granted £100 towards the erection of a glebe-house, in 1789; and in 1794 the present house, called Blackheath, was built by Sir Harvey Bruce, Bart., as a glebe-house for the parish. It is a handsome residence; over the mantel-piece in the drawing-room is an elegant piece of sculpture representing Socrates discovering his pupil Alcibiades in the haunts of dissipation, which was brought from Italy by Lord Bristol, and presented to Sir H. Bruce. The glebe lands comprise 403 statute

acres, exclusively of 121 acres in Agivey. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Killowen, or Coleraine, and contains a small chapel at Mullaghinch. There are places of worship for Presbyterians of the General Assembly, and for Covenanters. A religious establishment was founded here, in the 7th century, by St. Goeacus, as a cell to the priory or abbey founded by him at Agivey; the latter became a grange to the abbey of St. Mary-de-la-Fonta, or Mecasquin, in 1172. A very splendid lachrymatory or double patera of pure gold, of exquisite workmanship and in good preservation, was found at Mullaghinch in 1832. In the townland of Crevilla is a large Druidical altar, called by the country people the "Grey Stane;" and on the mountains above Rushbrook is a copious chalybeate spring, powerfully impregnated with iron and sulphur held in solution by carbonic acid gas.

AGHADRUNSEEL, FERMANAGH.—See CLONES.

AGHAGALLEN, or AUGHAGALLON, a parish, in the union of LURGAN, Upper half-barony of MASSAREENE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (N.W. by N.) from Moira, on the road from that place to Antrim; containing 3862 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by Lough Neagh, and comprises 7885 statute acres, of which 2415 acres are in the lough. The land is chiefly under an improved system of tillage; there are about 300 acres of bog, a considerable portion of which is waste, but might be rendered useful by keeping Lough Neagh at the summer level. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in weaving linen and cotton, and some in spinning. The parish is intersected by the Lagan canal from Lough Neagh to Belfast. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and is part of the union of Aghalee; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Hertford. The tithe rent-charge is £124. 17. 6, of which £19. 17. 6. are payable to the proprietor, and the remainder to the vicar. The church has long been in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions Aghagallen is the head of a union or district, called sometimes the union of Ballinderry, which comprises the parishes of Aghagallen and Ballinderry, and contains two chapels, one in each parish.

AGHAGOWER.—See AUGHAGOWER.

AGHALEE, or AGHANALEE, a parish, in the union of LURGAN, Upper half-barony of MASSAREENE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 1 mile (N. by W.) from Moira, on the road from that place to Antrim; containing 1450 inhabitants, of whom 143 are in the village. This place obtained the name of Soldiers'-town from its having had, during the war in 1641, a barrack in the village, in which were quartered two troops of horse and foot belonging to the royal army. The parish is bounded on the west by that of Aghagallen, and comprises 2499½ statute acres: the land is fertile and in a very high state of cultivation; there is neither bog nor waste. Limestone abounds, but no quarries are at present wrought. Many of the working class are employed at their own houses in weaving linen and cotton for the manufacturers of Belfast. The parish is in the diocese of Dromore: the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Hertford; the vicarage forms the head of the union of Aghalee. The tithe rent-charge is £75. 12., of which £16. 7. are payable to the proprietor, and the remainder to the vicar: the vicarial tithe rent-charge of the whole union is £238. 10. The church

of the union, situated here, is a small plain edifice, built in the reign of Charles II., and in substantial repair. The glebe-house, about half a mile from the church, was built in 1825; and the glebe contains 13½ statute acres, valued at £12. 8. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions Aghalee forms part of the district of Moira. A finely wrought and flexible piece of gold, shaped like a gorget, was found near this place a few years since.

AGHALOO.—See AUGHALOO.

AGHALURCHER, a parish, in the union of CLOGHER and LISNASKEA, partly in the barony of CLOGHER, county of TYRONE, but chiefly in that of MAGHERASTEPHENA, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Cavan to Enniskillen; containing, with the towns of Maguire's-Bridge and Lisnaskea, 16,740 inhabitants. This parish is situated on Lough Erne, and is 17 miles in length (extending from the island of Cor-dillar, near Crumcastle, to Ballaghough, within two miles of Clogher), and 5 miles in breadth. It comprises 47,015½ statute acres, including 3157½ covered with water; 4708½ are in Tyrone, and 42,307½ in Fermanagh. About one-fourth is pasturable mountain and bog. The system of agriculture is greatly improved, and the crops and stock are usually productive and of good quality; the peasantry, in addition to their agricultural pursuits, are employed in spinning and weaving, and are generally industrious and in comfortable circumstances. Limestone and limestone-gravel abound, and there are some good quarries of freestone and of mill-stone; Slushill quarry is considered one of the best in the north of Ireland, and produces freestone of excellent quality. Coal has been discovered on the Colebrooke estate. The only river of note is Maguire's or Colebrooke river, which runs nearly the whole length of the parish; it is navigable, and abounds with pike, perch, trout, and eels. There are several bridges over this river; one of them at Maguire's-Bridge (which is a flourishing market-town); and another at Ballindanahill, between that place and Lough Erne, a substantial structure of seven large arches, on the great line of road. Lough Erne, in which are seven islands included within this parish, abounds with salmon, pike, eels, perch, and bream; it is navigable from Belleek, and affords a facility of supplying the barracks of Belturbet with turf from this place. Colebrooke is the splendid residence of Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £623. 5. The church, situated at Cooltrane, is a handsome edifice surmounted by an elegant spire; it was enlarged in 1843, by subscription, aided by a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and is capable of containing between 500 and 600 persons. There are chapels of ease at Lisnaskea and Mullagad, and two chapels licensed for divine service at Maguire's-Bridge and Kiltennon. The greater part of the glebe lands are in the parish of Galloon: they consist of 458 statute acres, whereof two-thirds are arable, and one-third is moor and bog; some of these lands are within two miles of Clogher, and from five to six miles distant from the church. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Primitive Wesleyan Methodists at Maguire's-Bridge; the former is in connexion with the General Assembly. Within two miles of Lisnaskea are

the venerable ruins of the ancient church of Agbalurcher, said to have been built towards the close of the 9th century, and dedicated to St. Ronan. Some remains of an old castle exist on the townland of Aheter, within a mile of Five-mile-town, on the Colebrooke estate: here the insurgents are said to have sustained a siege in the last rebellion of the Maguires. There are also two old castles in Largy deer-park, and one in the town of Brookboro', in the parish of Aughavea; all of which formerly belonged to the Maguire family; and on Naan, an island in Lough Erne, are the remains of a very extensive castle, which in remote times was a formidable stronghold, surrounded on all sides by water of the lake more than a mile in breadth. There are numerous sulphureous and chalybeate springs in the parish.—See MAGUIRE'S-BRIDGE and LISNASKEA.

AGHAMACART.—See AUGHAMACART.

AGHAMORE, county of MAYO.—See AGHAYOWER.

AGHANAGH.—See AUGHANAGH.

AGHANCON, a parish, in the union of ROSCREA, partly in the barony of CLONLISK, but chiefly in that of BALLYBRITT, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (N.) from Roscrea, on the road from Parsonstown to Mountrath; containing 1310 inhabitants. It comprises 5544 statute acres: the land is mostly poor, but the state of agriculture is much improved; there is some bog, and gristone used for building is found. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10. The church is a neat edifice in good repair; it was built in 1786, at the joint expense of Dr. Pery, Bishop of Limerick, and Jonathan Darby, Esq., with the aid of a gift of £360 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built by a former incumbent, and was much improved and enlarged at the expense of the Rev. R. M. Kennedy, the late incumbent; the glebe comprises 15 acres. The ruins of Ballybrit Castle yet exist; and on the townland of Garryhill is a mineral spring.

AGHANLOO, AGHANLOE, or AUGHANLOO, a parish, in the union of NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY, barony of KENNAUGHT, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (N.) from Newtown-Limavady; containing 1841 inhabitants. It comprises 8251½ statute acres, of which 50½ are under water. On the plantation of Ulster in the reign of James I., the lands of this parish and several others were allotted to the Haberdashers' Company, of London, who selected this as the head of their territory, and built a bawn and castle for its defence, in 1619; the castle was called Bally Castle, or "the Castle of the Town," and was placed under the custody of Sir Robert M'Leelan, who had a garrison of 80 able men with proper arms for its protection. In the war of 1641 the castle was besieged by the insurgents, headed by Capt. O. Hagan, but was bravely defended by Capt. Philips, its governor, till May in the following year, when it was relieved by the united Derry and Strabane troops, under the command of Col. Mervyn, and the assailants put to flight; but in the contentions which afterwards ensued it was destroyed, and it has ever since been in ruins. The lands are of variable quality: in the district bordering on the Roe the soil is fertile, being principally composed of gravel, with a mixture of clay, and yields abundant crops of wheat, oats, &c.; towards the mountains it is

a stiff marl, with a substratum of white limestone, and produces excellent crops of flax and oats. The mountain of Beneyevnagh, consisting entirely of basalt, and rising to the height of 1260 feet above the level of Lough Foyle, which washes its base, affords excellent pasturage, and is cultivated on the western side nearly to its summit. Limestone abounds, and is found ranging immediately under the basalt throughout the whole length of the parish. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £236. 5. The church, a small neat edifice in the early English style, was erected in 1826, by a grant of £830 from the Board of First Fruits; it has a lofty square tower crowned with pinnacles, and is situated about a quarter of a mile to the south of the ruins of the old church. The glebe-house, built about 1789, and nearly adjoining the church, is a handsome residence; the glebe comprises 34a. 3r. 13p. statute measure. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included partly in the district of Magilligan, and partly in that of Newtown-Limavady. A portion of the south wall of the old church is still remaining; the structure was destroyed by the insurgents in 1641, and was rebuilt from the produce of forfeited impropriations, by order of William III. The Rev. G. V. Sampson, author of a *Map and Memoir of the County of Derry*, was rector of this parish, and his statistical survey is dated from the glebe of Aghanloo.

AGHARA.—See AHARA.

AGHARNEY.—See AHARNEY.

AGHAVALLIN, or AGHAVALAH, a parish, in the union of LISTOWEL, barony of IRRAGHTYCONNOR, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Tarbert; containing, with the town of Ballylongford, 6606 inhabitants. This place anciently belonged to the O'Connors of Kerry, whose principal seat, Castle Carrig-a-foile, signifying in the Irish language "the rock of the chasm," was situated on the south-west side of the inlet between the main land and the small island of Carrigue, which is encircled by the river Shannon. This castle was defended on the land side by a double wall flanked with circular and square bastions, which are still remaining; and was fortified against Queen Elizabeth by O'Connor, who placed in it a garrison under the command of Julio, an Italian officer. The castle, with the entire barony excepting only one estate, was forfeited by the O'Connors of Kerry, in 1666, and conferred by the act of settlement upon the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. The PARISH is situated on the Shannon, within a mile and a half of the high road from Tralee to Limerick, and comprises 16,743 statute acres. About one-third is good arable land, rather more than one-third of a coarser quality, and the remainder mountain pasture and bog. Limestone for manure is brought from Askeaton by turf-boats returning from Limerick; and sea manure is also extensively used. A species of brown stone of good quality is quarried for building. A steam-boat passes daily from Kilrush to Tarbert and Limerick, and vessels of 20 tons enter the creek for potatoes and turf, in which a considerable traffic is carried on. Dredging for oysters off the island of Carrigue, and fishing, also employ several persons in the season. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardferd and Aghadoe, and forms part of the union of

Listowel; the rectory is impropriate in Anthony Stoughton, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £228. 9., of which £114. 4. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church having been condemned, will perhaps be rebuilt by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of the district of Ballylongford, also called Tarbert, which comprises the parishes of Aghavallin and Kilnaughten: a chapel has been erected at Asdee, as a chapel of ease to that at Ballylongford; and there is also a chapel at Tarbert, in the parish of Kilnaughten.—See BALLYLONGFORD and CARRIGUE.

AGHAVEA.—See AUGHAVEA.

AGHAVILLER.—See AUGHAVILLER.

AGHAVOWER, or AGHAMORE, a parish, in the union of SWINFORD, barony of COSTELLO, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4½ miles (N.) from Ballyhaunis, on the road from that place to Swinford; containing 767½ inhabitants. St. Patrick is said to have erected a monastery here, for his disciple St. Loarn. The parish comprises 22,820 acres. The surface is varied with several small lakes; the lands are chiefly under tillage; there is a considerable quantity of bog; also a quarry of black marble. Fairs are held at Ballinacostello on June 3rd, Aug. 5th, Oct. 19th, and Dec. 18th. The parish is in the diocese of Tuam, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Kiltullagh: the tithe rent-charge is £118. 13. 8. The church is in ruins, but the cemetery is still used. In the Roman Catholic divisions Aghavower is in the district of Kooek; the chapel is an old thatched building. At Cloonfallagh is a mineral spring.

AGHER, a parish, partly in the barony of LOWER DECKE, but chiefly in that of UPPER DECKE, union of TRIM, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (S. S. W.) from Summerhill; containing 386 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Summerhill to Edenderry, and on that from the latter town to Dunhoyme; and comprises 206½ statute acres. Its surface gently undulates, and the soil consists of loam of different qualities: about one-third of the land is under tillage; and the remainder, with the exception of 100 acres of bog, half of which is cut away and partly planted, is good grazing land. There are quarries of limestone. The Royal Canal passes near the southern extremity of the parish. Agher House occupies a beautiful situation in a demesne of about 650 statute acres, containing some fine timber: the gardens are extensive and well laid out; and the neat appearance of the cottages on the estate manifests the proprietor's regard for the comforts of the peasantry. The living is a rectory, with the rectories of Drumlargan and Gallowan united, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge of Agher is £60. The church is a neat edifice, erected in 1804, at an expense of nearly £600, raised by voluntary contributions and a parochial rate; it contains a window painted by Gervaise, representing Paul preaching at Athens, from the cartoons of Raphael, which window was formerly in the private chapel at Dangan, in the adjoining parish, when that place was the seat of the Wellesley family. There is a glebe-house, built in 1812, at a cost of £800; with a glebe of 12½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Laracor, or Summerhill; the chapel is

situated on the townland of Agher, on ground given by the family of Winter. Here is also a dispensary.

AGHERN, or AHERN, a parish, in the union of FERMOY, barony of KINNATALOON, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (E.) from Rathcormac; containing 1198 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Bride, over which is a bridge of three arches of stone; and on the road from Rathcormac to Castle-martyr, and the direct road from Cork to Tallow. A castle was erected here in 1399, by one of the Fitzgeralds, to command the pass of the river, on which was an ancient ford, at that time of great importance; this fortress was of considerable strength, and was powerfully garrisoned by the Earl of Desmond against the forces of Elizabeth. At no great distance were the castles of Duseen and Conna, both founded by the Fitzgeralds for the defence of other passes of the Bride, and of which there are some picturesque remains. The parish comprises 3489 statute acres, of which about 2855 are arable and pasture; 425 are coarse land and bog, but capable of being improved; and 200 consist of waste and mountain. The soil is in general fertile, particularly in the Vale of the Bride, where the substratum is limestone; the land is principally under tillage, and the system of agriculture rapidly improving. Ahera House is pleasantly situated near the ruins of the ancient castle, and the grounds comprise some interesting and beautiful scenery. There is a constabulary police station; and petty-sessions are held on the first Thursday in each month. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne; the rectory united from time immemorial to that of Ballynoe, and in the patronage of the Crown; and the vicarage episcopally united for many years to the entire rectory of Britway, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of Aghern is £278. 4., which is equally divided between the rector and the vicar; and the gross rent-charge of the union, payable to the incumbent, amounts to £342. 13. The church, situated near the bridge, at the extremity of the parish, is a neat edifice built in 1816, at an expense of £800, of which £500 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits. The Board also granted a gift and loan, each of £300, for the erection of a glebe-house, in 1822; the glebe comprises seven acres of profitable land. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Knockmoure, also called Ballynoe.

AGHERTON, or BALLYAGHERAN, a parish, in the union and liberties of COLERAINE, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N.N.W.) from Coleraine; containing, with the town of Portstewart, 2318 inhabitants. This parish occupies the whole of the promontory between the Bann and the Atlantic, comprising 3896½ statute acres. With the exception of about 320 acres, the whole is arable; there is a small portion of uninclosed land, of which part is light, sandy, and chiefly a rabbit-warren, and part affords excellent pasture. The cultivation of wheat was introduced by Mr. Orr, in 1829, and great quantities are now annually raised. Similar success has attended the cultivation of barley, potatoes, mangel-wurzel, and turnips; and the agriculture of the parish is at present in a very flourishing state. Iron-ore is found in large quantities, and might be worked to advantage; but no works have yet been established. There are several

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gentlemen's seats in the parish, and some villas and handsome bathing-lodges at Portstewart, a pleasant and well-attended watering-place. A small manufacture of linen and linen-yarn is carried on, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries, particularly in the salmon-fishery on the river Bann. Of late, great quantities of salmon have been taken along the whole coast, by means of a newly invented net; and the sea fishery is continued for a long time after that on the river is by law compelled to cease. The Bann, which is the only outlet from Lough Neagh, discharges itself into the Atlantic at the western point of the parish; it appears to have changed its course, and now passes close under the point of Down Hill, the celebrated mansion erected by the Earl of Bristol, when Bishop of Derry.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, forming the corps of the treasurership in the cathedral of St. Saviour, Connor, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £180. The church, a small edifice, was erected in 1826, at an expense of £960, of which £100 were raised by subscription, £800 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits, and £60 were given by John Cromie, Esq., who also paid the interest on £700 of the loan until the debt was cancelled in 1833. Divine service is likewise performed by the curate every Sunday in the school-house at Portstewart. The glebe-house, a handsome residence close adjoining the church, was built in 1806, the Board granting £250 and a loan of £500; the glebe comprises 20 acres of profitable land. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Coleraine. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists, the former in connexion with the General Assembly. Mark Kerr O'Neill, Esq., in 1814, bequeathed £40 per annum to the poor. Some remains of the ancient castle of Mac Quillan exist on the glebe land, not far from the church. Near them are the gabled walls of the old church, still tolerably entire; and in the adjoining field is an extensive cave, formed of uncemented walls covered with flat stones, and which is one of the largest and most perfect yet known in this part of the country: there are several other caves in the parish. In the townland of Carnauee is a very fine triangular fort, called *Craig-an-Ariff*; it is defended by fosses and breastworks, and is the only fort so constructed in this part of Ireland: within the inclosure are two cairns or tumuli. Dr. Adam Clarke, whose father kept a school for several years in the old parish church, received the rudiments of his education here; and in the latter part of his life spent much of his time in the summer at Portstewart, where, during his stay in 1830, he built a handsome house, and erected in the gardens of Mr. Cromie a curious astronomical and geographical dial, which is still preserved there.—See PORTSTEWART.

AGHIART, a parish, in the union of BALLINASLOE, barony of KILLIAN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 12 miles (E.S.E.) from Tuam, on the road from that place to Ballinasloe: the population is returned with the parish of Ballinakilly. It comprises 3203 statute acres, as appotted under the tithe act; the soil is fertile, the land generally in a good state of cultivation, and the bogs are all reclaimable. The parish is in the diocese of Tuam, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Moylough: the tithe rent-

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charge, which includes that of Ballinakilly, amounts to £111. 7. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions Aghiar is the head of a district, sometimes called the union of Mount-Bellew, which comprises the parishes of Aghiar, Killascoe, and Moylough, and contains three chapels, situated respectively at Mount-Bellew, Menlo, and Moylough; the first is a handsome slated edifice, erected at the sole expense of C. D. Bellew, Esq.

AGHINAGH.—See AHINAGH.

AGHNAMEADLE, a parish, in the union of NAGH, barony of UPPER OMDON, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Moneygall, on the road from Limerick to Dublin; containing, with the village of Toomavara, 3893 inhabitants. This place was formerly the residence of the O'Egan family, and there are still considerable portions of the old Court of Aghnameadle remaining. The parish is bounded on the east by King's county, and comprises 10,322 statute acres. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £276. 18. The church is a small edifice, erected in 1833, at a cost of £900, the gift of the late Board of First Fruits. Glebe land, comprising five acres, was obtained in 1839; and a glebe-house has been built by the Rev. T. Knox, incumbent, at his own expense (upwards of £1000), leaving a charge on his successor of £554. In the Roman Catholic divisions Aghnameadle is the head of a district, which comprises also the parish of Ballymackey and is called the union of Toomavara, and in which are two chapels; one at Toomavara, a large building, and one at Ballymackey. There are remains of Blanc Castle, and of the old church, near which is an oratory apparently of great antiquity; and at Ballinlough is a chalybeate spring.—See TOOMAVARA.

AGHNAMOLT.—See ANNAMOLT.

AGHNAMULLEN.—See AUGHNAMULLEN.

AGHOLD, AGHOWLE, or AGH-VAIL, a parish, in the union and barony of SHILLELAGH, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Tullow; containing 2764 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the south-western boundary of the county, comprises 8139½ statute acres. The state of agriculture is improving; there is a considerable quantity of mountain land and bog. A constabulary police station has been established here; and petty-sessions are held at Coolkenno every alternate Monday. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin; constituting the corps of the prebend of Aghold in the cathedral church of St. Lazerian, Leighlin; and episcopally united, in 1714, to the impropriate curacies of Mullinacuff, Creccrin, and Liscoleman, which parishes were all till lately in the union of Aghold, in the patronage of the Bishop. Mullinacuff, however, has been separated from the union, and now forms a district parish of itself. The tithe rent-charge of Aghold is £348. 2.; and the gross rent-charge of the union, payable to the incumbent, is £420, from which are to be deducted £21 benefice tax, and a like sum, instalment for glebe-house, annually payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church was erected in 1716, and enlarged by aid of a loan of £350 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1814. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1350 from the same Board; the glebe comprises 12 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is

included in the district of Clonmore; the chapel is at Kilquiggan.

AGHOUR, county KILKENNY.—See FRESHFORD.

AGHRIM, county WICKLOW.—See RATHDRUM.

AGHULTIE, county CORK.—See BALLYHOOLEY.

AGIVEY, a grange, or an extra-parochial district, locally in the parish of AGHADOWY, union and half-barony of COLERAINE, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Coleraine; containing 950 inhabitants. This place appears to have been the site of a religious establishment, by some called a priory and by others an abbey, the foundation of which, about the beginning of the seventh century, is attributed to St. Goaricus, who afterwards founded a cell at Agha-Dubthaigh, now Aghadowy. The establishment subsequently became dependent on the abbey of St. Mary-de-la-Fonta, or Mecasquin, which was founded in the year 1172, and to which this district became a grange. There are still some slight remains of the religious house, with an extensive cemetery in which are some tombs of the ancient family of the Cannings, ancestors of the present Lord Garvagh. The liberty is situated on the western bank of the river Bann, and on the road from Newtown-Limavady to Ballymoney, which is continued over the river by a light and handsome bridge of wood, of 6 arches 203 feet in span, erected in 1834 at the joint expense of the counties of Londonderry and Antrim. It comprises 1727½ statute acres, and forms part of the estates of the Ironmongers' Company, of London. The land is fertile, but, being divided into small holdings in the occupation of tenants without capital to expend on its improvement, has been greatly neglected, and no regular system of agriculture has been adopted; there is a small tract of bog, which is now nearly worked out for fuel. Potters'-clay of good quality is found here in great abundance; and a considerable manufacture of coarse earthenware, bricks, and water-pipes, is carried on for the supply of the neighbourhood. Ironstone is found near the Aghadowy water, and there are also some indications of coal. A fair is held on Nov. 12th, under a charter granted to the monks of Coleraine at a very early period, and is chiefly for the sale of cattle and pigs. There is neither a church nor any other place of worship in the district; the inhabitants attend divine service at Aghadowy.

AGLISH, a parish, in the union of MACROOM, barony of EAST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Cork; containing 2579 inhabitants. It is situated on the south bank of the river Lee, between it and the Bride, which winds pleasantly on its southern border; and contains 6771 statute acres, of which about 5000 are arable, 1481 pasture, and the remainder woodland, waste, bog, and water. The land is generally fertile, and the state of agriculture is improving; irrigation is practised very advantageously on the grass lands. On the south side of the parish lies an extensive marsh, reclaimable at a small expense, and of which, in the summer of 1844, a 'part was reclaimed by drains, and by deepening the Bride. In the village of Farrenavara are a petty-sessions' court-house, and a station of the constabulary police. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is partly impropriate in Lieut.-Col. Mair, and partly appropriate to

the prebend of Kilbrogan in the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork. The tithe rent-charge is £465, of which £190 are payable to the impropriator, £35 to the prebendary, and £310 to the vicar. The church is in ruins, and until it can be rebuilt, divine service is performed in a house licensed by the bishop. There is no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the union or district of Ovens; the chapel is a large old plain building.

AGLISH, a parish, in the poor-law union of KILLARNEY, barony of MAGONINHY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Milltown; on the north-east side of the river Laune, and on the road from Killarney to Milltown; containing 1939 inhabitants. It comprises 4837 statute acres: the greater part of the land is of the best quality and under tillage, and the system of agriculture has been much improved within the last few years; there are about 100 acres of bog. At Barleymount is a quarry of excellent building stone, from which the stone was taken for Lord Headley's mansion at Aghadoe. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardferit and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Earl of Cork, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £117. 13. 9., one-half of which is payable to the impropriator, and the other to the vicar. The church is a neat structure, with an octagon tower on a square base; it was built in 1823, at an expense of £700, defrayed by the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built about the same time, the Board having granted £337 and a loan of £142: the glebe comprises 147. 3r. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the district of Fieries; the old chapel is disused, and a chapel was built within the last twenty-five years at Ballyhar, on the border of this parish, but within the limits of the parish of Kilcredane. Immediately adjoining the church are the remains of the ancient structure, completely mantled with ivy, and forming an interesting appendage.

AGLISH, or AGLISHMARTIN, a parish, in the union of WATERFORD, barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Waterford; on the river Suir, and on the road from Waterford to Carrick-on-Suir; containing 440 inhabitants. It comprises 1343 statute acres; and the living, at the time of its recent suppression, was a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £72. 14., payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is neither church nor glebe-house; the glebe consists of two acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions Aglish is part of the district of Moncoin.

AGLISH, county of MAYO.—See CASTLEBAR.

AGLISH, a parish, in the union of DUNGARVAN, barony of DECIES-WITHIN-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (W.) from Dungarvan; containing 3783 inhabitants, of whom 458 are in the village. This parish is situated on the river Blackwater, by which it is bounded on the west; and comprises 6856 statute acres. Part of it is mountains, but towards the river the soil is generally fertile. It is in the diocese of Lismore, and is a vicarage, forming part of the union of Aflane; the rectory is impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The tithe rent-charge is £360, of which £240 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. There is a chapel at Villierstown independent of the vicarage, founded and

endowed by John, Earl of Grandison; the living is a donative, in the patronage of H. V. Stuart, Esq. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, which comprises also the parish of Whitechurch and part of the parish of Ardmore, and contains three chapels, situated respectively at Aglish, Ballynamileach, and Slievegrine; also a friary chapel.

AGLISHCLOGHANE, or ENGLISH, a parish, in the union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Burris-o-kane, on the road from Roscrea to Portumna; containing 1938 inhabitants. It comprises 5898 statute acres. The system of agriculture is improving, and a considerable portion of moor land, formerly waste, has been reclaimed and brought into cultivation: there is still an abundance of bog. Limestone of superior quality abounds, and is quarried for building. The living consists of a rectory, vicarage, and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Killaloe: the vicarage, with cure of souls, forms the corps of the archdeaconry of Killaloe, with which are held, without cure, the rectories of Aglishcloghane, Lorrha, and Dorrha, episcopally united in 1785, and by act of council in 1804, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the perpetual curacy is in the patronage of the Archdeacon. The tithe rent-charge of Aglishcloghane is £121. 3., and of the entire union £760. 1. The church of the union is at Lorrha, where is also the glebe-house of the archdeaconry; and there are two glebes, comprising together about 43 acres, situated respectively near the sites of the old churches. The church of the perpetual curacy, a neat building erected in 1815, by a gift of £800 from the Board of First Fruits, is situated near the ruins of the old church, in the churchyard of which is an ash-tree of large dimensions. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the same Board, in 1816; the glebe comprises 13 acres, and the stipend of the perpetual curate is £100 per annum, paid by the archdeacon. This is one of the three parishes which constitute the Roman Catholic district of Burris-o-kane; the chapel is in the village of English.

AGLISHCORMICK, or LISCORMUCK, a parish, in the union of TIPPERARY, partly in the barony of COONAGH, but principally in that of CLANWILLIAM, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Pallasgreine, on the road to Bruff; containing 738 inhabitants. It comprises 1715 statute acres: the land is in general of good quality. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, and forms part of the corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of St. Alibens, Emly, in the patronage of the Bishop of Cashel. The tithe rent-charge is £103. 17.: there is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the district of Kiltely, or Liscely.

AGLISHDRINAGH, or AGLISHDRIDEEN, a parish, within the union of MALLOW, barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Charleville, on the road from that place to Buttevant; containing 1026 inhabitants. It comprises 3310 statute acres: the land under tillage is in general of good quality, but a large portion of the parish consists of hilly pasture. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage

of the Bishop : the tithe rent-charge is £160. There is now neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this is one of the six parishes that constitute the union of Ballyhea, or Newtown. There are some vestiges of the ancient parish church.

AGLISHMARTIN.—See AGLISH.

AGLISHVENAN.—See BALLYMACART.

AHABOLLOGUE, or AGHABOLLOGUE, a parish, in the union of MACROOM, barony of EAST MUSKERRY, West riding of the county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Macroom; containing 6001 inhabitants. It comprises 18,733 statute acres; the surface is very uneven, and the soil various. On part of its eastern boundary, near the Dripsy, the land is very productive, and under a better system of cultivation than the rest of the parish. The greater part is capable of vast improvement; but, generally, the state of agriculture is still very backward, though it has been advancing within the last few years, principally by the more extended adoption of under-draining, irrigation, and the rearing of green crops. The inhabitants are employed exclusively in the business of husbandry. In the northern and western parts of the parish are several lofty hills, whereof Burrin, Knocknagoun, and Knock-rour are the highest. The glen of Mullinassig is a beautiful and romantic spot; its sides are richly adorned with wood and ivy-covered rocks; and at the bottom runs a small mountain stream, forming at the upper end a fine cascade, and expanding below into a charming lake. Several handsome houses, standing in rich and well-planted demesnes, are scattered over the parish, and the greater number of the owners are resident. There is no village.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £562. 10. A neat church has lately been built, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, on the site of a former one; and a chapel of ease has been erected by subscription for the accommodation of those residing near the western boundary of the parish. Adjoining the churchyard is the ancient glebe, of 5 acres: another glebe, of 30 acres, purchased at Ahavrin, by the late Board of First Fruits, is subject to an annual rent. On the latter have been recently erected a glebe-house and its offices, and a garden has been formed, by the rector, the Rev. William Welland; the grounds, which have much natural beauty, have been improved by planting, and the whole constitutes a handsome residence. In the Roman Catholic divisions, the south-east part of the parish is united to Magourney, and the north-west portion to Aghinagh. In the former district are two chapels, one in Ahabollogue, and the other in Magourney, both large and handsome edifices, lately improved, and almost rebuilt, by the Rev. Mr. Mahony, P.P.; a chapel for the northern district has been built within the last three years, by the Rev. Mr. O'Kearney, P.P. The parochial school, for boys and girls, stands on the glebe adjoining the church, and is endowed by the rector with the entire plot of glebe. Near the church is a celebrated well, dedicated to St. Olan; and in the churchyard is a square stone, surmounted by another called St. Olan's cap, and inscribed with a number of Ogham characters.

AHACROSS, or AGHACROSS, a parish, in the union of FERMOY, barony of CORDONS and CLONGIBBONS,

county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Mitchelstown; containing 104 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the confines of the county of Limerick, and near the road from Kildorrery to Mitchelstown, comprises only 355 statute acres, and consists chiefly of mountainous pasture. Fairs are held on Jan. 20th and Oct. 3rd, principally for cattle. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, and forms part of the union of Clenore, from which it is detached by the intervention of several other parishes: the tithe rent-charge is £22. 14. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ahacross is in the district of Kildorrery.

AHADRUMSEE.—See CLONES.

AHAMPLISH, a parish, in the union of SLIGO, barony of LOWER CARRIGE, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Sligo; containing, with the villages of Ballintemple and Grange, 8720 inhabitants. It is situated on the north-west coast, near the entrance to the bay of Sligo, and on the road from Sligo to Ballyshannon; and comprises 16,419½ statute acres. The surface was till lately naked and unadorned, having only one small wood on the lands of Grellagh, near the river Bunduff, the estate of Viscount Palmerston, who is proprietor of the greater part of the parish: many trees, however, have been planted within the last few years. The mountain of Benbulbin, which rises 1697 feet above the sea, extends in a direction from east to west, and separates this parish from Drumcliffe. Much improvement in the mode of tillage has taken place of late, but the system of husbandry is comparatively still deficient, and the farming implements are of rather an inferior kind: limestone and turf are plentiful. A great extent of bog has been reclaimed by Lord Palmerston, who has also planted large breadths of sandy banks with bent. Other improvements, made exclusively by the direction and at the expense of that nobleman, are noticed under the head of Mullaghmore. There is a salmon fishery in the river Bunduff; and at Mullaghmore several boats were formerly employed in taking turbot, cod, and other kinds of fish, which abound on this part of the coast. There are some corn-mills in the parish. Seven fairs for live stock are held at Grange; and a fair is held on Feb. 1st at Clifanny, which has also a post-office under Sligo. Grange is both a coast-guard and a constabulary police station. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in Lord Palmerston. The tithe rent-charge is £166. 3, divided in moieties between the improprator and the incumbent. The church is a plain edifice built in 1813, for which the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £700, and Lord Palmerston contributed £100; it contains a marble monument to the Soden family, with an inscription recording the death of James Soden, in 1705, at the age of 109 years: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £119 for the repair of the edifice. There is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are two chapels, situated at Grange and Clifanny, and built at the sole expense of Lord Palmerston.

AHAPHOND, a village, in the parish of KILLEHENY, county of LISTOWEL, barony of IRAGHTICONNOR, union of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER; containing 281 inhabitants.

AHARA, otherwise **AGHARA**, a parish, in the union of **LONGFORD**, barony of **ABBEYSHRUEL**, county of **LONGFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from **Ballymahon**, on the road from that place to **Mullingar**; containing 1036 inhabitants. It comprises 2595 statute acres: the land is principally under tillage, but there is a large tract of bog. Petty-sessions are held every alternate week. The parish is in the diocese of **Ardagh**, and is part of the union of **Kilglass**, to which the vicarage is attached; the rectory is inappropriate in the **Fox** family. The tithe rent-charge is £81. 11., of which £28 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the glebe comprises 37 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions **Ahara** is also united to **Kilglass**. The remains of the church are still visible at **Ahara**, and there are also ruins of the ancient castle of **Arandra**.

AHARNEY, or **AGHARNEY**, also called **LISDOWNEY**, a parish, in the union of **KILKENNY**, partly in the barony of **CLARMALLAGH**, **QUEEN'S** county, but chiefly in that of **GALMOY**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (S. by E.) from **Durrow**, on the road to **Kilkenny**; containing 2586 inhabitants. It comprises 6940 statute acres, and is nearly equally divided between tillage and pasturage; there is plenty of limestone, used both for building and burning. At **Ballyconra** is an extensive flour-mill, capable of manufacturing 40,000 barrels annually; and there is another at the bridge of **Ballyragget**. The house of **Ballyconra**, situated in a fine demesne on the banks of the **Nore**, is the ancient seat of the family of **Butler**, earls of **Kilkenny**. A manor court is held at **Clontubrid** once a month, the jurisdiction of which extends over part of this parish. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, in the diocese of **Ossory**, the former united to the rectory of **Attanagh**, and the latter forming part of the vicarial union of **Attanagh**: the tithe rent-charge is £255, of which £170 are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district called the union of **Lisdowney**, comprising the parishes of **Aharney**, **Sheffin**, **Balleen**, **Coolcasshin**, and parts of **Rathbeagh** and **Grange**, and containing three chapels; that of **Lisdowney** was built by subscription. The parochial church is in ruins; within the demesne of **Ballyconra**, where is the burial-place of the family of **Butler**, are other remains; and on the opposite side of the river is a Danish fort.

AHASCRAGH, a post-town and parish, in the union of **BALLINASLOE**, partly in the baronies of **KILCONNELL** and **CLONMACNOON**, but chiefly in that of **KILLIAN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 30 miles (E. N. E.) from **Galway**, and 78 miles (W.) from **Dublin**, on the road from **Ballinasloe** to **Castlebar**; containing 5380 inhabitants, of whom 775 are in the town, which contains about 120 houses. It is situated in a fine corn country; and there is a mill, belonging to **Mr. Bell**, manufacturing 25,000 barrels of oatmeal annually, solely for the English market. Fairs are held on **Easter-Monday**, **Wednesday** after **Trinity**, **Aug. 25th**, and **Nov. 24th**. Petty-sessions are held fortnightly, and here is a station of the constabulary police. The parish comprises 17,342 statute acres: there are quarries of excellent limestone, also a large tract of bog. **Castle French**, the seat of **Lord French**, and part of the demesne

of **Clonbrock**, the seat of **Lord Clonbrock**, are within the parish. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of **Elphin**, and in the alternate patronage of the **Crown** and the **Bishop**: the tithe rent-charge is £242. 6. The church is a neat building, erected in 1814, at an expense of £1500, of which £1000 were granted on loan by the **Board of First Fruits**. The glebe-house was built in 1810, at a cost of £923, and the same Board gave £100 towards defraying the expense; the glebe comprises 24 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the **Established Church**; the chapel is a large building, with a burial-ground annexed. Under the patronage of **Sir Ross Mahon** and of **Lord Clonbrock**, a charitable loan society was established in 1833.

AHINAGH, or **AGHINAGH**, a parish, in the union of **MACROOM**, barony of **EAST MUSKERAY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S. E.) from **Macroom**; containing 2699 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called *Omai*, contains the village of **Carrigadrohid**, through which the mail-coach from **Cork** to **Tralee** passes. It comprises 9420 statute acres: the land is generally good, and is well sheltered, particularly towards its southern boundary; about four-fifths are under a profitable system of cultivation; the remainder is rough pasture and bog. There are stone-quarries, which are worked for building. The river **Lee** is crossed at the village of **Carrigadrohid** by an old bridge built by order of **Cromwell**, which connects the parish with the pretty modern village of **Killinardish**. The banks of the river are here adorned with several elegant houses. **Oakgrove** is a modern mansion, situated in a richly ornamented demesne containing some of the finest oaks in the country; **Coolata** is a pretty villa in the midst of picturesque grounds tastefully planted; and contiguous to the church is the glebe-house, a handsome edifice. Besides the woods of **Oakgrove**, there are flourishing plantations of young timber at **Carrigadrohid** and **Umery**, the former very extensive.

The **LIVING** is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Cloyne**, and in the patronage of the **Bishop**: the tithe rent-charge is £553. 14. The church is a small plain edifice with a square tower, erected in 1791, and for which the **Board of First Fruits** gave £500. The glebe-house was built in 1814, by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1500 from the same Board; the glebe comprises 25½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions, one-half of this parish is comprised within the district of **Abalobogue**, which has a chapel at **Rushen**; the other is united to **Macroom**, for which there is a chapel at **Caum**. The principal remains of antiquity are the ruined castles of **Carrigadrohid** and **Mashanaglass**; the former, according to some writers, built by a branch of the **MacCarthy** family, and by others ascribed to the family of **O'Leary**; it is a massive structure situated on a rock in the river **Lee**, with some modern additions, including an entrance opened from the bridge. The owner of the lands of **Carrigadrohid** has a patent for a fair, which is now held in a field in the parish of **Cannaway**. The castle of **Mashanaglass** is a lofty square tower of gloomy aspect, built by the **Mac Swineys**. **Smith**, in his *History of Cork*, mentions a letter addressed by **James I.** to the **Lord-deputy Sydney**, directing him to accept the surrender of the lands of **Owen Mac Swiney**, otherwise "Hoggy of **Mashanaglass**." A little to the north of this ruin is *Glen*

Laum, "the crooked glen," now called *Umery*, through which the mail-coach road is carried; it is inclosed by precipitous rocky heights covered with valuable plantations. On the glebe are the remains of a cromlech; and several single stones, called "Gollanes," are standing in the parish. Rath or Danish forts are numerous, and there are some artificial caves.

AHOGHILL, a parish, in the union of BALLYMENA, partly in the barony of LOWER ANTRIM, partly in that of UPPER TOOMBS, but chiefly in the barony of LOWER TOOMBS, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Portlone, containing 8876 inhabitants, of whom 477 are in the village. The district around this place appears, from the numerous remains of forts and the great number of tumuli and human bones found, to have been the scene of much early warfare. During the war of 1688, also, the ford of the river Bann at Portlone, an adjoining parish, was regarded as a very important pass between the counties of Antrim and Derry; and Sir J. Magill and Capt. Edmonston were, in 1689, despatched to defend it against the Irish army on their march towards the Bann, in order to enter the county of Derry. In 1760, when the French under Throt made a descent on Carrickfergus, the inhabitants of this place rose in a body for the defence of the country: a well-appointed force marched to Belfast, numerous parties proceeded to Carrickfergus, while others patrolled the country nightly; and these irregular levies had a powerful effect in repelling the invaders. About the year 1771, an organised system of outrage pervaded the whole of this parish, in common with other parts of the county: the persons who thus combined, called themselves "Steel Men," or "Hearts of Steel," and executed their revenge by hounding cattle and perpetrating other outrages; they attacked the house of Paul M'Larnon, Esq., who, in defending himself, was shot. In 1778, a corps was raised by John Dickey, Esq., of Cullybackey, in the parish of Craigs, and called the Cullyhackey Volunteers; a similar corps was embodied the following year by T. Hill, Esq., of Drama, and called the Portlone Volunteers, to which was afterwards added a second corps by Mr. Simpson; and a corps, called the Ahoghill Volunteers, was raised by Alexander M'Manus, Esq., of Mount Davys.

The PARISH anciently styled *Maghrahogh*, a name of which the derivation is unknown, is situated near the river Bann, which flows out of Lough Neagh in a direction from south to north; and is intersected by the river Maine, which flows into that lough in a direction from north to south. Including Portlone and Craigs, which were lately detached from Ahoghill and formed into distinct parishes, the parish comprised 35,419 statute acres, whereof 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ were covered with water: exclusively of Portlone and Craigs, the area is only 12,167 acres. The system of agriculture is very indifferent; there is a considerable quantity of waste land, with some extensive bogs which might be drained. The scenery, however, in some parts good: the surface is hilly; and many of the eminences being planted, the valley through which the Maine flows is rendered beautiful and interesting. The village is neatly built, and has been much improved within the last three years by Major Rowan: the neighbourhood is enlivened with several gentlemen's seats. The castle of Galgorm,

a seat of the Earl of Mountcashel, is a handsome square embattled edifice, erected in the 17th century by the celebrated Dr. Colville; the rooms are wainscoted with Irish oak from the woods of Lurg and Grange. The mansion of Mount Davys, situated in a picturesque demesne on the west bank of the Maine water, derives its appellation from a family which formerly possessed it, and which was conspicuous in the 17th and 18th centuries among the burgesses of Carrickfergus: the name of Davys is found repeatedly in the lists of sheriffs, mayors, and members of parliament for that borough from 1612 to 1743. The linen trade in its several branches affords employment to the greater number of the inhabitants: there are bleach-works on the Braid river and river Maine; and a good monthly market was till lately held in the village, for the sale of linens, on the Friday before the Ballymoney market. Fairs for cattle and pigs are held on June 4th, Aug. 26th, and Dec. 5th. The manorial court of Fortescue, anciently Straboy, has jurisdiction extending to debts not exceeding £5 late currency; and the manorial court of Connor is held monthly, for the recovery of debts under £2 late currency. Two courts-leet are held in the year, and petty-sessions every third Friday. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £310. The church is an ancient edifice; the walls have within the last few years been raised, and covered with a new roof. The glebe-house was built in 1814, by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1500 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 136 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this is the head of a district, comprising also Portlone, and containing two chapels, one about half a mile from the village, and the other at Aughnahoy. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly at Ahoghill, and a Moravian meeting-house at Gracehill. John Guy, in 1813, bequeathed £12 per annum to the Moravian establishment, which sum is now, by the death of his adopted heir, augmented to £45. There are some remains of Rory Oge Mac Quillan's castle of Straboy, and some artificial caves at Cardonagh; also numerous raths in the parish.

ALISH.—See RATHRYNAN.

ALLAGH, an island, in the parish of TOLLAGHOBIGLEY, union of DUNFANAGHY, barony of KILMACRENNAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER. It is situated at the entrance of Gweedore bay, on the north-west coast, and comprises four statute acres.

ALLEN, Isle of.—See RATHERNON.

ALLIHIES, a village, in the parish of KILNAMANAGH, union of BANTRY, barony of BERKE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 196 inhabitants. It is situated near Conlough bay, within the peninsula that separates Bere haven and Bantry bay; and is chiefly occupied by the miners employed in the Allihies copper-mines, which are extensive, and have been constantly worked since 1813. The annual produce is from 6000 to 7000 tons, valued at £9 per ton; they are worked by steam and water, and employ from 1200 to 1500 persons: the ore is conveyed in hookers for shipment to Swansea.

ALL SAINTS, a parish, in the union of LONDONDERRY, barony of RAPOHE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (W.) from Londonderry;

on Lough Swilly, and on the road from Londonderry to Letterkenny; containing 4280 inhabitants. It consists of several townlands, formerly in the parish of Taughboyne, from which they were separated, and formed into a distinct parish, comprising 9673½ statute acres, of which 102 are covered with water. The land is generally good, and in a profitable state of cultivation; the system of agriculture is improving; the bog affords a valuable supply of fuel, and there are some quarries of stone for building. Castle Forward is the property of the Earl of Wicklow. Petty-sessions are held on the first Friday in every month. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of Taughboyne; the income is £105, arising from £70 paid by the patron, £23 from Boulter's fund, and 10 acres of glebe land. The glebe-house was built in 1825, by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits. The church, a neat small edifice, built prior to 1734, was formerly a chapel of ease to the church of Taughboyne. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, called the union of Lagan, and comprising also the parishes of Taughboyne, Killea, and Raymochy; there are three chapels, situated respectively at Newtown-Conyngham in All Saints, Drumoghill in Raymochy, and St. Johnston in Taughboyne. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians. The interest of £200, bequeathed by a respectable farmer named McCrab is annually divided among the poor, in clothes.

ALL SAINTS, an island, in the parish of CASHEL, union of LONGFORD, barony of RATHCLINE, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER. This island, which is situated in Lough Ree, comprises 291 statute acres, divided into several farms, and contains eight houses.—See CASHEL.

ALMORITIA, BALLYMORIN, or MORANSTOWN, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of RATHCONRATH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Ballymore, on a line of road from Mullingar to Athlone; containing 700 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2204½ statute acres, and is principally under an improving system of tillage: there is but an inconsiderable portion of bog; limestone of very good quality abounds, and is quarried chiefly for building. The Royal Canal passes within four miles of the parish, affording great advantages to this district, which is wholly agricultural. Of the principal seats, Glencara is surrounded with flourishing plantations. On a stream which runs from Loughen, or, as it is sometimes called, Mount Dalton, lake, through the parish, into the river Inney, is a large flour-mill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Meath, to which that of Piercetown was united episcopally in 1791, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £52. 10., and of the entire benefice £123. 15. The church was rebuilt in 1815, for which the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £600. The glebe-house was built in 1821, the Board having granted a loan of £600 and a gift of £200. The glebe of Almoritia comprises 28 acres, and there is a glebe of 12 acres at Piercetown. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Rathconrath, also called Miltown.

ALTEDESERT, a district parish, in the union of COOKSTOWN, barony of DUNGANNON, county of

TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles from the parish church of Pomeroy. This district was formed, in 1841, of portions of the parishes of Pomeroy and Desertcreat. It comprises about 8000 statute acres, mostly mountain and moor, but a large quantity of land is in cultivation, producing excellent oats, and there is some pasture; the surface is throughout hilly, the scenery bold and wild, and the soil light and gravelly. Pyrites, slate, and copper are found in the district, but are not wrought, though an attempt was made some time since to work the copper-ore. There are four mills, of which two are used for grinding corn, one for milling cloth, and one for dressing linen-cloth. Two small mountain streams run on each side of the village; and within a mile is a mansion, occupying the summit of a commanding hill, which, with its extensive plantations and lakes, forms a pleasing object. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Incumbents of Desertcreat and Pomeroy, alternately. The church is a small structure, erected in 1841, at an expense of £500, collected in small sums by the minister, the Rev. John Wade, aided by handsome donations from the Lord Primate and Robert William Lowry, Esq.: it will accommodate 160 persons. The Presbyterians have a place of worship; and a parochial and an infant school have been established, the latter supported by the Lowry family. About half a mile from the village are the ruins of an old bawn or fortress; and in the mountains is another fortress, in a decayed state, erected in the early days of British rule, and still called the Barracks. This latter, and a small portion of ground, were, some years since, claimed by the Ordnance authorities, for the sovereign; but on the shew of resistance by the present proprietor, the claim was given up.

AMBROSETOWN, a parish, in the union of WEXFORD, barony of BARGY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Taghmon; containing 690 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2197 statute acres; it is partly under tillage and partly in pasture, and contains an entirely exhausted bog, a portion of which has been reclaimed and is now under cultivation, while the remainder is grazed. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and forms part of the union of Duncormuck; the tithe rent-charge is £103. 17. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ambrosetown is partly within the district of Rathangan, or Duncormuck, but chiefly in that of Carrig.

ANACLOAN, or ANNAGHLONE, a parish, in the union of BANBRIDGE, barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Banbridge, on the river Bann, and on the road from Banbridge to Castlewellsan; containing 3423 inhabitants. It comprises 6544½ statute acres: the lands are fertile and in a high state of cultivation; there is no waste, and only about 200 acres of bog, which is daily becoming more scarce and valuable. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £141. 3. The church is a neat small edifice in good repair. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £200 and a loan of £600 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1818; the glebe comprises 123 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head

of a district, comprising also that of Drumballyrone, and containing a chapel in each parish. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. Near the church is Tanvally fort, one of the largest and most perfect in this part of the country, and within sight of which are many others of smaller dimensions.

ANADORN, a village, in the parish of LOUGHIN Island, union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of KINELARTY, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Clough. This place, with an extensive surrounding district, formerly belonged to the ancient and powerful family of the McCartans, who had a castle here, situated on an eminence, or mound, now called Castle-hill; but McCartan having joined in the rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone, his estates became forfeited to the crown. The village is on the road from Ballinabinch and Hillsborough to Downpatrick: it appears to have been much neglected, but has been of late purchased by Col. Forde, who has commenced a series of improvements. Fairs are held on May 14th and Nov. 8th.—See LOUGHIN ISLAND.

ANAHILT, or ANNAHILT, a parish, in the union of LISBURN, partly in the barony of KINELARTY, but chiefly in that of LOWER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from Hillsborough; containing 3551 inhabitants. This parish is intersected by numerous roads, the principal of which are those leading respectively from Hillsborough and Dromore, and from Lisburn, to Downpatrick, and from Belfast and Lisburn to Rathfriland. It comprises 6777½ statute acres, of which 6069 are in Lower Iveagh, and 708½ in Kinelarty; and is principally arable and pasture land, but mostly under tillage. The lands are in a state of excellent cultivation: under-draining is well understood and extensively practised. In the townland of Cluntogh is a fine slate-quarry. The inhabitants combine with agricultural pursuits the weaving of linen and cotton for the manufacturers of the neighbouring towns, and the women and girls are employed in spinning. Anahilt has a sub-post office connected with Hillsborough. Among the principal seats is Larchfield, a handsome mansion and extensive demesne. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £275. 9. The church was built in 1741, at the sole expense of the Rev. T. Smith, then rector of the parish; the tower was added by the Marquess of Downshire, in 1768. The glebe-house, standing in a large lawn well planted, and commanding a good view of Ballinabinch and the surrounding country, was built, in 1793, by the Rev. J. Doubourdieu, then rector, at an expense of £845. 16.; it is a handsome building, on which a considerable sum has been lately expended by the Rev. Edward Kent, the incumbent: the glebe comprises 100 statute acres, contiguous to the church. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Magheradroll, also called Dunmore. There is a place of worship near Hillsborough for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; also one at Lough-Aghery. A free school of about 150 boys and 100 girls was founded in 1796, by Thos. Jamieson, Esq., who bequeathed £1000 for its support; it is further endowed with four acres of land given by the Marquess

of Downshire, who also contributed towards defraying the expense of building the school-houses. Robert Sharland, Esq., a native of Barnstaple, Devon, who died on the 6th of May, 1833, bequeathed from £2000 to £3000 in trust to the clergy of the parish and the proprietor of one or two townlands, for the erection of ten almshouses for ten aged men and ten aged women, and a house for the housekeeper, to each of whom he assigned £5 per annum: the buildings were commenced in the spring of 1835. The burial-ground about the church occupies the site of an ancient fort, the innermost of four inclosures, the whole extending over about nine acres, and sloping to the east in a regular glacis. There are also numerous forts on the Hill, all within view of each other; and several relics of antiquity have been discovered here.

ANBALLY, a village, in the parish of KILMOYLAN, union of TUAM, barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7 miles (S.) from Tuam, on the road to Galway; containing 229 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle in excellent preservation, which, during winter, are completely surrounded by water from the turlough in the immediate vicinity.

ANDREWS', ST., a parish, in the union of NEW-TOWN-ARDES, barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the village of Ballyhalbert, 2656 inhabitants. This parish, together with Ballywater and Innishargy, which are now ecclesiastically united to it, formed part of the possessions of a Benedictine monastery founded as a cell to the abbey of St. Mary, at Lonley, in Normandy, by John de Courcey, who died in 1210; and which, though designated, in the charter of foundation, the abbey of St. Andrew de Stokes, is more generally known by the appellation of the Black Abbey. It was seized by the king as an alien priory in 1395, and was granted to the Archbishop of Armagh, who annexed it to his see; after the dissolution it fell into the hands of the O'Neils. On the rebellion of O'Neil it escheated to the crown, and was bestowed upon Sir James Hamilton, who assigned it to Sir Hugh Montgomery, Lord of the Ardes; in 1639 it was finally awarded to the Archbishop of Armagh. The parish comprises 4012 statute acres. The land is fertile, and for the most part in a high state of cultivation; but the fences are in bad condition, and in many places the system of draining is very inefficient. A large quantity of bog has been reclaimed, which is now under cultivation and produces good crops. There are several gentlemen's seats, the principal of which are, Spring Vale, Echlinville, Glastry, and the Roddens, all handsome and spacious mansions ornamented with thriving plantations. Off the coast, on the east, are two islets, called respectively Green Island and Bur or Burrial, the former connected with the shore by a strand which is dry at low water, and the latter remarkable as being the most eastern point of land in Ireland. There are some yawls and fishing-smacks belonging to these islands; and about a mile to the north of Green Island is John's port, a small harbour for fishing-boats, sheltered by a rock called the Plough. On this coast is also a creek named Cloughy Bay, having a bottom of clean sand; it has several fishing-boats and wharves, and a coast-guard station has been established there, which is one of the twelve forming the district of Donaghadee.

At the commencement of the last century, the churches of Ballyhalbert, Ballywalter, and Innishargy, were in ruins; and, in the 2nd of Anne, an act was obtained for uniting the parishes, and erecting a church in the centre of the union. The living is denominated the vicarage of St. Andrew's, or the union of Ballywalter, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £900, of which £600 are payable to the primate as rector, and £300 to the vicar. The church, in Innishargy, is a spacious structure, erected in the year 1704. The glebe-house, a handsome residence close to the town of Kirkcubbin, and about 2½ miles from the church, was built in 1780, at a cost of £800, and has been greatly improved by the Rev. F. Lascelles, the incumbent, at an expense of nearly £400: the glebe comprises 31 acres, valued at £77. 10. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions this union forms part of the district of Upper Ardes, also called Portaferry. There are, a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly at Glaslary, one at Ballyhamlin in connexion with the Remonstrant Synod, and one for Independents. The sum of £50 per annum, payable out of the estate of Ballyatwood, was bequeathed by the Countess of Clanbrassil for clothing the poor on that estate. At Cloughy are the extensive ruins of a commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded in 1189, by Hugh de Lacie, and called Castlehuoy; not far from which are the ruins of Slane church. Kirkstown castle, a heavy pile of building, erected in the reign of James I., is in tolerable repair, and the tower in excellent preservation.

ANEY, or KNOCKANEY, a parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of SMALL COUNTRY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (E.) from Bruff; containing 4939 inhabitants, of which 407 are in the village. This place, which is situated on the river Commogue, and bounded on the north by Lough Gur, appears to have been distinguished at a very early period of Irish history. Its parish church and a monastery, or college, are said, by ecclesiastical writers, to have been founded about the time of St. Patrick; but the earliest authentic notice of the place occurs in 941, when a convent for nuns of the order of St. Augustine was founded, but by whom is not recorded. This establishment, which was situated on Lough Gur, and called *Monasteri-Canilligh Juxta Aney*, was destroyed in the Danish irruption; but was refounded, in 1283, by a branch of the Fitzgibbon family, and appears to have subsisted till the dissolution: some small fragments of the building are remaining. In 1226, a preceptory was founded here, which subsequently became the property of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; and, in 1349, a friary for Eremites of the order of St. Augustine was instituted by John Fitzgerald, or, as he was sometimes called, Fitz-Robert: this, after the dissolution, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Edward, John, and Mary Absley. Aney was equally celebrated for its numerous stately CASTLES. The most important was a spacious and very strong fortress, erected in 1248 by John Fitzgerald, sometimes called John of Callan, on the western bank of the river Commogue, and in which the founder died in 1296: only some very inconsiderable fragments remain. In the fourteenth century the same powerful family erected two strong castles on the shores of Lough

Gur, called respectively Doon and the Black castle, to defend the two entrances to Knockadoon, a lofty eminence nearly surrounded by the lake, and by most writers considered as an island. The present castle of Doon, supposed to have been erected on the site of the original by Sir George Boucher, in the reign of James I., is very perfect; but the Black castle is a heap of ruins. A smaller castle was built in the village, soon after the erection of those on Lough Gur, probably by the family of O'Grady, who also built a very extensive castle at Kilballyowen: the former is, with the exception of the roof, in a perfect state; and the latter has been incorporated with the modern dwelling-house, and contains four rooms in excellent order.

Though the neighbourhood is fertile, and the inhabitants in general opulent, yet the village, which is the property of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, and of the Earls of Alborough and Kenmare, is in a state of neglect and ruin. The parish comprises 9248 statute acres: the land is remarkably productive, particularly round Kilballyowen; about one-fifth is under tillage, more than three-fifths are meadow and pasture, and there is a small tract of very valuable bog. The great fertility of the soil seems to have obviated the necessity of paying much attention to the improvement of agriculture, which throughout the district is generally disregarded. The surface is adorned with plantations: the principal seat is Kilballyowen, the residence of De Courcy O'Grady, who retains the ancient title of *The O'Grady of Kilballyowen*; it is a handsome modern building in a richly planted demesne. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, with the vicarages of Ballynard, Ballynamona, Long or Knocklong, Kilfrush, Ballinlough, and Hospital, constituting the union of Aney, in the patronage of the Crown on account of the legal incapacity of the Earl of Kenmare; the rectory is inappropriate in E. Deane Freeman, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of Aney is £645, of which £430 are payable to the improprator, and the remainder to the vicar; the entire vicarial tithes of the benefice amount to £561. 0. 3. The church is a neat edifice, with a handsome octagonal spire of hewn stone, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £183 for its repair. The glebe-house, nearly adjoining the church, but not habitable for a family, is built on a glebe of 4½ acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel in the village of Aney has been rebuilt, and was consecrated on the 9th of October, 1836; there is another at St. Patrick's Well. *Lough Gur*, the only lake of importance in the county, is about four miles in circumference, and bounds the parish for nearly three miles; it has two beautiful small islands, and is of very picturesque and romantic character. On one of the islands are the remains of ancient fortifications; and midway between Knockadoon and Knockfennel is the other, about three quarters of an acre in extent, which was strongly fortified, and where some walls are still nearly in a perfect state. Not far from the Black castle are the interesting ruins of the *New Church*, so called from its being founded by the Countess of Bath, when resident at Doon Castle. It was also endowed by her with £20 per annum for the support of a chaplain; but the property having descended to the Count de Salis, and the church not being registered in the diocesan

records, that nobleman discontinued the appointment of a chaplain, and the church has fallen into ruins. The plate presented to this church by the Countess of Bath is now used in the parish church of Aney. At St. Patrick's Well are some remains of a church, with an extensive burial-ground; and near Elton are some fragments of another, in a churchyard. Not far distant are the picturesque ruins of *Baggotstown Castle*, built by one of the Baggot family in the reign of Charles I., and forming, with its lofty gables and chimneys, a singular object when viewed from a distance. On the hill of Knockadoon, just over the lake, are some rude traces of an ancient fortress.

ANHID, or ATHNETT, a parish, in the union of **RATHKEALE**, barony of **COSMA**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Croom; containing 493 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the western bank of the river Maigue, and on the road from Charleville to Limerick, by way of Croom, comprises 981 statute acres. The land is very fertile; about one-half of it is under tillage, and the remainder is good meadow and pasture. A new line of road has been made from Croom to Charleville, which is intersected by the direct mail-coach road from Cork to Limerick. Athnett is a prebend in the cathedral of St. Mary, Limerick, which has, from time immemorial, been annexed to the bishopric, and gives to the bishop a seat in the chapter: the tithe rent-charge is £29. There is neither church nor glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions Anhid forms part of the district of Croom.

ANNADUFF, or ANNAGHUFF, a parish, in the union of **MOBIL**, partly in the barony of **MOBIL**, and partly in that of **LEITRIM**, county of **LEITRIM**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**; containing, with the post-town of **Drumsna**, 6162 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Dublin to Sligo, and on the river Shannon, which here forms the beautiful and picturesque loughs of Bodarig and Boffin. An abbey was founded in 766; but there are no further accounts of it, and the only vestiges are a few curious stones worked into the window in the south gable of the ancient parish church, the ruins of which are in the present churchyard. In the reign of James II. a skirmish took place here between the partisans of that monarch and the troops of William III., at a ford over the Shannon, near *Derry-carne*; and the spot is still called James's Heap. The parish comprises 10,970½ statute acres; it is principally under an improving system of tillage. There is a tract of bog, affording a good supply of fuel; limestone of inferior quality is quarried, and freestone is found in the vicinity of *Drumod*. Iron-ore also exists in various parts, particularly near *Drumod*. The principal seats are, *Mount-Campbell*, the handsome residence of the late Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bart.; *Derry-carne*, surrounded by a well-planted demesne, and picturesquely situated between the two loughs; and a residence near *Drumsna*, commanding extensive views of the Shannon and adjacent country. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of *Ardagh*, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £196. 19. The church is a neat edifice in the later English style, with a square tower crowned with minarets; it was built in 1820, by aid of a loan from the Board of First Fruits of £800. There is a chapel of ease at *Drumsna*, erected at the expense of Francis

Nisbett, Esq. The glebe-house is a good residence, and the glebe comprises 318 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is at *Aughamore*, and divine service is also performed in a school-house.—See **DRUMOD** and **DRUMENA**.

ANNAGASSON, a village, in the parish of **DRUMCAR**, union and barony of **ARDES**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 8 miles (S.) from *Dundalk*; containing 193 inhabitants. This place is situated on a pleasant beach forming part of *Dundalk* bay; it comprises 43 houses, which are neatly built, and has some extensive mills. The river *Drumcar* abounds with salmon and trout, and is here crossed by a substantial bridge. There is a beautiful drive along the sea-side to *Dundalk*, and to *Clogher Head*, where regattas are annually held; and the view of the bay and the sea, with steam-boats and other craft daily passing and repassing, give an air of cheerfulness to the place. The principal import is coal for the supply of the neighbourhood. Fairs are held on March 17th, May 7th, July 22nd, and Nov. 8th.—See **DRUMCAR**.

ANNAGELIFFE, a parish, in the union of **CAVAN**, barony of **UPPER LOUGHTEE**, county of **CAVAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 1 mile (N.E. by E.) from *Cavan*, on the road from that place to *Virginia*; containing 3808 inhabitants. It comprises 8260½ statute acres. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of *Kilmore*, forming part of the union of *Urney*; the rectory is partly appropriate to the deanery, and partly inappropriate in Mr. Walsh and Mr. Everard. The tithe rent-charge is £163. 7. 9., of which £116. 16. are payable to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of *Urney*, or, as it is more commonly called, *Cavan*; the chapel is a large building, situated at *Stragolla*.

ANNAGH, or BELTUBRET, a parish, in the unions of **CAVAN** and **COOTEHILL**, partly in the barony of **LOWER LOUGHTEE**, but chiefly in that of **TULLAGHGARVEY**, county of **CAVAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, on the road from *Ballyconnell* to *Cavan*; containing, with the greater part of the market and post town of *Belturbet*, 13,071 inhabitants. It comprises 19,145½ statute acres, of which 12,340 are in *Tullaghgarvey*; about 16,000 are arable and pasture, 2000 bog and waste, 300 woodland, and 200 common. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of *Kilmore*, and in the patronage of *Lord Farnham*: the tithe rent-charge is £288. 3. 5. The church is a handsome edifice, for the repairs and enlargement of which the Board of First Fruits granted £2600, in 1812 and 1814; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners more recently granted £112 for its further repair. The glebe-house was purchased by aid of a loan of £844, in 1810, from the same Board; the glebe comprises 524 acres. This parish is divided into the two Roman Catholic districts of *Annagh West* and *Annagh East*, or *Killougher*; the former containing a chapel at *Drumalee*, and the latter one at *Red Hill*. There are two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, one of which belongs to the Primitive class. The ruins of the old church yet exist.—See **BELTUBRET**.

ANNAGH, or ST. ANNA, a parish, partly in the barony of **CORRAGUINY**, but chiefly in that of **TAUGHENACKMY**, union of **TRALEE**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6½ miles (W.S.W.) from *Tralee*;

containing, with the village of Blennerville, 3659 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the bay of Tralee, and on the high road from Tralee to Dingle, extends for some miles between a chain of mountains and the sea, and comprises 13,735 statute acres, about 11,000 of which consist of rough mountain pasture, and the remainder of arable land. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardferit and Aghadoe, and forms part of the union of Ballynahaglish: the tithe rent-charge is £249. 4. 7. The church, situated in Blennerville, is a neat structure with a square tower; it was built in 1818, by a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. About half a mile distant from it are the ruins of the old church, with the burial-ground, in which is a stone bearing a rude effigy of an armed horseman. In the Roman Catholic divisions Annagh is included in the unions of Tralee and Ballymacelligott; the chapel is at Curragheen, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the west of Blennerville. At Curragheen is a school under the Trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity.—See **BLENNERVILLE**.

ANNAGH, a parish, in the unions of SWINFORD and CASTLEREA, barony of COSTELLO, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Castlebar to Frenchpark; containing, with the post-village of Ballyhaunis, 7904 inhabitants. This place was chiefly distinguished for a cell of, it is generally supposed, Franciscan friars, though by some writers the cell is said to have been founded by Walter de Burgh for brethren of the order of St. Augustine, under the abbey of Cong, and to have been the burial-place of Walter, Lord Mac William Oughter, who was interred here in 1440. The parish comprises 20,315 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres; it is principally under tillage, and there is a sufficient quantity of bog. Annagh is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and forms part of the union of Kiltullagh: the tithe rent-charge is £146. 5. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are chapels at Ballyhaunis and Tulraha, and the old monastery at the former place is still occupied by friars of the order of St. Augustine.

ANNAGH, an island, in the parish of KILCOMMON, union of WESTPORT, barony of ERRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 23 miles (S. by E.) from Belmullet. This island is situated in the bay of Tullaghane, on the western coast, and near the entrance of the sound of Achill; it is separated from the main land of Ballycroby by a narrow sound to which it gives name, and comprises 627 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The greater portion of the land is mountainous, but affords very good pasture; and there is a salmon and herring fishery.

ANNAGH ISLANDS, in the parish of KILGERREY, union of WESTPORT, barony of MURRISK, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 10 miles (W. S. W.) from Westport. They are situated in the bay of Westport; Annagh East comprising 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Annagh Middle, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Annagh West, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

ANNAGHDOWN, or ENAGHDUNE, a parish, in the union of GALWAY, barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Galway, on the road to Headford; containing 7108 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by Lough Corrib, and comprises 23,729 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. It was formerly the seat of an independent bishopric, of which some notice will be found in the account of the see of Tuam, with which it has for centuries been incorporated.

St. Brendan of Clonfert built a nunnery here under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin, for his sister Briga, which, in 1195, was confirmed by Pope Celestine III., together with the town of Kelgel, to nuns of the Arroasian order: at the suppression it was granted to the Earl of Clanricarde. An abbey, dedicated to St. Mary, and called the Abbey of St. Mary *de portu patrum*, was founded at an early period for White Præmonstratensian canons; and here was also a Franciscan friary, the head of a custody, to which the monasteries of Connaught and Ulster were subordinate. There was another religious house, called the College of St. Brendan, in which four priests or vicars were supported; and at Kilconagh, in the vicinity, was an abbey which Tipraid, Prince of Hy Fiacria, granted to St. Colomb, who placed over it St. Cuannan, from whom it derived its name. Within the parish are a few seats. There is a constabulary police station; and near Cregg Castle is a large flour-mill. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, to which those of Killascoe and Laccagh are episcopally united, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in John Kirwan, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of Annaghdown is £415. 7. 9., of which one-fourth is payable to the proprietor, and the remainder to the incumbent; the entire union produces a vicarial rent-charge of £506. 12. The church is a small neat building, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits gave £500, in 1798. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £350 and a loan of £450, in 1818, from the same Board; the glebe of Annaghdown comprises 20 acres, and there is a glebe in Killascoe of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, valued at £6 per annum. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is at Corondola, and divine service is also regularly performed in a school-house at Woodpark.

ANNAGHGOWLA, an island, in the parish of KILLADOG, union of DOYLE, barony of TYRAGHRILL, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It is situated in Lough Arrow, and comprises 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres.

ANNAGHILONE.—See **ANACLOAN**.

ANNAHILT.—See **ANAHILT**.

ANNAMOE, a village, in the parish of DERRALLOSSORY, union of RATHRUM, barony of BALLINACOR, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. This small village is situated in a sequestered spot, where a valley opens on the east into the beautiful and romantic vale through which the river Annamoe flows in its descent from Lough Dan. The scenery is richly diversified, and in the vicinity are several gentlemen's seats, among which is Castle-Kevin, occupying a lofty eminence planted with firs and other forest-trees, and commanding an extensive and delightful prospect. About half a mile to the north-west of the village is Glendalough House, situated in a demesne tastefully laid out; near it is the glebe-house of Derrallossory; and in the neighbourhood is Lara House, from which is a most extensive mountain view. A receiving-house is in connexion with the post-office of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy; and here is a small neat Roman Catholic chapel belonging to the district of Glendalough. At a short distance up the valley at the head of which the village is situated, is the site of Castle-Kevin, supposed to have been originally built by the O'Tooles; it is a spacious quadrangular

area encompassed by a deep ditch and rampart, which, with some of the foundations, are all that remain of that ancient fortress. Lawrence Sterne, when a child, was on a visit with his father at the parsonage-house for about six months, during which period occurred the circumstance which he relates of his falling through a mill-race, while the mill was at work, and being taken up unhurt.—See DERRALOSSORY.

ANNAMULT, otherwise AGHNAMOLT, a parish, in the barony of SHILLELOGHER, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S.) from Kilkenny. It is situated on the river Nore, which here receives the King's river, and on the high road from Stoneyford to Kilkenny by Bennett's Bridge; there are 1664 statute acres. An extensive Merino factory for superfine cloth, with a farm attached, was established here about 30 years since, at an expense, including the machinery, of nearly £30,000; and a sum of £10,000 was subsequently expended on additional buildings and machinery. This excellent establishment, in which about 800 persons were employed and every process of the manufacture carried on, was conducted on a plan which afforded to the children of the neighbouring peasantry the means of acquiring not only a knowledge of the trade, but also an useful elementary education; but from unavoidable losses, and want of sufficient encouragement, the undertaking was abandoned by its projectors, in 1822; and the works were subsequently taken by a firm in Dublin and Leeds, which, in 1826, being unable to obtain a satisfactory lease, discontinued them; they are now unoccupied. Except about 25 acres of woodland attached to Annamult, a bandsome residence, and to another house, the lands are all arable and pasture. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, and forms part of the union of Kells. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is united to Dunsfort.

ANNASCALL, or OUNECALL, a hamlet, in the parish of BALLINACOURTY, union of TRALEE, barony of CORKAGUIN, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 9 miles (E. by N.) from Dingle; containing 122 inhabitants. This place is situated in a pleasant valley on the mail-coach road from Tralee to Dingle. It is a constabulary police station; and petty-sessions are held, generally on alternate Mondays. There is a receiving-house for letters from and to Tralee and Dingle, and five fairs are held during the year. The parish church, a small plain edifice with a square tower, is situated here; and a Roman Catholic chapel has been erected. In the vicinity is a beautiful lake, called Lough Scall, or "bright lake," about a mile in circumference; and in a glen among the mountains in its neighbourhood, bordering on Ballyduff, it is said the last wolf in Ireland was killed: the particular spot is called the "Wolf Steep."—See BALLINACOURTY.

ANNESBOROUGH.—See DROMARAGH.

ANNESTOWN, a village, in the parish of DUNHILL, union of WATERFORD, barony of MIDDLETHIRN, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Tramore; containing 149 inhabitants. This place is situated on the south coast, and on the western side of a pleasant valley which extends for a considerable distance inland. The village possesses some natural advantages as a place of resort during summer; and a few lodging-houses have been raised for the accommodation of visitors. Its situation and ap-

pearance are highly picturesque; the vicinity presents an extensive line of coast, consisting of stupendous rocks rising abruptly from the sea. On the east the view is bounded by the isles of Icanne; and on the opposite side Minard head, which is twenty miles beyond Helvie head, or the entrance to the harbour of Dunganarvan, is seen stretching far to the south-west. A lead-mine here, belonging to the Mining Company, employs a number of hands; the ore is shipped at Waterford. The parish church, a neat edifice, is situated in the village.—See DUNHILL.

ANTRIM (County of), a maritime county in the province of ULSTER, bounded on the north by the Northern Ocean, or Deucalionian Sea; on the north-east and east, by the North Channel; on the south-east, by the lough or bay of Belfast and the river Lagan, separating it from the county of Down, which likewise borders it on the south; on the south-west, by Lough Neagh; on the west, by Lough Beg and the river Bann, which separate it from the county of Londonderry; and on the north-west, by the liberties of Coleraine. It extends from 54° 26' to 55° 12' 16" (N. Lat.), and from 5° 47' to 6° 52' (W. Lon.); and comprises 745,177 statute acres, of which 503,288 are arable land, 176,335 uncultivated, 10,358 plantation, 1908 occupied by towns and villages, and the remainder waste. The population, exclusively of Belfast and Carrickfergus, is 276,188.

In the ancient division of the island, the southern and south-western parts of this county were included in the territory called *Dalaradia*, or *Ulidia*; the western and north-western were designated *Dalrieda*, and the name of the whole was *Endruim* or *Andruim*, signifying the "habitation upon the waters," and strikingly descriptive of its situation. It was afterwards divided into the three districts of *North* or *Lower Clan-Hugh-Boy*, *Clandeboy*, or *Clandeboy*; the *Glynnes*; and the *Route*, or *Route*. North or Lower Clandeboy, so called to distinguish it from South or Upper Clandeboy now included in the adjacent county of Down, extended from Carrickfergus bay and the river Lagan to Lough Neagh, and consisted of the tract now forming the baronies of Belfast, Massareene, and Antrim. The Glynnes, so called from the intersection of its surface by many rocky dells, extended from Larne northward, along the coast, to Ballycastle, being backed by the mountains on the west, and containing the present baronies of Upper and Lower Gleam, and part of that of Carey. The Route included nearly all the rest of the county to the west and north, forming the more ancient *Dalrieda*, and, in the reign of Elizabeth, occasionally called "Mac Sorley Boy's Country." Within the limits of Clandeboy was a minor division, named "Bryen Carrogh's Country," won from the rest by the Scots. At what precise period Antrim was erected into a county is uncertain: it was divided into baronies in 1584, by the lord-deputy, Sir John Perrot; but this arrangement was not until some time afterwards strictly observed.

The earliest inhabitants of this part of Ireland on record were a race of its ancient Celtic possessors, designated by Ptolemy *Darnii* or *Darini*; and it deserves notice that Ptolemy mentions the "regions of Dalrieda" as the ultimate settlement of the Scythian colony in Ireland. According to the Irish annalists, Murdoch Mac Erch, chief of the Hibernian Dalardians, early in the fourth century, by a series of conquests

extended his dominions in the north of Antrim and the adjacent districts, while his brother Fergus succeeded in establishing a colony in North Britain. The first intruders upon these earliest settlers were probably the Danish marauders, to whose desolating descents this coast was for several ages peculiarly exposed. Subsequently the northern Scots harassed the inhabitants by numerous plundering inroads, and ultimately accomplished permanent settlements here, maintaining for a long time a constant intercourse with their roving countrymen of the Isles. A right of supremacy over the lords of this territory was claimed by the powerful family of the northern O'NIALS (now written O'Neil), who were at length deprived of the southern part of this county by the family of Savage and other English adventurers. Early in the 14th century, Edward Bruce, the Scottish chieftain, gained possession of this district by the reduction of Carrickfergus, which had long resisted the most vigorous assaults of his troops. The English, however, shortly afterwards recovered their dominion; but in 1333, William de Burgho, Earl of Ulster, being assassinated at Carrickfergus by his own servants, and his countess, with her infant daughter, seeking safety by escaping into England, the sept of O'Neil rose suddenly in arms, and, falling furiously upon the English settlers, succeeded, notwithstanding a brave and obstinate defence, in either totally extirpating them, or reducing them within very narrow bounds. The conquerors then allotted amongst themselves the extensive possessions thus recaptured from the English, and the entire district received the name of the Upper and Lower Clan-Hugh-Boy, from their leader, Hugh-Boy O'Neil. During the successful operations of Sir John Perrot, lord-deputy in the reign of Elizabeth, to reduce the province of Ulster into allegiance to the English government, he was compelled to lay siege to Dunluce Castle, on the northern coast of Antrim, which surrendered on honourable terms. This fortress having been subsequently lost through treachery, in 1585, was again given up to the English by Sorley Boy O'Donnell or Mac Donnell, the proprietor of a great extent of the surrounding country, to whom it was returned in charge.

The county is in the diocese of Connor, except part of the parish of Ballyscullion in the diocese of Derry, Lambeg in that of Down, and Aghalee in that of Downmore. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Upper Belfast, Lower Belfast, Upper Massareene, Lower Massareene, Upper Antrim, Lower Antrim, Upper Toome, Lower Toome, Upper Glenarm, Lower Glenarm, Upper Dunluce, Lower Dunluce, Kilconway, and Carey. It contains the borough, market, and sea-port town of Belfast; the borough and market-town of Lisburn; the ancient disfranchised borough and market towns of Antrim and Randalstown; the sea-port and market towns of Ballycastle, Larne, and Portrush; the market and post towns of Ballymena, Ballymoney, Broughshane, and Glenarm; and the post-towns or post-villages of Ballinderry, Ballyclare, Bushmills, Crumlin, Cushendall, Dervock, Glenuvy, Portglenone, and Toome. Connor, the ancient seat of the diocese, is now merely a village; the other largest villages are, Ballykennedy, Templepatrick, Whitehouse, Dunnmurry, Kells, Doagh, Massareene, and Parkgate.

Prior to the Union this county, exclusively of the county of the town of Carrickfergus, sent ten members to the Irish parliament, namely, two knights of the shire, and two representatives for each of the boroughs of Antrim, Belfast, Lisburn, and Randalstown: from that period until 1832 it returned four members to the Imperial parliament, namely, two for the county, and one each for Belfast and Lisburn; and by the act to amend the representation, passed in that year (2 William IV., c. 88), an additional member was given to Belfast. The county constituency is 6280; the election takes place at Carrickfergus. It is included in the north-east circuit; the assizes are held at Carrickfergus, and the general quarter-sessions at Belfast, Antrim, Carrickfergus, Ballymena, and Ballymoney, the assistant barrister presiding. The county court-house and gaol are situated at Carrickfergus, the house of correction at Belfast, and there are bridewells at Antrim, Ballymena, and Ballymoney. The local government is vested in a lieutenant and nineteen deputy-lieutenants, who are all justices of the peace: the entire number of magistrates is 98; besides whom there are the usual county officers, including two coroners. There are 34 constabulary police stations, having a force of 212 men, the expense of whose maintenance is defrayed equally by grand jury presentments and by government. Along the coast are 21 coast-guard stations. The district lunatic asylum is at Belfast; the county infirmary is at Lisburn; the fever hospitals, at Ballycastle, Belfast, and Lisburn; and there are two dispensaries at Belfast, and others at Crumlin, Ballymoney, Ballymena, Larne, Doagh, Randalstown, Whitehouse, Antrim, Connor, Aboghill, Loughguile, Bushmills, Ballycastle, Broughshane, and Cushendall, supported by equal grand jury presentments and private subscriptions. The amount of grand jury presentments, in 1844, was £56,301. In the military arrangements the county is included in the Belfast district: there are barracks for artillery and infantry at Belfast; and Carrickfergus Castle, in which the ordnance stores are deposited, is appropriated as a barrack for detachments from Belfast.

The most striking features of the surface of this county are its mountains, which stretch in a regular outline from the southern to the northern extremity, terminating on the shore in abrupt and almost perpendicular declivities. They attain their greatest elevation near the coast, and have a gradual descent inland; so that many of the principal streams have their source near the sea, and run directly thence towards Lough Neagh. Exclusively of the valleys embosomed amid them, these mountains are computed to occupy about one-third of the superficial area of the county. Between the range and the shore, in some places, are tracts of very fertile land, especially from Belfast to Carrickfergus, and thence to Larne, near which the mountains project in rugged grandeur so as nearly to overhang the sea. From Glenarm round to Bengore Head the succession of rocky headlands presents numerous striking and picturesque views broken by narrow valleys watered by mountain torrents, which give a diversified character to the romantic scenery by which this part of the coast is distinguished. The most remarkable ranges of cliffs are those of perpendicular basaltic columns, which extend for many miles, and

form a coast of surpassing magnificence : their arrangement is most strikingly displayed in Fair Head and the Giant's Causeway, which project several hundred feet into the sea, at the northern extremity of the county.

On the western side of the mountain range the valleys expand to a considerable width, and are of great fertility : that of the *Six-mile-water*, stretching towards the town of Antrim, is particularly distinguished for its beauty and high state of cultivation. The valley of the *Lagan* merits especial notice for its beautiful undulating surface, its richness, the enlivening aspect of its bleach-greens, and the numerous excellent habitations, with their gardens and plantations, which impart an air of cheerfulness and industry to this interesting vale. The general inclination of the surface of the mountainous region becomes less rapid as it approaches the river *Bann* : the flattest parts of this elevated tract are composed of turf bogs, which occupy a great space, but are mostly susceptible of improvement. In the southern part of the barony of Toome, along the shore of Lough Neagh to the east of Shane's Castle, the surface consists of numerous detached swells, and presents a remarkably pleasing aspect. Thence southward, along the shore of the lough to the confines of the county, lies the most extensive level tract within its limits, and one which for fertility and cultivation is nowhere surpassed. Detached basaltic eminences, in some instances attaining a mountainous elevation, are conspicuous in several parts of the county ; of these, *Slemish*, to the south-east of Broughshene, and 1437 feet high, is the most remarkable : and in diverse places, but generally in the lower tracts, are scattered gravelly knolls, of which those from Antrim to Kells are particularly striking. Off the northern extremity of the county, nearly seven miles distant from the town of Ballycastle, lies the island of Rathlin, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, the shores of which are principally composed of precipitous basaltic and limestone rocks, rearing their heads in sublime grandeur above the waves of a wild and turbulent ocean. Off this part of the coast, also, are some small islets ; and a few others lie off the eastern shore, and in Lough Neagh.

LOUGH NEAGH, which is the largest lake in the British islands, is chiefly in this county, but extends into several others : it is traditionally stated to have been formed in the year 62, by an irruption of the sea, but is obviously formed by the confluence of the Black-water, Upper Bann, and five other rivers. This lake is about 90 British miles in length from north-east to south-west, about 12 miles in extreme breadth from east to west, and 80 miles in circumference, comprising about 154 square miles : its greatest depth in the middle is 45 feet. It is 48 feet above the level of the sea at low water, and contains $98,255\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which $90,025$ are in this county, $27,355\frac{1}{2}$ in Tyrone, $15,556\frac{1}{2}$ in Armagh, 5160 in Londonderry, and 138 in Down. The only outlet is the Lower Bann, which, being obstructed by weirs and rocks, prevents the free egress of the waters, and causes the surrounding country to be injuriously inundated in winter. In some places the waters possess medicinal properties, which they are supposed to derive from the adjacent shore. They have also petrifying powers ; but these are sup-

posed to exist in the soil, as petrifications are only found in the lake near the shore of this county, while they are also found at considerable heights and depths, and at some distance from the coast, inland. Valuable bones are made of the petrified wood ; and in the white sand on the shore, very hard and beautiful stones, known by the name of Lough Neagh pebbles, are found : they are chiefly chalcedony, generally yellow or veined with red, susceptible of a fine polish, and highly valued for seals and necklaces. Besides the fish usually caught in fresh-water lakes, Lough Neagh has char, a species of trout called the *dollagbern*, and the pullan or fresh-water herring. Swans, teal, widgeon, herons, bitterns, and several other kinds of birds, frequent its shores. Canals connect it with Belfast, Newry, and Coalisland ; and a steam-boat is employed in towing trading vessels across its surface, which, although sometimes violently agitated, is scarcely ever visited by tempests, from the absence of mountains from its borders. This vast expanse of water was frozen in 1739 and 1784 ; and in 1814 the ice was sufficiently thick for Col. Heyland to ride from Crumlin water foot to Ram's Island, which is the only one of any importance in the lake, and contains the remains of a round tower. Sir Arthur Chichester, in 1604, received from James I. a grant of the fisheries and of the office of Admiral of Lough Neagh, which have been held by his successors and are now vested in the Marquess of Donegal. The lake gives the title of Baron to Viscount Massareene. North of it, and connected with it by a narrow channel a mile long, over which is the handsome bridge of Toome, is *Lough Beg*, or "the small lake," containing $3144\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 1624 are in this county, and $1590\frac{1}{2}$ in Derry. This lake, which is generally 15 inches lower than Lough Neagh, contains four islands, and its banks are more diversified and pleasing than those of the larger lake.

The soils are of considerable variety. That of the plains and valleys is a strong loam upon clay, capable of being rendered very fertile, and in many parts interspersed with whinstones lying on or near the surface, and the removal of which is necessary preparatory to tillage. On the rising grounds this kind of soil assumes a different quality, the vegetable mould diminishing in quantity, and being lighter in texture and colour ; while the substratum deteriorates into a brown or yellow *till*. Still nearer the mountains the change becomes more apparent from the coarse and scanty produce, rocks and stones in many parts occupying nearly the entire surface, and the soil gradually acquiring a mixture of peat, and thus forming extensive moors. To the north of the Lagan, at a short distance from Belfast, commences a sandy loam which extends, with occasional interruptions, to the Maze-course, and under good management is very productive : on the shores of Lough Neagh are some tracts of a similar soil ; and small stripes of sand are found on parts of the sea-shore. Gravelly soils prevail on the irregularly disposed swells above-mentioned, which are composed of water-worn stones of different dimensions, with a loamy covering. There are several detached tracts of soils of various texture, of a superior quality, resting on a substratum of limestone ; one of the most extensive lies in the parishes of Maheragall and Soldierstown. Besides the turf, a prevailing soil upon the mountains is, a peculiar loam

without either cohesion or strength, which appears to be only a rust or oxide of the softer parts of the iron-stone, and which under tillage yields exceedingly scanty crops of grain, but an abundance of straw, and tolerably good crops of potatoes: its herbage forms excellent pasture.

The main feature in the TILLAGE system of a great part of Antrim is the potato fallow, to which it owes nearly as much as Norfolk does to the turnip fallow. The principal wheat district extends along the shore of Lough Neagh and the course of the Lagan river, stretching as far north as Cairncastle, in approaching which its extent is greatly reduced by the projection of the mountainous districts. Much barley of the four-rowed or Bere species is grown on the dry and gravelly swells; but the cultivation of oats is most extensive, the straw being used as fodder for cattle, and the meal, together with potatoes, constituting the chief food of the great body of the people. The other crops of common cultivation are potatoes and flax; turnips have been grown by some agriculturists since 1774, and the quantity is yearly increasing. In some districts the grass lands are extensive and productive, although a considerable portion formerly employed as grazing pastures is now under tillage: the mountains and high lands, also, are constantly stocked with either the cattle of the proprietors, or those taken in from distant owners. Much butter is made throughout the county, and is packed in firkins containing from 60 to 80lb., and sold at Belfast, whence a large quantity is exported. Carrickfergus and Antrim have long been celebrated for cheese, some of which rivals in quality that of Cheshire.

The principal manure, besides that of the farm-yard, is lime, the produce of the county; but the quarries being situated at its extremities, it requires much labour and expense to convey it into the interior. Near the coast, shells and sea-sand are applied; and sea-sand is also used even where it contains few shells. Great improvement has of late years been made in the agricultural implements, by introducing the best Scotch and English modes of construction. The soil being particularly favourable to the growth of the white thorn, the numerous hedges planted with it greatly enrich the appearance of the lower districts: the mountain fences consist either of loose stones collected from the surface of the ground, or of drains (called shoughs) with banks of earth. The breed of cattle has been very much improved within the last few years, particularly in the more fertile districts; the most esteemed English and Scottish breeds have been introduced, and, by judicious crosses, stock of the most valuable kind is becoming general. In several parts is a Bengal breed, imported by Sir Fras. McNaghten, Bart., and from which several crosses have been tried; but they appear too tender to endure the cold of winter. Generally, little attention is paid to the improvement of the breed of sheep, though on the rich lands of Muckamore and Massarene it has been very much improved: the old native sheep are principally found in and near the barony of Carey. A very hardy and strong, though small, race of horses, partly bred in the county and partly imported from Scotland, is employed on the northern and north-eastern coast, and among the mountains; and in Rathlin island is a breed similar to these, but still smaller. In other

parts of the county the horses are of a good size and of valuable kinds, but are chiefly introduced by dealers from other counties. The long-legged flat-sided bogs formerly reared have been superseded by the best English breeds: the bacon and pork of more than 100,000 are annually exported from Belfast. The number of farms of above one acre each is 94,072, on which there was in 1841 a stock of 33,901 horses and mules, 71,328 horned cattle, 18,297 sheep, 35,104 pigs, 158,566 head of poultry, and 153 asses; the whole, of the estimated value of £723,757.

There is but little natural wood in the county, the greater portion being that which surrounds Shane's Castle, and the scattered trees on the steep banks of a few rivers. Numerous, and in some instances extensive, plantations have, however, been made in various parts; and, though there are still many wide naked tracts, there are others well clothed with wood, especially adjoining Lough Neagh, in the vicinities of Moneyglass and Drumraymond, the valleys of the Six-mile-water, Kellswater, and the Braid, the whole extent from Lisburn to Carrickfergus, the neighbourhood of Bella hill and Castle Dobbs, of Larne, Glenarm, Benavener, O'Harebrook, Ballynacree, Leslie hill, and Lisanoure. Of plantations, there are 63 acres oak, 211 ash, 130 elm, 26 beech, 462 fir, 8063 mixed timber, and 1403 fruit; besides 602,826 detached trees, equivalent to 3768 acres of plantation: total, 14,126 acres. The greatest tracts of waste land are the highest portions of the mountain range; but even the irreclaimable bogs of these elevated tracts produce a coarse herbage, and many of the bogs which overpread to a considerable extent the plains between the mountains and the Bann are likewise covered with verdure. Towards the southern part of the county most of the bogs have been exhausted. Coal was formerly furnished to the northern and eastern coasts from the mines of Ballycastle, but the entire supply is now from England, Wales, and Scotland.

The GEOLOGY of Antrim presents a great variety of the most interesting features, and its mineral productions are of considerable importance. With the exception of a diversified district on the eastern coast and of the entire vale of the Lagan, nearly the whole is occupied by basaltic beds, presenting on the eastern and northern coasts abrupt declivities, which are truly magnificent. These secondary beds consist of enormous unstratified masses, the average depth of which is about 300 feet, though in the north, at Knock-laid, it is 950 feet; the base of that mountain is composed of mica-slate. The island of Rathlin is principally occupied by these basaltic beds, which are classified by Dr. Berger under the heads of tabular basalt, columnar basalt, greenstone, greystone, porphyry, bole or red ochre, wacke, amygdaloidal wacke, and wood-coal; and imbedded in them are, granular olivine augite, calcareous spar, steatite, zeolite, iron pyrites, glassy feldspar, and chalcodony. The beds of columnar basalt occur almost exclusively towards the northern extremity of the county, and form an amazing display of natural grandeur along the shore. Besides the well-known columnar strata composing the Giant's Causeway and the adjacent cliffs, similar strata are seen in divers parts of the county, particularly near Antrim and Kilroot: the pillars composing the Giant's Causeway (which is minutely described in the article

on Billy), are irregular prisms standing in the closest contact, and of various forms, from three to nine sides, the hexagonal equalling in number all the rest. Slieve-mish, or Slemish, mountain is an enormous mass of greenstone, which likewise occurs in other situations. Porphyry occupies a considerable district to the south of Connor and Kells, and is met with in several other places, particularly near Cushendall. The remarkable substance called wood-coal occurs in thin strata at Portnoffer, Killymorris, Ballintoy, and elsewhere.

All the other rocks of Antrim are beneath the basaltic beds in geological position. The first is hard chalk, sometimes called white limestone, which does not average more than 200 feet in thickness, and occurs on the eastern and southern sides of the county, and on the southern coast of Rathlin island. Mulattoe, or green sandstone, next occurs, in the neighbourhood of Belfast, to the north of Carrickfergus, near Larne, at Garron Point, &c.; and under this are found lias beds, on the coast between Garron Point and Larne, and in other places. These, together with the chalk and basalt, are based upon beds of reddish and reddish-brown sandstone of various textures, which are found under the entire south-eastern border of the county, in several detached spots along the eastern coast, and in considerable tracts from Red bay to Ballycastle: the upper strata form a marl, in which are veins of gypsum. The coal district of Ballycastle comprises an extent of about two miles along the coast; the beds, which are four feet and a half in thickness, crop out above the level of the sea, dipping to the south-east about one foot in nine, and alternate with others of sandstone and slate-clay, being themselves of a slaty quality. At Murlough bay, to the south-east of Fair head, are six beds of coal, from one to two feet and a half thick, consisting of partly bituminous and partly carbonaceous or blind coal. The only rocks lying under the strata of the great coal district, besides the primitive rocks of mica-slate, &c., already mentioned, are those of "old red sandstone," between the bays of Cushendall and Cushendun. All the above-mentioned strata are occasionally intersected and dislocated by remarkable dykes of basalt or whinstone, varying from three inches to sixteen feet in width. Sometimes very minute dykes or veins of greenstone penetrate these enormous beds of basalt, and such are particularly observable near Portrush, where they are seen in the face of the cliff not more than an inch broad. Chert is also found in abundance and variety at Portrush. Fullers-earth exists in the basaltic district, in which also a rough tripoli is found at Agnew's Hill, and a vein of steatite or French chalk in the path to the Gobbins. In Belfast Lough, lying under the level of the ordinary tides, but generally left bare at the ebb, is a stratum of submarine peat and timber, in which nuts are singularly petrified on the east and west sides of the lough. Numerous organic remains are also found in the beds of chalk; large and beautiful crystals occur in the basaltic region, particularly near the Giant's Causeway, where agates, opal, and chalcodony are met with in different situations. Of all this variety of subterranean productions, the coal has been procured to the greatest extent. The collieries of Ballycastle, once flourishing, are not now worked, owing to the difficulty of getting to the dip of the old excavations, as well as from the want of a safe harbour for shipping the coal;

they were twelve in number, and exported from 10,000 to 15,000 tons annually. Gypsum or alabaster is dug in different places, and the various species of stone are quarried in spots convenient for building and other purposes.

As this county is situated in the district in which the linen and cotton manufactures are most vigorously carried on, a brief historical view of the progress of these branches of industry, the most valuable in the island, may here be introduced. The LINEN MANUFACTURE, of which Belfast is the grand mart, is most extensively pursued at Lisburn and in the surrounding country. It is of remote antiquity in Ireland, but appears to have been first particularly encouraged in the north about 1637, by Lord Strafford, who induced the Scottish and English settlers, then recently established in Ulster, to cultivate flax, offering them every facility in exporting the yarn. But this rising trade was entirely destroyed by the civil war which speedily followed, and its revival for some time effectually prevented by the competition of the French and Dutch in the English market. In 1678, an act prohibiting the importation of linen from France was passed, which was soon afterwards disannulled by James II., who afforded great encouragement to the French manufacturers. The first parliament of William III., however, declared the importation of French linens highly injurious to the interests of the three kingdoms; and the progress of the woollen trade in Ireland having alarmed the English manufacturers, the king was prevailed upon to suppress it, and re-establish in lieu the manufacture of linen, which was accordingly so much encouraged as to induce many of the Hugonots to emigrate hither from France, several of whom had carried on the trade extensively in their native country. Amongst these emigrants was Mr. Crommelin, who received from government a grant of £800 per annum, as an equivalent for the interest of capital to be expended by him in establishing the manufacture at Lisburn, with a patent for its improvement, and an additional salary of £900, on condition that, with the assistance of three other persons, also remunerated from the public purse, he should instruct the Irish farmers in the cultivation of flax, which had been altogether neglected for upwards of half a century. These and similar efforts, aided by protecting legislative enactments, produced the most important results: a board of trustees of the linen and hempen manufacturers was established under an act passed in 1711. At this period the value of the exports did not exceed £6000 per annum. But in the early part of the reign of George I., a linen-hall having been erected in Dublin, and a board of management appointed, authorised by parliament annually to employ a large specific sum in the importation and gratuitous distribution of flax seed, and in awarding premiums for the extension and improvement of the trade, the annual imports, before the year 1730, had increased in value to upwards of £400,000. In twenty years more they exceeded one million sterling; and of such importance was the success of this staple manufacture deemed, that £12,000 were annually granted by parliament for its better protection. During this rapid growth, numerous abuses crept in, and the most obnoxious frauds were practised by the weavers in the length and quality of their webs; for the suppression of which, several acts were passed

in vain, until the provisions of the act of the 33rd of George II. were enforced, on the southern border of this county, by Lord Hillsborough and Mr. Williamson. Their persevering activity rendering it impossible for the weavers any longer to evade the law, while the bleachers and merchants were convinced of the advantages to be derived from its observance, the sealing of brown linen by deputed responsible officers, to attest its quantity and quality, became general throughout the whole province, and continues to be practised with equal strictness at present. In 1784, the value of brown linens sold in the markets of Ulster was £1,214,500; and for several years prior and subsequent to the Union, the total exports amounted in value to upwards of £2,600,000, of which nearly one-half was the produce of the county of Antrim. Some conception of the present extent of the manufacture may be derived from the fact, that at one only of the numerous bleach-grounds about 50,000 pieces of linen are finished annually, and at many others nearly the same number.

Prior to the accession of George II., every branch of the manufacture was performed by the same parties. Machinery was first invented and applied in the operation of washing, rubbing, and beeting, at Ballydrain, in the parish of Belfast, in 1725, and, as the manufacture extended, the process of bleaching became a separate business; the bleacher became a merchant, bought the brown linens in the open market, and made this business one of the most important branches of the trade. Owing, however, to the improvements in machinery, and to the aid afforded by the application of chymical preparations, the present number of bleach-grounds is not so great as formerly, notwithstanding the vast increase in the produce of the manufacture. So late as 1761, the only acid used in bleaching was buttermilk; in 1764, Dr. James Ferguson, of Belfast, received from the Linen Board a premium of £300 for the successful application of lime, and in 1770 he introduced the use of sulphuric acid; ten years subsequently, potash was first used, and, in 1795, chloride of lime was introduced: the articles now generally used are, barilla, American ashes, chloride of lime, and vitriol. The fine material which first induced competition and the offer of a bounty was, cambrics; the attention of the Board was next directed to the production of damasks and diapers; many looms were given to the weavers in the counties of Down and Antrim; and so great a degree of perfection has the weaving of damasks attained, that the Lisburn and Ardoyne manufactures adorn the tables of most of the sovereigns of Europe. Every species of fabric, from the coarsest canvas to the finest cambric, is now manufactured here from flax which is cultivated, and prepared in all its stages, in the province of Ulster.

The cotton trade, which has become of such importance in the north of Ireland, was introduced in 1777, merely as a source of employment for the children in the poor-house at Belfast, by Mr. Robert Joy and Thomas McCabe, who, unable to secure individual co-operation, offered the machinery, which was then of the most improved description, to the managers of the charitable institution, at prime cost. But the latter refusing to embark in a speculation altogether novel in Ireland, Messrs. Joy, McCabe, and McCracken formed themselves into a company, erected buildings, introduced new machinery, and generously opened their works to

the public, at a time when it was endeavoured in England to keep the nature of the improved machinery a secret. In 1779 they commenced the manufacture of calico, dimities, and Marcellis quilting; and introduced the use of the fly shuttle. This branch of the trade soon acquiring considerable celebrity, many persons were induced to embark in it; a mill for spinning twist by water was erected at Whitehouse, near Belfast, in 1784, from which period may be dated the fixed establishment of the cotton manufacture; and so rapid was thenceforward its progress that, in 1800, in Belfast and the surrounding country, within a circuit of ten miles, it furnished employment to upwards of 13,000 individuals, or, including those indirectly connected with it, to 27,000. In 1811, the number of bags of cotton-wool imported into Belfast was 14,320, and the number exported, 3007; leaving for home consumption 11,313, worth £226,260, and, when manufactured, worth about one million sterling. The number of spinners in the mills, at the same period, was estimated at 22,000; of weavers, including attendants on looms, 25,000; and, engaged in bleaching, embroidery, and making looms, reels, &c., about 5000 more. The manufacture has been since still further extended, and every description of cotton fabric is now produced.

In addition to the two above-named important branches of manufacture, there are, in this county, at Belfast some canvas and rope manufactories, and extensive paper-mills in various places. Woollen stockings are woven in several of the towns; soap and candles are made for exportation and home consumption; the manufacture of chloride of lime and vitriol, for which there is a great demand in the bleach-grounds, has long been carried on at Lisburn and Belfast; and the manufacture of leather, though not so extensive as formerly, is still considerable throughout the county. At Belfast are several large iron-foundries and glass manufactories; and at Lisburn, works for turning and fluting iron. Hence the commerce of this county is very extensive: the exports are, linens, linen-yarn, cotton goods, all kinds of grain, pork, bacon, hams, beef, butter, eggs, lard, potatoes, soap, and candles; and the imports consist of the raw materials for the cotton manufacture, also coal, and the various foreign articles of consumption required by the numerous population. There is an extensive salmon-fishery along the coast at Carrickarde, between Ballintoy and Kenbane Head; and this fish is also caught at different places along the entire coast north of Glenarm, and also in the rivers Bann and Bush: all the other rivers, except the Lagan, are likewise frequented by salmon; and all abound with eels, which are taken at weirs in the Bann. There is a great variety of other valuable fish off the coast; of testaceous fish this shore affords the lobster and the eel, and oysters of superior size and flavour are found in Carrickfergus bay; the seal is common.

The two largest rivers are the Lagan and the Bann, both of which rise in the county of Down. The Lagan forms the boundary of the counties of Antrim and Down, until it joins the wide estuary called the Bay of Belfast, or Belfast Lough; and with the aid of several cuts it has been made navigable as high as Lisburn, forming part of the navigation between Belfast and Lough Neagh. The Bann enters the county from the

county of Armagh, at the Bann-foot ferry, flowing through Lough Neagh and Lough Beg; thence it runs northward, forming the boundary between Antrim and Londonderry, on to Coleraine, below which it falls into the sea. Most of the rivers strictly belonging to the county rise in the mountains on the coast, and, owing to the rapidity and shortness of their currents, are un-navigable. The *Bush* rises in Cairnrough mountain, in the parish of Loughguile, and running a zigzag course, for about thirteen miles, and passing by Dervock, falls into the sea at the village of Bushmills. The *Main* rises in the parish of Kilrannaght, and flowing southward, runs at the Main-water foot into Lough Neagh, of which it is one of the principal feeders: its tributaries are, the *Ravel*, the *Braid*, and the *Glenwherry*, all plentiful streams. The *Six-mile-water* rises in the parish of Kilwaughter, and, flowing westward, empties itself into Lough Neagh at Antrim bay. The *Camlin*, or *Crumlin*, rises in the parish of the same name, and flowing a short distance, also falls into Lough Neagh, at Sandy bay: the *Glenary* rises in the parish of that name, and intersecting it, empties itself in the same way as the *Camlin*. The rapidity of these and the smaller rivers renders their banks peculiarly advantageous sites for bleach-greens, cotton-mills, and flour and corn mills, the last of which are especially numerous. The only artificial line of navigation is the *Belfast Canal*, or *Lagan Navigation*. The Lagan Navigation Company were incorporated by an act of the 27th of George III., empowering them to levy a duty of one penny per gallon on beer, and fourpence per gallon on spirits, in the excise district of Lisburn; but these duties having been repealed, an equivalent sum was annually paid to the company by government, until the year 1835, when their right ceased. The line is navigable for vessels of fifty tons' burthen, and the entire length from Lough Neagh to the quays of Belfast is twenty-two miles; its construction was powerfully aided by the noble family of Chichester, and the expense amounted to £62,000, raised by debentures.

The roads of late years have been gradually improved, the materials that exist within the county for making and repairing them being of the best quality. An important and very difficult work, called the *Antrim Coast Road*, from Larne to Ballycastle, has been executed under the immediate control of the Board of Public Works. It opens an improved communication with a fine tract of country comprehended between the coast and the range of mountains from Carrickfergus to Ballycastle, and hitherto cut off from any reasonable means of intercourse, by the badness of the roads over those mountains, some of which were conducted for miles at slopes varying from one yard in six to one in twelve. Many projects had been formed, at different times, for an improved line, but had been abandoned on account of the great expense involved in the execution of them; at length a plan with a moderate estimate was sanctioned by the Commissioners of Works, and they and the grand jury granted about £18,000 for carrying it into effect. The new road proceeds from Larne close along the shore to Black Cave, where it winds round the promontory of Ballygalley Head, passing by Glenarm, Cairnrough, Garraon Head, and Waterfoot, to Cushendall, where it strikes off inland to its northern terminus at Ballycastle, taking in

the few portions of the old line that were available. The greatest difficulties encountered in its formation arose from the necessity of conducting the road, in part of its line, under a considerable extent of rock some hundreds of feet in height, having its base washed by the open sea; and from its passing along portions of very steep hills of moving clay bank. The former obstacle presented itself at the bold headland of Glenarm deer-park, where about 30,000 cubic yards of rock were, by blasting with great care and judgment, hurled in immense masses down upon the shore; and the road, 21 feet in clear width, and 10 feet above the highest tides, has been floored partly on the loose and partly on the solid rock. The latter obstacle occurred more particularly at the base of the hill of Cloony, and was by far the more serious, from the slippery nature of the clay banks and their tendency to move over the road. To counteract this inconvenience the engineer, after having thrown down, so as to form a sufficient flooring, very large masses of detached rock which were found strewn over the face of the bank, proposed to construct a revetment wall, from the summit of which any gradual accumulation of the slippery bank might from time to time be removed. Very solid piers of heavy rough blocks were deeply bedded into the bank, 30 feet apart, to be connected by substantial walls having a vertical curvilinear hatter combined with an arched horizontal curve, to which the piers form the abutments. The entire distance being also concave, a powerful combination of resistance is afforded against the pressure. The old road passes over the hill at an elevation of nearly 200 feet above the sea, with slopes of one in six and upwards; while the line along the coast is nearly level. A new road has likewise been opened from Belfast to Lisburn; another from Belfast to Antrim, which is continued to Ballymoney, Ballymena, and Coleraine; and a third from Belfast to Crumlin. A line has been made from Ballymoney to Dervock, crossing a large and valuable tract of bog; and others lead respectively from Whitewell-brac to Ballyclare and Ballymena, from Belfast to Carrickfergus and Larne, from Glenavy to Moira, from Doagh to Ballymena, and from Ballymena to Cushendall. But the most important and expensive is the road from Belfast to Derry, lately opened. The line from Belfast to Carrickfergus and Larne, and that from Antrim to Coleraine (the latter being part of the Derry road), were undertaken with the sanction of the Commissioners of Public Works. The railways are noticed in the articles on the towns where the termini are placed.

THE REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY of earliest date consist of cairns or barrows, cromlechs, raths or intrenchments, and mounds differing in magnitude and form. The most remarkable of the cairns is that on Colin mountain, about three miles north of Lisburn; there is also one on Slieve True, to the west of Carrickfergus, and there are two on Colinward. Near Cairnraginney, to the northeast of the old road from Belfast to Templepatrick, is the cromlech most worthy of especial notice: it has several table stones resting on numerous upright ones; and near it is a large mound, also several fortified posts different from all others in the county. There is likewise a large cromlech at Mount Druid, near Ballintoy; at the northern extremity of Island Magee is another; and Hole Stone, to the east of the road from Antrim to

Glenavy, appears to be a relic of the Druids. Of forts and intrenchments, there is every variety which exists in Ireland; and so numerous are they, that the parishes of Killead and Muckamore alone contain two hundred and thirty, defended by one or more ramparts; besides ten mounts, two of them containing caves, and of which that called Donald's Mount is a fine specimen of this kind of earthwork. Among the most remarkable of the other intrenchments in the county are, one at Donegore, one at Kilconway, one at the Clough-water; one at Dunethery, which is planted with trees; one with a square outwork at Dunmacaltair, in the parish of Culfeightrin; Dunmaul fort, near Nappan; one at Cushendall, having a castle within its defences, and probably a Danish relic; one at Drumfane on the Braid, one at Camlent-Oldchurch, and another in a bog near Ballykennedy. One near Connor has outworks exactly resembling those at Dromore, and in another near Carrickfergus have been found some curious Danish trumpets. Stone hatchets or celts of various sizes have been discovered in several places, but in the greatest numbers near Ballintoy. Arrow-heads of flint, spear-heads of brass, and numerous miscellaneous relics, have been found. There have also been discovered a Roman torques, a coin of Valentinian, fibule, and other Roman antiquities, supposed to be relics of the spoil obtained by the Irish Scots in their plunder of South Britain, in alliance with the Picts. Of the singular round towers, the original purpose of which has been a fertile source of almost innumerable conjectures, there are at present four in this county; viz., one at Antrim, one on Ram's Island in Lough Neagh, a fragment of one near the old church at Trummery, between Lisbura and Moira, and one in the churchyard of Armoney.

Archdall enumerates forty-eight religious establishments as having existed in this county, but adds, that twenty of them were in his time unknown; and now scarcely can the existence of half the entire number be established by positive evidence. There are still interesting remains of those of Bonamargy, Kella, Glenarm, Glynn near Larne, Muckamore, and White Abbey to the west of the road from Belfast to Carrickfergus; and extensive ruins of other religious edifices, in the several townlands of Dundesert, Ballykennedy, and Carmay, in the parish of Killead. Of ancient fortresses, that of Carrickfergus, which has always been the strongest and most important, is the only one in complete preservation. There are interesting ruins of Green Castle, to the west of the road between Belfast and Carrickfergus; Olderfleet Castle, situated at the extremity of the peninsula which forms one side of the harbour of Larne; Castle Chichester, near the entrance to the peninsula of Island Magee; Red Bay Castle; and the Castle of Court Martin, near Cushendall. Near the northern coast are likewise several old castles, some of which are very difficult of access, and must have been fortresses of great strength prior to the use of artillery: of these the principal are, Dunluce, remarkable for its amazing extent and romantic situation, Dunseverick, Kenbane, Doonaniny, and Castle Carey. In Rathlin Island are the remains of Bruce's Castle. Inland are also many remains of fortified residences, of which Shane's Castle, the venerable seat of the O'Nials, was destroyed by fire in 1816: Castle Upton is the only mansion of this kind at present habitable. Lisnoure,

a beautiful seat on the banks of Lough Guile, is so called from an old fort in the vicinity. Near the summit of White Mountain, two miles north of Lisbura, are the extensive remains of Castle Robin; and at Portmore, near the Little Lough in Ballinderry, are similar remains. Among the mansions of the nobility and gentry, few are splendid, though many are of considerable elegance. There are numerous mineral springs: one near Ballycastle is chalybeate, another aluminous and vitriolic, and a third, on Knockhall mountain, chalybeate; at Kilroot is a nitrous water of a purgative quality; and near Carrickfergus are two salt-springs, one at Bella hill, and the other in Island Magee. There are also various natural caverns, of which the most remarkable are, those of the picturesque mountain called Cave Hill; a curious and extensive cavity at Black-Cave-head, to the north of Larne; a cave of larger dimensions under Red Bay Castle; one under Dunluce Castle; the cave at Port Coon, near the Giant's Causeway; and those of Cushendun and the white rocks, near Dunluce. Besides these, there are numerous artificial caves.

ANTRIM, a market and post town, a parish, the head of a union, and formerly a parliamentary borough, partly in the barony of UPPER ANTRIM, and partly in that of UPPER TOOME, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 13 miles (N. W. by W.) from Belfast, and 94 miles (N.) from Dublin; containing 5182 inhabitants, of whom 2393 are in the town. This place was anciently called *Entruim*, *Entrumnia*, or *Entrum Neagh*, signifying, according to some writers, "the habitation upon the waters," probably from its contiguity to Lough Neagh. The earliest notice of it occurs in the year 495, when Aodh, a disciple of St. Patrick, founded a monastery here, which was destroyed during the Danish incursions, and of which no further mention appears till the foundation of Woodburn Abbey, to which it became an appendage. A sanguinary battle between the native Irish and the English occurred near the town, when Sir Robert Savage, one of the earliest English settlers, is said with a small party of his forces to have killed more than 3000 of the Irish army. In the 13th of James I., the town, and sixteen townlands of the parish, together with the advowson of the living and the rectorial tithes, were granted to Sir Arthur Chichester. A naval engagement took place on Lough Neagh, in 1643, when Col. Conolly and Capt. Longford gave battle to a party of Irish marauders who at that time had possession of the fort of Charlemont, near the shore of Clanbrassil; the Irish were defeated, and their fleet brought by the victors in triumph up to the town. In 1649 the town was burnt by Gen. Monroe; and in 1688 a party of Lord Blayney's troops, being separated from the main body of the army, crossed the river Bann at Toome, and were made prisoners in a skirmish near Antrim. During the disturbances of 1798 it was the principal scene of the hostilities which took place in the county. The insurgents had planned an attack on the 7th of June by marching their forces in four columns, respectively, by the Belfast, Carrickfergus, Ballymena, and Shane's Castle roads; but their design becoming known to the military commanders of the district, troops were hastily assembled in the town, and the inhabitants were also mustered for its defence. The conflict was obstinately maintained on both sides, but

at length the insurgents fled in all directions, leaving behind them about 3000 pikes and muskets; more than 900 of them were slain in the town, and many killed in the pursuit.

The town is situated on the north bank of the Six-mile-water river, about three quarters of a mile from its influx into Lough Neagh; on the great road from Belfast to Londonderry, and in one of the most fertile and beautiful valleys in the county. It occupies an area of 116 acres, exclusive of the suburb of Massareene, and consists of two principal streets, with others branching from them; many of the houses are modern, and well built of stone and roofed with slate, but several are ancient, of timber frame-work and plaister, with gable fronts, of which the upper projects over the lower story. The inhabitants are amply supplied with water from conduits in the streets. The manufacture of paper is carried on to a great extent: mills for that purpose were erected about the year 1776, but were burnt down a few years after; they were, however, rebuilt on a very extensive scale, and the first machinery used in the north of Ireland for the making of paper was introduced, and is now employed in manufacturing paper of every description. Attached to these works, and belonging to the same proprietors, are a large brewery, some flour and meal mills, malt-kilns, stores for grain, and other appendages, the whole affording employment to a great number of the poor. At Boghead, one mile distant, and on the same stream, is a paper-mill on a smaller scale: there are also several bleach-works in the parish; and the weaving of linen, calico, and hosiery, is carried on in the dwellings of many of the poor both in the town and neighbourhood. The situation of Antrim near the north-eastern portion of Lough Neagh, where a small rude pier or quay has been constructed, is favourable to the increase of its trade, from the facility of water conveyance afforded by the lake, the Belfast canal, and the Upper Bann. Several patents bestowing fairs and markets are extant, the earliest of which, granting to Sir James Hamilton a market on Thursday, is dated Feb. 14th, 1605. The market is still held on Thursday; and there is a market for grain every Tuesday, but, although the town is situated in a fine grain country, the market is very small. Fairs are held on Jan. 1st, May 12th, Aug. 1st, and Nov. 12th; those in May and August are well supplied with black-cattle and pigs. Tolls were formerly levied, but were discontinued about twenty-four years since, by direction of Viscount Ferrard. A branch of the Ulster Bank is established, and this is a chief or baronial station of the constabulary police. Charles II., in the 17th year of his reign (1666), granted the inhabitants letters-patent empowering them to send two members to the Irish parliament, which they continued to do till deprived of the privilege at the time of the Union, when the compensation grant of £15,000 for the abolition of the franchise was assigned in four equal shares to Clotworthy, Earl of Massareene, and three members of the Skelington family. The seneschal of the manor of Moylinny, within which the town is situated, is appointed by the Marquess of Donegal, and holds a court once in three weeks, under charter of the 21st of Charles II., granted to Arthur, Earl of Donegal, for determining pleas "not exceeding £20 current money in England," with power of attachment of goods: he also holds a

court-leet annually. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Tuesday; and the quarter-sessions for the county are held here in April and October. The court-house is a large and handsome building nearly in the centre of the town; and under it is the bridewell.

The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 8884½ statute acres, of which nearly three-fourths are arable, one-fourth pasture land, and 900 acres under plantations; there is little waste, and no bog. The scenery is diversified with several gentlemen's seats, and derives much interest from Lough Neagh, which is partly within the limits of the parish. Closely adjoining the town is Antrim Castle, the ancient residence of the earls of Massareene; it appears to have been originally built in the reign of Charles II., by Sir John Clotworthy, and has been enlarged and partly rebuilt. It occupies an elevated situation above the precipitous banks of the Six-mile-water, commanding a fine view of the lake and of the surrounding country. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Donegal; the rectory is impropriate in Lord Ferrard. The tithe rent-charge is £448. 12., of which £239. 4. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, originally built in 1596, was destroyed by fire in 1649, and remained in ruins till 1720, when it was rebuilt; a lofty square embattled tower, surmounted by an elegant octagonal spire of freestone, was added in 1816, for which the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1500, and Lord Ferrard contributed £500. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Drumaul, also called Randalstown; the chapel is a spacious and handsome edifice. There are two meeting-houses for Presbyterians; one, in Main-street, in connexion with the General Assembly, built in 1613; and the other, in Mill-row, in connexion with the presbytery of Antrim, built in 1726. There are also two places of worship for Primitive Wesleyan Methodists, and one for the Society of Friends; and several schools. A free school on the foundation of Erasmus Smith was established in 1812, and is supported by annual grants of £30 from the trustees, and £2 from the rector: the school-house was built at an expense of £800, of which £200 were given by Lord Ferrard. On the same foundation is a school for girls, to which the trustees contribute £27. 10. per annum. A mendicity society has been established for some years; a temperance society was formed in 1829; and a branch savings' bank, in connexion with the Belfast savings' bank, was established here in Dec. 1832, in which the deposits during the first half year amounted to £1369. 9. 3. The workhouse, standing on a site of six acres purchased for £546, was completed in 1842, at an expense of £5580; it has the necessary accommodation for the board and its officers, and is constructed to contain 700 paupers.

About half a mile to the north-east of the church, and in the middle of some plantations, in a part of the valley leading to Lough Neagh, is one of the most perfect round towers in the island: it is built of unhewn stone and mortar, is perfectly cylindrical in form, and is 95 feet in height, and 49 feet in circumference at the base; the summit terminates with a cone 12 feet high. The door is on the north side, and at a height of 7 feet 9 inches from the ground. The walls are 2 feet 9 inches

in thickness, and the tower contains four stories, the ascent to which appears to have been by a spiral staircase; each of the three lower stories is lighted by a square window, and the upper story by four square perforations, corresponding with the cardinal points. Immediately above the doorway is a Grecian cross, rudely sculptured in alto-relievo on a block of freestone, which appears to be part of the original building. Around the base of the tower, great quantities of human bones and some vestiges of the foundations of buildings have been discovered; the latter are supposed to indicate the site of the monastery founded by Aodh. In a garden adjoining the tower is a large detached mass of basalt, having nearly a level surface, and in which are two cavities or basins, evidently the work of art; the larger is 19 inches in length, 16 inches wide, and 9 inches deep, and during the driest seasons, is constantly filled with fine clear water. There is a very powerful chalybeate spring in the garden of Frederick Macaulay, Esq. John Abernethy, the eminent surgeon, was a native of this place. Antrim gives the title of Earl to the family of Macdonnell, the late representative of which was the Countess of Antrim and Viscountess Dunsuise, in the peerage of Ireland, who, after her elder sister, succeeded her father, Randal William, Marquess and sixth Earl of Antrim, in 1791, in the earldom and viscounty only, by virtue of a new patent which the earl, having no son, had obtained in 1785, with remainder to his daughters and their heirs male. The countess died in 1835, and was succeeded by her son, the present earl.

ARBOE, or ARBOE, a parish, in the union of COOKSTOWN, partly in the barony of LOUGHSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, but chiefly in the barony of DUNGANNOON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Stewartstown; containing 8005 inhabitants. A monastery was founded here by St. Colman, son of Aidhe, and surnamed Mucaidhe, whose relics were long preserved in it: it was destroyed in 1166, by Rory Makang Makillmory Omorna, but there are still some remains. The parish is situated on the shore of Lough Neagh, by which it is bounded on the east, and comprises 33,504 statute acres, of which 21,000 form part of the Lough, and 56 are in small islands. The greater portion is under tillage, and there are some tracts of good meadow, about 50 acres of woodland, and 1000 acres of bog. The system of agriculture is improved; the soil is fertile, and the lands generally in a high state of cultivation. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £350. 16. 6. The church, a neat small edifice, was erected in the reign of William and Mary, on a site two miles westward from the ruins of the ancient abbey. The glebe-house is a handsome building; and the glebe comprises 240 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel, a spacious edifice, is situated at New Arboe; and there are two altars in the open air, where divine service is performed alternately once every Sunday. There is also a place of worship for Presbyterians. On the western shore of Lough Neagh are the ruins of the abbey, which form an interesting and picturesque feature; and the remains of an old church, the walls of which are standing. Near them is an ancient ornamented stone cross in good preservation.

ARDAGH, a parish, in the union of MIDDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N. W.) from Youghal, on the mail-coach road from that place to Tallow; containing 2552 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the confines of the county of Waterford, and comprises 7880 statute acres. The aspect is in part mountainous, and a portion of the surface is unreclaimed, affording a plentiful supply of turf. The soil is for the most part poor and stony; but, excepting the waste, the land is wholly in tillage, though only indifferently cultivated. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £450. The church is an old plain building of small dimensions. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises five acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Killeigh; the chapel is a small thatched building, situated at Inch. On the banks of the Turra, which runs through the centre of the parish, is the ruined castle of Kilmaturra, a massive square tower in excellent preservation.

ARDAGH, a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE, partly in the barony of GLENQUIN, but chiefly in that of SHANID, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N. W.) from Newcastle, on the road from that place to Shauagolden; containing 2223 inhabitants, of which number 386 are in the village. This place is situated in the heart of an interesting and fertile district; the village consists of one long irregular street, containing 64 houses in a very ruinous condition. Near it are the remains of the old parish church, which was destroyed in the insurrection of 1641, and has not been rebuilt. Fairs are held on the 11th of May, Aug. 14th, and Nov. 21st, chiefly for the sale of cattle, pigs, and pedlery. The parish comprises 9030 statute acres, including a considerable tract of bog; the land is some of the best in the county, and finely planted. The system of agriculture, however, is little improved; the fertility of the soil and the abundance of the crops rendering the farmer unwilling to change his plans. On the west Ardagh is bounded by heathly and boggy mountains, which contain several strata of coal, but only the two upper strata, which are very thin, are worked; the pits are at Carrigherry. Ironstone and fire-clay of very superior quality are also abundant, but no attempt has yet been made to work them. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, and forms part of the union of St. Michael and corps of the archdeaconry, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £138. 9. 3. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ardagh is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Rathronan and part of the parish of Kilsannell; the chapel, a large but old and neglected building, is situated in the village.

ARDAGH, a parish, in the union of LONGFORD, partly in the barony of MOYDOW, but chiefly in that of ARDAGH, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Edgeworthstown; containing 4524 inhabitants, of whom 165 are in the village, which comprises 31 houses and is wholly in the latter barony. This ancient place derives its name from its elevated situation; its origin may at the latest be ascribed to the middle of the fifth century, when its church was founded. Subsequently, here was a friary of the third order of St. Francis, founded at Ballynesag-

gard by the family of O'Ferrall, and reformed in 1521 by the friars of the Strict Observance. The parish is situated on the nearest road from Mullingar to Longford over Ballicorney bridge, but the coach road is through Edgeworthstown, under which place is a receiving-house. It comprises 11,416½ statute acres: there is a moderate extent of bog, but no waste. The land is good, and principally under tillage, and the system of agriculture, though still very backward, has considerably improved. Fairs are held on April 5th and Aug. 26th. Petty-sessions are held every Thursday; and here is a constabulary police station.

The DIOCESE OF ARDAGH appears to have been founded either by St. Patrick or by his disciple and nephew, St. Mell, a Briton, who became bishop and abbot of Ardagh before the year 454. Of his successors until the arrival of the English, in the reign of Henry II., little with certainty is known, and nothing remarkable is recorded of any. Near the close of the fifteenth century, the bishopric was held by William O'Ferrall, who was also dynast of the surrounding territory; and Richard O'Ferrall combined the two dignities from 1541 to 1553. It was held jointly with the diocese of Kilmore by royal patent from 1603 till 1633, when it was voluntarily resigned by William Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore; and John Richardson, D.D., Archdeacon of Derry, and a native of Chester, was advanced to the see of Ardagh. This prelate, apprehensive of the insurrection which broke out towards the close of 1641, withdrew with all his substance into England in the summer of that year; and having a short time before his departure recovered some lands in his diocese from one Teigue O'Roddy, the latter applied for relief to the British house of commons, and a summons was sent to the bishop requiring his appearance on a certain day. On application, however, to the Irish house of lords, the chancellor was ordered to write to the speaker of the English house, asserting their privileges, and refusing to permit the bishop's compliance; and on a motion of the Bishop of Clonfert an order was resolved on to prevent such grievances in future. After Dr. Richardson's death, in 1653 or 1654, the see continued vacant and its revenue sequestered until the Restoration of Charles II., when the dioceses were again united; and they so continued until the deprivation of Bishop Sheridan, in 1692. Ulysses Burgh, D.D., was then promoted to Ardagh, and he dying in the same year the union was restored; but it was ultimately dissolved in 1742, on the translation of Bishop Hart to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam, with which Ardagh was till lately held in *commendam*, the archbishop being suffragan to the Lord-Primate for this see. Under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act (3rd of William IV.), the diocese, on the death of the last archbishop of Tuam, became permanently united to that of Kilmore and that of Elphin.

It is one of the sixteen dioceses which constitute the ecclesiastical province of Armagh, and comprehends part of the counties of Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim, in the civil province of Connaught; part of Cavan, in Ulster; and part of Westmeath, and nearly the whole of Longford, in Leinster. It comprises, by estimation, 233,650 acres, of which 4400 are in Sligo, 8700 in Roscommon, 71,200 in Leitrim, 10,600 in Cavan, 8900 in Westmeath, and 129,850 in Longford. A dean and an archdeacon

are the only dignitaries; even these have no official duties to perform, and the latter has no emoluments. There is no chapter, but in cases of necessity a majority of the beneficed clergymen of the diocese represent that body; the parochial church of Ardagh serves as the cathedral. The diocese was divided into four rural deaneries prior to the year 1819, when the diocesan dispensed with the services of the rural deans and undertook to discharge their duties himself. In 1837 there were 38 parishes, of which 20 were rectories or united rectories and vicarages, 17 vicarages, and 1 inappropriate cure: the total number of benefices was 96, of which 8 were unions of parishes and the remainder single parishes, and of which 1 was in the gift of the crown, 22 in that of the diocesan, and 3 in lay patronage; the number of churches was 33, and of glebe-houses 22. Since the year 1837 the number of benefices has been increased to 32, and there are now six benefices in lay patronage. The see lands comprise 22,216 statute acres, of which 13,194 are profitable land, and 9022 are unprofitable: the revenue is now paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and in 1844 was £3023. In the Roman Catholic divisions this Protestant diocese and a few parishes in Meath constitute the see, which is suffragan to Armagh; it contained, in 1837, 65 chapels, served by 42 parish priests and 42 coadjutors and curates.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and constituting the corps of the deanery, which is in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge is £361; and the mensal and other lands of the deanery, exclusively of several houses, tolls of fairs, a plot of nearly two acres on which the deanery-house is built, a farm of 13 acres, and a large bog, comprise 714 statute acres, producing, with the annual renewal fines, a rental of £250 per annum. The church is a plain commodious building with a square tower, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £900, in 1812; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £301 for its repair. The deanery-house was built in 1828, by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1200 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, which includes also the adjoining parish of Moydow, where is a chapel; that of Ardagh is situated near the village. The parochial school for boys is principally supported by a grant of £40 per annum from Dr. Murray, the present dean, who also contributes annually £15 towards the support of the girls' school, which is further aided by £5 from the Ardagh Diocesan Society: the school-house is a good slated building of two stories, with apartments for the master and mistress, erected by Dr. Murray at an expense of £400; and attached to it is an acre of land. Some remains of the old cathedral church, a small edifice rudely built of fragments of rock of a large size, are still visible; it was superseded by another church, now also in ruins, and the present edifice was erected near its site. St. Mell was interred here, and his festival is annually celebrated on Feb. 6th. The comedy of *The Mistakes of a Night*, written by Goldsmith, derives its plot from an incident that occurred at this village to the author, who, on passing through it, having inquired for the "head inn," was directed by a humorous individual to the residence of the proprietor of the place, Mr. Fetherston, who perceiving the delusion, nevertheless indulged it, and hospitably entertained his guest; so that it

was not until next morning that, on finishing his breakfast and calling for the bill, the poet discovered his mistake.

ARDAGH, a parish, in the union of **BALLINA**, barony of **TYRAWLEY**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.S.W.) from Ballina; containing 2631 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shores of **Lough Conn** and the river **Deel, and on the road from Ballina to Crossmolina; it comprises 5494 statute acres, chiefly under tillage. There are large tracts of bog, furnishing abundance of fuel. Deel Castle is delightfully situated on the river, and in a fine demesne. Fairs are held at Newtown on the 4th of Aug. and the 1st of Nov. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, with the vicarages of Ballynahaglish, Kibbelfad, Kilmoremy, Attymass, and Kilgarvan episcopally united, constituting the union of Ardagh or Kilmoremy, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is partly appropriate to the vicars choral of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge of Ardagh is £83.1.6., of which £10.8. are payable to the vicars choral: the glebes, which are detached, comprise together 31 acres; and the gross tithes payable to the incumbent from the union, prior to the conversion of the composition into a rent-charge, amounted to £948.19. The church of this parish is in ruins, and the church of the union is situated at Kilmoremy. An episcopal chapel has been built at Deel Castle. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel, a neat slated building, is situated at Newtown.—See **KILMOREMY**.**

ARDAGH, a parish, in the union of **BALLIBOY**, partly in the barony of **MORRILLION**, but chiefly in that of **LOWER SLANE**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (E.S.E.) from Kingscourt; containing 2518 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from **Drumconra** to **Kingscourt**, and on the confines of the counties of **Louth**, **Monaghan**, and **Cavan**, comprises 3669 statute acres, of which 2835 are arable, 324 are pasture, 112 are bog, and 19 woodland. Here are extensive quarries of limestone, a large quantity of which is sent into the county of **Cavan** to be burnt for manure. The living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of **Meath**, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £155.11., payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church is a plain edifice, built in 1804, by a gift of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, and towards the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £125. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of ten acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is united to **Drumconra**: the old chapel, a plain building, is situated at **Ballinavoren**. A new chapel has been built on the townland of **Upper-Meath** hill; where is also a police barrack. On the townland of **Cloughra** are the remains of an old castle; and at the northern extremity of the parish, but principally in the county of **Monaghan**, is a considerable lake, called **Rahans**.

ARDAMINE, a parish, in the union of **GOREY**, barony of **BALLAGHKEEN**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.S.E.) from **Gorey**; containing 1705 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the coast of the Irish Sea, and comprises 4214½

statute acres; the soil is generally a strong marl favourable to the growth of wheat, and the system of agriculture is improving. A fishery in the bay of **Ardamine** promises to become very valuable when the harbour of **Courtown** shall be completed. The residence of **Ardamine** is beautifully situated at a short distance from the sea; and the grounds have been embellished with thriving plantations and other improvements. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of **Ferns**, with that of **Killenagh** episcopally united, and in the patronage of **H. K. G. Morgan, Esq.**, in whom the rectory is inappropriate. The tithe rent-charge is £142.10., payable to the improprator, who allows £23 per annum for the performance of the clerical duties of both parishes, to which sum is added a grant of £48.2. from **Primate Boulter's** fund. The church was built in 1899, by a loan of £646 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe consists of 25 acres, subject to a rent of £15. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district sometimes called **River Chapel**, comprising the parishes of **Ardamine** and **Donaghmore**, in each of which is a chapel: that in this parish, with a comfortable residence for the clergyman adjoining it, was erected by subscription. Near the demesne of **Ardamine** is a large high tumulus, called the "Moat of **Ardamine**," considered to be one of the most perfect of its kind in Ireland: it is traditionally said to mark the burial-place of a Danish chief.

ARDARA, a post-town and district parish, in the union of **GLenties**, barony of **BANNAGH**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from **Killybegs**, and 134½ miles (N.W.) from **Dublin**; the town containing 603 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river **Avinnee**, at the bottom of **Lockrumore** bay on the northern coast, and on the road from **Narin** to **Killybegs**. The town consists of 115 houses: it is a constabulary police station, and has a fair on the 1st of November; petty-sessions, also, are held at irregular intervals. The parochial district was formed by act of council in 1829, by disuniting 38 townlands from the parish of **Killybegs**, and 49 from that of **Inniskeel**. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of **Raphoe**, and in the alternate patronage of the Rectors of **Killybegs** and **Inniskeel**. The income of the curate is £90 per annum, of which £35 are paid by each of the rectors, and £20 given from **Primate Boulter's** Augmentation fund. The church is situated in the village; it was built in 1833, by a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic parochial district is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel. The Wesleyan Methodists assemble in a school-house once every alternate Sunday. On an island in the lake of **Kiltorus**, off **Boylagh**, near **Mr. Hamilton's**, of **Eden**, are the ruins of an old fortified building, near which were formerly some rusty cannon.

ARDBOE, county of **TYRONE**.—See **ARBOE**.

ARDBOLINE, an island, in the parish of **AMHALLISH**, barony of **LOWER CARBERRY**, union and county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**. It lies on the north-west coast, and comprises four statute acres.

ARDBRACCAN, a parish, in the union of **NAVAN**, barony of **LOWER NAVAN**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from **Navan**; containing 4596 inhabitants. This place derived its name,

signifying in the Irish language "the Hill of Braccan," from St. Braccan, who presided over a monastery here, and died in the year 650. The establishment subsequently became the seat of a small bishopric, which flourished under a series of prelates, many of whom are noticed as eminent ecclesiastics, till the twelfth century, when, with several other small bishoprics, it was included in the diocese of Meath. The monastery was frequently plundered and laid waste by the Danes, and repeatedly destroyed by fire, from the 9th to the 12th century: in 1166, Moriartach, King of Ireland, granted to it in perpetuity a parcel of land at an annual rent of three ounces of gold. The village, which was anciently of some importance, especially during the existence of the see, appears to have declined from the period of the English invasion, and is no longer of any note. The parish comprises 6490½ statute acres, of which about one-half is under tillage, two-fifths in pasture, and the remainder meadow land. The only remarkable elevation is Faughan Hill, the conical summit of which, being well planted, is conspicuous over the surrounding flat districts: on the western border of the parish is a chain of bogs. Limestone is quarried for building; and at a place called White Quarry is found a particular kind of limestone, of which the bishop's palace of Ardbraccan is built. Limestone, gravel, and marl are also raised for manure. The bishop's palace, one of the most elegant ecclesiastical residences in Ireland, was erected by Bishop Maxwell: it is beautifully situated, and the grounds and gardens are tastefully laid out; the demesne is embellished with forest-trees of stately growth, among which are some remarkably fine horse-chestnut trees; and there are also two very beautiful cedars of Lebanon, planted by Bishop Pococke. Outland House and demesne are also within the parish; and Dormerstown Castle is an old fortified residence. The weaving of linen-cloth is carried on to a small extent, and some cotton-loomers are employed by the inhabitants.

The **LIVING** is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1771, to the rectories of Liscarton and Ratsine, the chapelry of Churchtown, and the vicarage of Martry, and by the same authority, in 1780, to the rectory of Clonmacduff: the six parishes constitute the union of Ardbraccan, in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge of Ardbraccan is £326, and the gross amount payable to the incumbent out of the union is £614, subject to a tax of nearly six per cent. to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church is a handsome edifice, erected in 1777, under the auspices and by aid of a large donation from Bishop Maxwell. The glebe-house, situated about half a mile from the church, was built in 1786, by the then incumbent, at a cost of £1042; the glebe comprises 33 acres of profitable land. The Roman Catholic district of Ardbraccan, called also Bohermein, includes the parishes of Ardbraccan, Martry, Rathboyne, and parts of the parishes of Moyagher and Liscarton; there are two chapels in Ardbraccan and one in Rathboyne. Dr. Chetwood, formerly rector of the parish, left £500, and Dr. Sterne, Bishop of Clogher, left £30 per annum, for apprenticing the children of Protestant inhabitants of the county to Protestant masters and mistresses; about 30 children are annually apprenticed from these funds. In the churchyard is a square tower with a

spire and vane, forming a pleasing object. There is also a monument to Bishop Montgomery, who died in London, on the 15th of January, 1620, and was buried here; and on the south side of it is a small tablet to the memory of that celebrated traveller, Bishop Pococke, who presided over the see of Meath, and died in 1765.

ARDCANDRIDGE, or ARDCANDRISK, a parish, in the union of WEXFORD, barony of WEST SHELMAHER, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (W. by N.) from Wexford; containing 286 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Slaney, by which it is bounded upon the north, and on the road from Wexford along the south bank of the river, by way of Clonmore, to Enniscorthy: it comprises 1226½ statute acres, and is chiefly under tillage, which has gradually improved since the introduction of the drill system of husbandry. Ardcantrisk House, the seat of the proprietor of the parish, was built in 1833, and is beautifully situated on a wooded eminence rising above the Slaney, and commanding a very fine and extensive prospect. The Slaney is navigable for lighters up to Enniscorthy, affording facility for the conveyance of corn and other agricultural produce to Wexford, and for bringing coal and other commodities from that port. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and the rectory is one of the several denominations constituting the union of St. Patrick's, Wexford: the tithe rent-charge is £36.14. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ardcantrisk is included in the district of Glyn, a village in the parish of Killurin.

ARDCANNY, a parish, in the union of RATHKEALE, barony of KENRY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Limerick; containing 1283 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the river Shannon, and on the east by the river Maigne, the banks of which are embellished with flourishing plantations and elegant seats. It comprises 3100 statute acres. The land is remarkably good, being based on a substratum of limestone; about one-fourth is under an excellent system of tillage, and the remainder is meadow, pasture, and demesne, except about 48 acres of woodland, 10 acres of bog, and a very small portion of waste. Among the principal seats is Shannon Grove, the old family mansion of the earls of Charleville, and now the residence of the Waller family. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, forming the corps of the prebend of Ardanny in the cathedral of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £225. The church is a spacious edifice built in 1736, but in a very dilapidated condition. The glebe-house was built in 1795, at an expense of £700, of which £100 were a gift from the Board of First Fruits; and has been greatly improved by the late and present incumbent: the glebe contains 52 statute acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Kildeemo, or Kildimo. A male and female parochial school, for which a house was built by the rector, has been discontinued, and the building is now used as a court-house. In the demesne of Rockfield is a very capacious and ancient fortress, constructed of large blocks of stone very ingeniously put together without mortar, and forming walls of great thickness: there are also numerous earthworks in the parish.

ARDCARNE, a parish, in the barony and union of **BOYLE**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Boyle, on the road to Carrick-on-Shannon; containing 8304 inhabitants. An abbey of Regular canons was founded here, probably in the early part of the 6th century, and according to the *Annals of the Four Masters*, Beaidh died bishop of it in 523: its possessions were granted, in the 39th of Elizabeth, to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. Here was also a Benedictine nunnery, a cell to the abbey of Kilcreunata, in the county of Galway; and at Knockvicar was a monastery of the third order of Franciscans, which at the suppression was granted with other possessions on lease to Richard Kendlemarch. The parish is situated on the shores of Lough Key; it is partly bounded by the Shannon on the east, and comprises 19,962 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. The land is principally under an improving system of tillage; there is a considerable extent of reclaimable bog, and part of the plains of Boyle is included within the parish. Limestone and freestone of the best description for architectural purposes abound; indications of coal, also, have been discovered on the lands of Ballyfermoyle, where shafts have been sunk, but the operations are discontinued. The Boyle river runs through the parish, and a project was lately in contemplation to render it navigable from its junction with the Shannon, near Carrick, to Lough Gara; this river is crossed by a bridge at Knockvicar, where its banks are adorned with some pleasing scenery.

Rockingham House, the elegant mansion of Viscount Lorton, is beautifully situated on the south-east side of Lough Key, in a gently undulating and well-wooded demesne of about 2000 statute acres, tastefully laid out in lawns and groves descending to the water's edge. It is of Grecian Ionic architecture, and built externally of marble, with a portico of six Ionic columns forming the principal entrance, on each side of which are corresponding pillars ornamenting the façade, while on the north side is a colonnade supported by six Ionic columns: adjoining the house is an extensive orangery, and numerous improvements have been made in the grounds by the present noble proprietor. *Oakport* is a large edifice in the ancient or Gothic style of architecture, occupying a beautiful situation on the margin of a large expanse of water formed by the Boyle river; the demesne comprises about 1200 statute acres, beautifully wooded, and from the inequality of its surface presents many picturesque and commanding views. Petty-sessions are held every Tuesday at Cotehall. That place was formerly called *Urtaherra*, or O'Mulloy's Hall, and was, early in the 17th century, together with the manor attached to it, the property of William, styled "the Great O'Mulloy;" but in the war of 1641 it came into the possession of the Hon. Chidley Coote, nephew of the first Earl of Mountrath, and from that family took its present name. The parish is in the diocese of Elphin, and the rectory was once part of the union of Killuken, also called Ardcarne: the tithes rent-charge is £210. The church is an ancient structure, enlarged in 1828 by a grant of £600 from the Board of First Fruits, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £234 for its further repair. The glebe-house was built chiefly by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £300 from the same Board, in 1807; £100 were contributed by Lord Lor-

ton: the glebe comprises 20 acres, subject to a rent of £8. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is sometimes called *Crosna*, and comprises the Protestant parish of Ardcarne and part of that of Tumna, containing two chapels, situated at Cotehall and *Crosna*. A dispensary is maintained by Lord Lorton for the benefit of his tenantry; and another has been established at Cotehall, by the exertions of the Messrs. Mulloy, by whom and the other principal landed proprietors it is supported.

ARDCATH, a parish, in the union of **DROGHEDA**, barony of **UPPER DULEEK**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Drogheda, on the road from Dublin to Drogheda; containing 1481 inhabitants, of whom 103 are in the village. It comprises 4380 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres: about one-half is under an improved system of tillage, and the remainder is nearly all excellent pasture land; the principal corn crop is wheat. There are about 300 acres of bog, which is being gradually reclaimed and brought into cultivation. On the townland of Cloghan is a quarry of excellent slate, but it has not been worked for some years. The weaving of linen was formerly carried on to a considerable extent: about 200 looms are at present employed in weaving cotton for the Dublin and Drogheda manufacturers; and there are two oatmeal-mills, one worked by wind and the other by water. A fair is held on May 8th, principally for cattle. The parish is in the diocese of Meath; the rectory is inappropriate, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Duleek. The tithes rent-charge is £199, of which £146. 10. are payable to the impropror, and £52. 10. to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, which comprises also the parish of Clonsally and part of Piercetown, and contains two chapels, situated respectively at Ardcaith and Clonsally: the former is a neat building, erected about 90 years since, and recently much enlarged; the additional part stands upon the glebe land, by permission of the then vicar of Duleek. The Rev. John Leonard, late P.P., bequeathed the ground on which the residence of the Roman Catholic clergyman is built, and fifteen acres of land, to be vested in trustees for the use of all future pastors; £10 per annum for the joint use of the three parishes of the Roman Catholic union; and one ton of oatmeal to be distributed annually in the same district. The ruins of the ancient church are extensive, but void of interesting details; the belfry still remains, and a bell has been preserved in it from time immemorial, at the joint expense of the Protestant and Roman Catholic inhabitants, and is used at funerals, and by the latter to assemble their congregations.

ARDCAVAN, a parish, in the union of **WEXFORD**, barony of **EAST SHELMAHER**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**; adjoining the town of Wexford, with which it is connected by a bridge; and containing 947 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern shore of the estuary of the Slaney, and comprises 2457 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. Ely House, the property of the Marquess of Ely, stands near the bridge, at the southern extremity of the parish. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is an inappropriate cure, forming part of the union of Ardcolme; the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithes rent-charge is £104. 19., of which £54. 17. are payable to the impropror, and £50. 2. to

the curate. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ardavan is included in the district of Castlebridge, where the chapel is situated. Near the shore of Wexford harbour are the ruins of the old church; and at Ballytramont are considerable remains of the ancient castle of that name. An extensive coppice wood, comprising about 65 statute acres, stretches along the estuary from the latter place.

ARDCLARE, or CLONGORMICKAN, a parish, in the union of ROSCOMMON, half-barony of BALLYMOR, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Roscommon, on the road to Castlerea; containing 2555 inhabitants. It comprises $8543\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, principally under pasture; there is no waste land, and only a small quantity of bog, just sufficient for supplying the inhabitants with fuel. Limestone of the best description abounds, but the quarries are not worked for any particular purpose. Manorial courts are held in the townland of Farragher three times in the year. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, to which the vicarages of Kilcooley, Creeve, Killuken, Shankill, Kilmacumsey, and Tanna were episcopally united in 1809: the seven parishes constitute the union of Ardclare, in the patronage of the Bishop. The rectory of Ardclare is inappropriate in the Earl of Essex and Lord De Ros. The tithe rent-charge is £132. 9., one-half of which is payable to the impropricators (the earl receiving £55. 3. 9., and Lord De Ros, £11. 0. 9.), and the other half to the vicar; the gross rent-charge of the union payable to the incumbent is £369. 14. The church was originally built by Chas. Hawkes, Esq., of Briarfield, as a chapel of ease, about the year 1750, and subsequently became the parochial church; it is a plain edifice in good repair. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Glinak and Ballymoe; the chapel, a neat edifice, is situated on the townland of Ballymacurly.

ARDCLARE, or ACLARE, a village, in the parish of KILMACTEIGUE, union of SWINFORD, barony of LENEY, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 9 miles (N. E.) from Foxford, on the road to Ballymote; containing 159 inhabitants. It has a market on Saturday, and is a station of the constabulary police.

ARDCLINIS, a parish, in the union of LARNE, Lower half-barony of GLENAM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Glenarm; containing 1742 inhabitants. This parish is composed principally of a mountainous peninsula lying between Cairnrough and Red bay in the North Channel, and comprises 15,691 statute acres. The surface is hilly and irregular, but the land in cultivation is fertile, and the system of agriculture is in a very improving state. Some of the waste land has been planted, especially the hills, and there is also some natural wood; both, particularly the latter, very beautiful, and imparting to the coast an interesting and cheerful aspect. The arable and inhabited portion of the parish consists of one long strip extending from the village of Cairnrough along the sea-coast into Red bay, and up one side of the beautiful glen of Glenariff. On the land side it is enclosed by a steep and lofty mountain, ascended only by narrow paths traversing its acclivities, by which the inhabitants convey their fuel in slide carts. The river Acre rises in the neighbouring mountains, and forms

the limit between this parish and that of Layde; it abounds with excellent trout, and where it empties itself into the sea there is a salmon fishery. The highest part of the mountains is called Carnaalpi-Aura; near Broughshane they are mostly covered with heath, and abound with moor game. Glenariff, one of the seven great glens, is flat in the centre; the river winds through the whole extent of it in a serpentine course, and being on a level with the sea, whenever a high tide meets a flood it overflows its banks and inundates the glen; the rise on each side towards the rocks assumes an appearance of circular rising ground. Three-fourths of the superficial extent of the parish are composed of mountainous, marshy, boggy, and unprofitable land: limestone and basalt are found in great abundance. The scenery is enlivened with a few gentlemen's seats, among which are Drumnasole and Knappan. Several of the inhabitants are engaged in the fishery carried on in the bay, where there is a small, but commodious harbour; and vessels of from 14 to 20 tons' burthen can enter the river Acre at high water. Fairs are held at Cairnrough. The royal military road passes through this parish, the most mountainous of all the parishes on the coast, notwithstanding which the road preserves a perfect level throughout, at an elevation of a few feet above high water mark; the excavations round Garron Point are 360 feet in depth. Garron Point is one of the coast-guard stations in the district of Ballycastle.

This is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10. The church, situated at Linnally, near Cairnrough, was erected in 1839, at a cost of £641, of which £492 were provided by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ardclinis is in the district of Layde, or Cushendall; the chapel at Glenariff is a spacious building, in which divine service is performed every alternate Sunday. There is a place of worship for Methodists, open every alternate Thursday. A large school-house was erected at Drumnasole, at an expense of £1000, by F. Turnley, Esq. On the summit of a headland, near Garron Point, are the remains of a large Danish camp called Denmaul or Doon-mul, which, according to tradition, was occupied by the Danes during their continuance in Ireland, and from which they set sail when they finally quitted the country.

ARDCOLLUM.—See KILMURRY, TIPPERARY.

ARDCOLM, or ARDCOLUMB, a parish, in the barony of EAST SHERMALIER, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from the town of Wexford; containing 804 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which is derived from the patron saint, St. Columba, whose holy well is near the old parish church, is situated on the north side of Wexford harbour, and on the road leading from Wexford, by Oulart, to Dublin; it comprises 9232 statute acres, and contains a small part of the village of Castlebridge, and the island of Beg Erin in Wexford harbour, on which are the remains of a very ancient church. The living is an inappropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, to which the rectories of St. Margaret and Artramon, the vicarages of Tickillen and Kilpatrick, and the inappropriate cures of Ardavan, Ballyvalloo, Skreen, and St. Nicholas were united by act of council in 1764, forming the union of Ardcolme, which is in the patronage of the

Bishop. By an act of council in 1829, however, the parish of Kilpatrick, and eight townlands constituting the greater portion of the adjoining parish of Ticklinc, were separated from this union, and erected into a distinct benefice. The rectory of Ardcolme is inappropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithe rent-charge is £94. 7., of which £53. 8. are payable to the proprietor, and £40. 19. to the incumbent; and the gross tithes of the benefice payable to the incumbent amount to £443. 0. 8. The parochial church, situated in the village of Castlebridge, was erected in 1766 on the site of an ancient castle, which, with an acre of land, was given for that purpose by the bishop; the expense was defrayed partly by subscription and partly by the parishioners, aided by a gift of £250 from the Board of First Fruits. It is a neat plain edifice surrounded by some fine old elm trees, and contains a tablet to Lieut.-Col. Jones Watson, who was killed in the disturbances of 1798, and interred in the churchyard at Carrick; and another to Edward Turner, Esq., who, with others, fell a victim to popular fury on the bridge at Wexford, on the 20th of June in the same year. The glebe-house is a substantial building, erected in 1802, at an expense of £1300, of which £100 were a gift from the Board: there are three glebes in the union, comprising together about 71 acres, of which 32 are in this parish. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Castlebridge, where the chapel is situated. The parochial school was established under the auspices of the incumbent, the Rev. J. W. Stokes; and the school-house, a neat building, was erected at his expense. The ruins of the old church still remain, about a mile from the present church.

ARDCRONEY, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Burrisokane, on the road to Nenagh; containing 1571 inhabitants. It comprises 6429 statute acres. The soil is mostly light; there are several small bogs in the parish, which abounds also with limestone. The water of a lake covering about 172 plantation acres was drained off by the Rev. R. Falkner, of Mount Falcon, in 1800, and the land is now highly productive. Among the principal seats is Beechwood, once the residence of the first Earl of Norbury, and originally a castle, of which the present house is a part; on a stone is the date 1594, with the initials O. H. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whose mensal the rectory is appropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £230. 14., of which £153. 16. are payable to the bishop. The church is a very neat structure, built in 1824, by aid of a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. There is a glebe of 3½ acres, but no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Modreeny, or CloghJordan; the chapel is a small building. On an eminence near the high road are the remains of the old church, forming a conspicuous ruin; and on the townland of Ballyluskey is an ancient castle, consisting of one square tower. At the rear of Beechwood House, on an eminence, is a large fort or rath, planted with trees, and the summit of which is encircled by a stone wall.

ARDEA, a parish, in the union and barony of PORTNEIGHIN, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with part of the town of Mountmellick, 5186

inhabitants. It is on the road from Portarlinton to Mountmellick, and comprises 7796 statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Coolbanagher, *which see*.

ARDEE, an incorporated market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 10 miles (S. W. by S.) from Dundalk, and 34½ miles (N. N. W.) from Dublin; containing 6392 inhabitants, of whom 3679 are in the town. This place, anciently called *Atherdee* or *Athirdee*, derives its name from its situation on the river Dee. Though a town of great antiquity, it was chiefly indebted for its former prosperity and importance to Roger de Pippart, one of the English adventurers, who became lord of the surrounding territory, and erected a strong castle here, about the beginning of the thirteenth century. In the year 1207 he also founded an hospital for Crouched friars of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. John, and endowed it with a carucate of land, to which he afterwards added two more, and other gifts. Eugene, Archbishop of Armagh, who died in 1215, confirmed the charter of this establishment, and granted it the privilege of electing its own prior: thus it attained an eminent degree of wealth and importance. A Carmelite friary was also founded at an early period, to which Ralph de Pippart, in the reign of Edward I., assigned certain endowments out of his manor of Ardee; and its revenues were further augmented by several of the inhabitants. During the invasion of Edward Bruce, who laid waste much of the surrounding country, many of the townspeople assembled for protection in this friary, which was attacked by a party of Scots and Irish under his command, and reduced to ashes. John de Bermingham, after repelling these invaders, was created Earl of Louth, and had a grant of the manor; but was soon afterwards killed in an insurrection of his own people. In 1538, the town was burnt by O'Nial and his associates; and in the following year George Dowdall, the last prior of the Augustine monastery, surrendered that house with all its lands and advowsons, and was allowed a pension of £20 sterling until he should obtain some ecclesiastical preferment. Having been appointed to the archbishopric of Armagh, he received a grant for life of the monastery and its appurtenances, in 1554; and in 1612 its possessions in and near the town were granted, by James I., to Sir Garret Moore, who also subsequently received a grant of the remainder. On the breaking out of hostilities in 1641, Sir Phelim O'Nial seized upon the town, which thence became the headquarters of the Irish army; but Sir Henry Tichborne advanced against it in the same year, with his small force from Drogheda, and retook the town and castle, in which a garrison was at once placed. At a subsequent period the Marquess of Ormonde issued orders to the garrison to destroy the town, which, from their neglect or disobedience of his commands, afterwards fell into the hands of Cromwell. James II., after leaving Dundalk, retired with his army to this place; but on the approach of William's forces, previously to the battle of the Boyne, retreated to Drogheda.

The town is situated in a very fertile corn district, and consists of one principal street running north and south, with lanes branching from it; many of the houses are of respectable appearance. Turf is brought for the

supply of the inhabitants from a large bog about 1½ mile to the west, by means of a branch of the river Dee, which has been made navigable for boats. Malting is extensively carried on by fourteen establishments; there are a corn-mill, a corn and flour mill, and a tannery; and a number of persons are engaged in the manufacture of baskets. The market is held on Tuesday, and is well supplied: a meat-market, or shambles, was erected by the corporation in 1796, at a cost of about £600; and a corn-market about the year 1710, at an expense of nearly £2000; for each of which they pay a ground rent of about £10 per annum. Fairs, four of which are held under the corporation charter of Queen Anne (in confirmation and extension of a patent of Charles II. in 1681), and three of which were granted by patent of George III. in 1819, are held on March 1st, April 10th, June 6th, July 8th, Aug. 20th, Oct. 23rd (a large fair for sheep), and Dec. 17th, principally for live stock, on a plot of ground which was inclosed at a considerable expense by the late corporation. The tolls were granted by charter to the corporation, who, previously to 1823, claimed the right of levying toll not only at the market and fairs, but also toll thorough and pontage; but after considerable resistance, accompanied by riot and disorder, their claim to the latter was negatived at the Dundalk assizes in that year: the payment of the former was subsequently also resisted, but their right was confirmed by the assistant barrister for the county. In the excise arrangements Ardee is within the district of Dundalk; and it is a chief station of the constabulary police.

A CORPORATION is first mentioned in a charter of the 51st of Edward III. (1377), which was set forth in a charter of inquisitions and confirmation of the 3rd of Richard II. The style then adopted was, "the Provosts (or Portreeves) and Commonalty of the town of Athirde;" and certain customs on goods for sale were granted for a term of ten years, and confirmed by succeeding monarchs, in aid of inclosing the town with a stone wall and of paving the streets. A charter of the 1st of Henry V. (1414) granted cognizance of all pleas, real and personal, and jurisdiction of assize, with return of writs and other important privileges, within the town and precincts; and by a statute in the 33rd of Henry VI., confirmed by another in the following year, it was enacted that the portreeves should be justices of the peace. By the charter granted in the 11th of Queen Anne, 1713, and which was until lately the governing charter, the corporation was styled "the Portreeve, Burgesses, and Commons of the Corporation of Atherdee;" and consisted of a portreeve, 23 other burgesses, and an unlimited number of freemen, assisted by a town-clerk, constable, two sergeants-at-mace, &c. There was also a select body composed of the portreeve, six burgesses, and six common-council freemen. The portreeve was elected annually out of the burgesses on the 23rd of April, by the portreeve, burgesses, and freemen, and was sworn in on Sept. 29th; the burgesses were elected for life out of the freemen, by the corporation at large; the freemen were created by nomination of the common council, and subsequent election of the corporation at large; and the members of the common council were created for life in the same manner as the burgesses. By the act of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108, the corporation was dissolved; and the property, which is derived from rents

of land and tolls, amounting to £135, is now vested in Municipal Commissioners. The borough returned to the Irish parliament two members, elected by the burgesses and freemen, until the Union, when, of the £15,000 awarded as compensation for the abolition of the elective franchise, one-half was paid to Wm. Ruxton, Esq., and the remainder to Chas. and Wm. Parkinson Ruxton, Esqrs. The portreeve, under the charter, was a justice of the peace, coroner, and clerk of the market; but, being usually a justice of peace for the county, and the local courts having fallen into disuse, these peculiar functions were little exercised, and the corporation before being dissolved became little more than nominal. The county quarter-sessions for the division of Ardee are held here in January and June; and petty-sessions are held every Wednesday, at which the county magistrates preside. The old castle is now used as a court-house; and attached to it is a well-regulated county bridewell, consisting of six cells, two day-rooms, and two yards.

The parish comprises 4884½ statute acres. With the exception of about 300 acres of bog, it is principally under tillage; the soil is very fertile, and the system of agriculture much improved. There are several quarries of limestone and greenstone. The surrounding scenery has been much improved by extensive planting, and attached to Ardee House and Red House are handsome demesnes. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, to which the rectory of Kildemock was united by act of council in 1700, and subsequently the vicarages of Shenlis, Smarmore, and Stickillen episcopally; forming the union of Ardee, in the patronage of the Lord-Primate: the rectory is inappropriate in Viscount Ferrard. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is about £294. 10. 6., the whole payable to the proprietor, who allows a stipend to the incumbent. Besides a glebe-house and 40 plantation acres of glebe, valued at £120 per annum, at Kildemock, nearly in the centre of the union, the incumbent has a glebe in this parish comprising 104 plantation acres, and valued at £391. 11. 5. per annum, fifteen tenements in the town let for £107. 2. 2. per annum, and half an acre in Stickillen. The gross annual value of his benefice prior to the conversion of tithe composition into rent-charge, tithe and glebe inclusive, was £842. 14. The church, which was formerly that of the Augustine monastery, is an ancient and spacious structure, supposed to have been built in 1208, and still in good repair. The Roman Catholic district comprises the Protestant union, and the parish of Maplestown in addition, and contains two chapels, situated at Ardee and Kildemock: the former stands at the entrance to the town from the south, and was built in 1829; it is a handsome and commodious edifice faced with hewn stone, 100 feet long by 56 broad, with a gallery extending round three sides of it.

There are, besides others, two schools for both sexes on the foundation of Erasmus Smith: the boys' school-room was built in 1806, and the girls' in 1817, at a total expense of £600, of which the corporation contributed £450 and about three roods of the fair-green as a site, and W. P. Ruxton, Esq., £150. There are also a dispensary and a savings' bank. The union workhouse, built on a site of seven acres held at a rent of £18, was completed in 1842, the cost being £5175;

it has the necessary accommodations for the board of guardians and its officers, and is constructed to contain 600 paupers. Of the Augustine monastery, with the exception of the church, only the eastern wall of the belfry at the west end, and an adjoining cell on the north, are remaining; and of the Carmelite friary there are no vestiges. Near the church are the remains of an old college, which have been converted into a thatched dwelling. The ancient castle, situated nearly in the middle of the town, and now used as a court-house and gaol, is of quadrangular form, with a high roof and a rudely pointed gateway; the east and west fronts are defended by projecting towers, which rise above the rest of the building. In the centre of the town is another castle, which has long been in the possession of the Hatch family. It was granted by Cromwell to Williams, one of their ancestors, and was recently fitted up as a handsome dwelling by W. Hatch, Esq.; it is defended on the east side by embrasures and a tower, on which were placed two four-pounders, by permission of the lord-lieutenant and council, in 1828. Close to the town is a fortified mount of great magnitude, anciently called *Cnoc na Scanghaim*, and the seat of the chiefs of the district. The Earl of Meath enjoys the inferior title of Baron Brabazon, of Ardee, by which his ancestor, Sir Edward Brabazon, was elevated to the peerage of Ireland, in 1616.

ARDERA, a parish, in the union of WATERFORD, barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Waterford; containing 300 inhabitants. This parish, which anciently was part of the possessions of the abbey of Jerpoint, is bounded on the north by the parish of Ulid, and on the south by that of Rathkyran; and comprises $77\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. It is in the diocese of Ossory, and is one of the several denominations constituting the union of Burnchurch: the tithe rent-charge is £51. 15. In the Roman Catholic divisions, Ardera forms part of the district of Moncoin.

ARDERRIG, or ALDERG, a parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Lucan; containing 127 inhabitants. It is situated near the road from Dublin to Celbridge, and comprises 759 statute acres. The parish is a rectory and curacy, in the diocese of Dublin; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral, and the curacy is one of the denominations forming the union of Leixlip. In 1328, the rectorial value was eight marks annually, of which five were appropriated to light the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the cathedral of St. Patrick's, and the residue to the vicars-choral. The ruins of the church are thickly covered with ivy, and occupy a space of twelve yards by six.

ARDESS, a hamlet, in the parish of MAGHERACULMONY, poor-law union of LOUTHKESTOWN, or IRVINESTOWN, barony of LURG, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from the town of Irvinestown, and a short distance (E. by S.) from the village of Kesh. This hamlet is situated about the centre of the parish, and has considerable facilities of communication. A loan fund was established some years ago, which in the year 1842 had a capital of £392, circulated £1391 in 521 loans, and cleared a net profit of about £13. 10.

ARDFERT, a decayed borough and market-town, and a parish, in the union of LISTOWEL, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Tralee, and $144\frac{1}{2}$ (S. W. by W.) from Dublin; containing 4334 inhabitants, of whom 655 are in the town. The name of this place, sometimes written *Ardart*, signifies, according to Sir James Ware, "a

wonderful place on an eminence," or, as some others interpret it, "the hill of miracles." *Ardart* has also been considered a corruption of *Ard Ert*, "the high place of Ert." Matthew Paris calls the spot *Hertfert*, "the place of miracles of Hert or Ert;" and in the *Annals of Innisfallen* it is mentioned under the name of *Hylerte*, which denotes "the territory of miracles, or of Ert." It is thought to have been made by St. Ert, in the fifth century, the seat of a bishopric comprehending the northern part of the county. St. Brendan erected a sumptuous monastery here in the sixth century, which, with the town, was destroyed by fire in 1069: it was again nearly reduced to ashes by Cormac O'Culen, in 1151, and, with the town, suffered a like fate in 1179, on which occasion it is supposed to have been entirely demolished. In 1253, Thomas, Lord of Kerry, founded a monastery for conventual Franciscans, probably on the site of the former house, and which was held in high estimation on account of numerous miracles said to have been performed in it: the founder and several other lords of Kerry, with many of their respective families, were interred in this monastery. A leper-house was founded about 1312 by Nicholas Fitz-Maurice, who also erected a castle, of which little is recorded until the reign of Elizabeth, when the town was destroyed by a party of the royal forces under Maurice Stack, in 1599. In the following year the castle was besieged by Sir Charles Wilmot, and, after a vigorous defence for nine days, was surrendered by the garrison, on some small pieces of ordnance being brought against it from an English vessel; the constable was hanged, but the lives of the rest were spared. The castle was rebuilt by Patrick, Lord of Kerry, in 1637, but demolished by an Irish leader named Lawler, in 1641; and there are now no remains. In the same year the cathedral was also destroyed, and only the south transept was afterwards fitted up for divine service.

The town is without either trade or manufacture, and presents the appearance of a village. The market, which was held on Thursday, was granted, with a fair on the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul and the following day, and a court of pie poudre and the usual tolls, by letters-patent bearing date July 6th, 10th of James I. (1612), to Thomas, Lord of Kerry, then principal owner of the district. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday, July 9th, and Aug. 15th. The collection of tolls is not confined to sales made in the public fair; every person selling in his own house, on the fair day, is compelled to pay toll to the collector. There is a receiving-house for letters to and from Tralee. Petty-sessions are held every



Arms.

alternate week ; and here is a station of the constabulary police.

Ardfert has always been considered a *monouch* by prescription, there being no charter of incorporation on record. The corporation, under the title of "The Portreeve, Burgesses, and Freemen of the Borough of Ardfert, in the county of Kerry," consisted of a portreeve, twelve burgesses, and an unlimited number of freemen. The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament in 1689, and continued to exercise the franchise till the Union, when the £15,000 awarded as compensation for the loss of that privilege was paid to the trustees of the marriage settlement of the Earl of Glandore: the right of election was vested in the corporation. For some years after the Union, meetings took place for the election of a portreeve and for filling up vacancies among the burgesses, principally with a view to preserve the corporate property in the commons from encroachment ; but the corporation was little more than nominal, and its meetings soon fell into disuse. By the act of the 3rd and 4th of Victoria, cap. 109, it was wholly dissolved ; and the property, consisting of the commons, is now vested in the guardians of the poor of the union of Listowel. The borough extends towards the east and west a considerable distance from the town, but on the south-west a portion of the town itself is outside the limits, which are not accurately defined : it is entirely within the parish, and is said to include the Sheep Walk, Grague, Killarane, Brandon Well, Kilquane, Laragh, Gortaspideale, and the commons. The above-mentioned grant of James I., in 1612, conferred on Thomas, Lord of Kerry, the privilege of holding courts baron and courts leet, with other manorial rights. The Earl of Listowel is now lord of the manor, and appoints a seneschal, who holds, in what was probably the old borough bridewell, a manor court once in three weeks, for the trial of actions of debt amounting to 40s. late currency. The jurisdiction extends about 2½ miles round the town ; all trials are by jury, the jurors being summoned from the tenants of the manor, who are bound by their leases to serve, or are otherwise liable to a fine. But the business in this court is decreasing, from the holding of petty-sessions in the town every alternate week, and of the county quarter-sessions before the assistant barrister at Tralee. The commons adjoining the town, now comprising about 200 acres, were formerly more extensive ; but encroachments have been made from time to time, which have been a source of constant disputes, and there are now on them about 100 houses or cabins.

The DIOCESE OF ARDERT and AGHADOC consists of two ancient sees which from time immemorial have been incorporated. The see of Ardfert, or Ardart, was anciently called *Kiaragi* or *Kerrigia*, also the bishopric of *Iar-Muan*, or West Munster ; and from history and public records it appears that the bishops of Ardfert were likewise denominated bishops of Kerry, which title is still retained in the Roman Catholic divisions. On the translation of Thomas Fulwar, the last bishop of Ardfert, to Cashel, in 1660, this see was held in *commendam* with that of Limerick, of which latter Edward Singe was in that year consecrated bishop ; and on his translation to Cork, in 1663, Ardfert was permanently united to Limerick, under the prelacy of William Fuller. The ancient diocese of Aghadoc can now only be traced in

its archdeaconry, which is annexed to the chapter of Ardfert, and in the remains of its cathedral. The united diocese is one of the sixteen constituting the ecclesiastical province of Dublin, and comprehends the entire county of Kerry and a small portion of that of Cork : it extends about 66 British miles in length and 61 in breadth, and comprises by estimation a superficial area of 676,450 plantation acres, of which 647,650 are in Kerry, and 28,800 in Cork. The chapter consists of the dean, chancellor, treasurer, precentor, and archdeacon : there are no prebendaries or vicars-choral attached to the cathedral ; the only other endowed office is a minor canonry, which does not exist in connexion with any other cathedral in Ireland, except that of St. Patrick, Dublin. Of the cathedral of Ardfert, a portion of the remains, fitted up as the parochial church, was repaired in 1831 by subscription of the bishop and dignitaries ; there being no economy fund. The consistorial court consists of a vicar-general, surrogate, registrar, deputy-registrar, and proctor : there is also a diocesan schoolmaster. The diocese comprehends 89 parishes, forming 49 benefices, of which 9, including the deanery, are in the gift of the crown ; 21, including the other dignities, in the patronage of the bishop ; and the remainder in lay patronage. The number of churches is 35, besides 8 other buildings in which divine service is performed ; and of glebe-houses, 20. The Roman Catholic diocese retains its ancient name of Kerry, and extends, with the exception of a small part of one of the northern parishes, over the whole of that of the Established Church ; it also includes the parishes of Kileaskan, Kileatarn, Kilconenagh, and Kilnamanagh, in the Protestant diocese of Ross, and is suffragan to Cashel. It comprehends 43 parochial unions or districts, and contains 88 chapels, served by 43 parish priests and 34 coadjutors or curates : the bishop's district is Killarney.

The PARISH lies on the western coast, and contains 10,134 statute acres, inclusively of a considerable extent of sand-hills, marsh, and bog. Within its limits is the creek or harbour of Barra, where a pier was some years since constructed by the Fishery Board, which from its position has hitherto been of no avail. The entrance to the creek is flanked by rocks rising to the height of nearly 100 feet, and was formerly defended by a castle, of which a considerable part remains, and from which, according to tradition, a chain was thrown across to the opposite rock, to prevent the sudden entry of hostile vessels. Further in, on the Fenit side, are the remains of another old castle. The pasture farms in the parish are extensive ; the tillage farms average from 20 to 30 acres. There are a few good houses ; and within a short distance of the town are the ruins of a castle, called Rahanane, formerly the residence of the bishops of Ardfert, and still attached to the see. The living is a rectory divided into five equal portions, held respectively by the dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and a perpetual curate : the portion attached to the deanery was united, at a period prior to any existing records, to the rectories of Rataas and Killaneer, constituting the corps of the deanery of Ardfert, in the patronage of the Crown. The title rent-charge of the parish is £190.7.9., and that of the whole decanal union £360. The church is served by the perpetual curate, whose stipend, payable by the dignitaries, has been augmented by a portion of the

glebe, which formerly constituted part of the endowment of the archdeaconry. There is no glebe-house: the glebe lands comprise 280a. 1r. 20p., plantation measure, of which 37a. 1r. 8p. belong to the dean, 71a. 12p. to the precentor, 45a. to the treasurer, 15a. now to the perpetual curate, and 112a. to the minor canon, who has also other lands, amounting to about 68 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this place is the head of a district, which comprises the parishes of Ardferd, Kilmoiley, Ballynahaglish, and Fenit, and contains three chapels, situated respectively at Ardferd, Chapeltown, and Lerrigs: the first, erected in 1783, at an expense of £300, is a neat slated building, with a sacristy, and over the altar is a painting of the Crucifixion. Here is a dispensary.

The CATHEDRAL, dedicated to St. Brandon or Brendan, occupied an eminence on the north side of the town, and is said to have been destroyed, as already observed, in the war of 1641. The remains consist of the walls of the nave and choir, which are perfect. The east window has three lofty lancet-shaped compartments, ornamented internally with light and elegant clustered pilaster columns: on each side is a niche, in one of which stands the figure of a bishop, rudely sculptured, but in excellent preservation, lately found in sinking a vault, and called and venerated as the effigy of St. Brandon; near it, in the choir, is another of much superior workmanship. On the south side, near the altar, are nine windows, ornamented with pilaster columns terminating in a trefoil arch. At the west end, on the north side, are two square windows, opposite which are three bold arches resting on square pillars, which led from the cathedral probably into a chapel; and there were also two other entrances into this part of the building, the principal at the north-west corner. Four rude Norman arches still remain, one of which, larger than the rest, formed the doorway. A doorway at the north-west led into a later addition, part of which remains, and in 1669 was purchased for her tomb by the Dowager Countess of Kerry; it has since been the family vault of the Crosbys. To the west of the cathedral are two detached buildings, one having the Norman and the other the pointed arch. An ancient round tower, which formerly stood near the cathedral, fell about 70 years since. Within half a mile to the east, in a beautiful park of the late Earl of Glandore's, are the cruciform ruins of the FRANCISCAN abbey, consisting of the nave and choir, with a lofty tower on the west, a chapel on the south, and the refectory on the north, adjoining which are two sides of the cloisters; the whole principally in the pointed style. The great east window has five divisions, and is of bold design. On the south side the choir was lighted by nine windows, under which are five arches, in the wall, differing in style and elevation, and probably intended as monumental recesses for abbots; in the second is an altar-tomb of the last Earl and Countess of Glandore. The south chapel, of which the great window is perfect and its details handsome, was connected with the nave by three noble pointed arches resting on massive, but peculiarly elegant, circular columns: a stone in the buttress of the arch nearest the tower bears a rude inscription, which, from the difficulty of decyphering it, gave rise to various opinions, but which, on lately removing the moss and dirt, proved to be in Latin, purporting that Donald Fitz Bohon, "who sleeps here,

caused this work (probably the chapel) to be done in 1453." In the choir are several very ancient tombstones, one bearing the effigy of an abbot.

Near these ruins stands ARDFERT ABBEY, the mansion of the Crosbie family, who have resided here since the reign of Elizabeth, when Dr. John Crosbie, of Maryborough, Queen's county, was preferred to the bishopric. His descendants successively attained the honours of Baron Brandon, Viscount Crosbie, and Earl of Glandore, now extinct. Colonel David Crosbie, son of the bishop, and who distinguished himself in the service of Charles I., mentions, in his claims to Cromwell in 1653, that the Irish had burnt his house at Ardferd, which had cost him more than £1000 in building; and the original order by Colonel Fitz Morice, for its destruction, is among the MSS. in the library. It appears, from an inscription still remaining, to have been completed in 1635. The succeeding mansion was modernised by the first Lord Brandon in 1720, and has been greatly improved by its present occupant: it contains a library of choice works and numerous family MSS., and in the dining and drawing rooms is a variety of paintings, mostly family portraits. The park is well stocked with deer; the gardens are extensive, and open into several fine avenues of elm, lime, and beech trees.

ARDFIELD, a parish, in the union of SKIBBEREEN, barony of IBANE and BARRYROE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Clonakilly; containing 2460 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the south coast, and is bounded on the east by the bay of Clonakilly; it comprises 2646 statute acres. About four-fifths are under cultivation: there is very little waste land, and no bog; the poor bring the turf from Clonakilly. The soil, though light and in some places very stony, generally produces good crops. There are about 800 acres of land, called the Commons, wholly in the occupation of poor people who have inclosed it; some of it is remarkably good, and the whole is under cultivation. Indications of copper-ore appear at Duneen, and many excellent specimens have been found: attempts to raise it were made some years since, but the design was abandoned. There are several large and handsome houses in the parish. At its southern extremity is Dunowen Head, off which lie the Shanbuee rocks; and also in the parish is Dunny Cove, where is stationed the western coast-guard detachment within the district of Kineale. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in M. Roberts and T. W. Foot, Esqrs. The tithe rent-charge is £152. 15., of which £83 are payable to the impropricators, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is in ruins; but divine service is performed in a room at the coast-guard station at Dunny Cove. A new church is about to be built by subscription, adjoining the ruins of the old edifice; and also a glebe-house. The glebe comprises 9½ acres of excellent land. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district comprising the parishes of Ardfield and Rathbarry, in each of which is a chapel; that of Ardfield is a low, plain, but commodious edifice, situated on the Commons. The ruins of the church are on the highest point of land in the parish; and near them is a building which, during the war, was used as a signal tower, but is now the residence of Lieut. Speck, who commands the coast-guard at Dunny Cove.

ARDFINNAN, a parish, in the union of **CLOGHEEN**, barony of **IFFA** and **OFFA** WEST, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S. E.) from **Cahir**; containing 1214 inhabitants, of whom 530 are in the village. The place derives its name, signifying "the hill of Finian," from an eminence on which its castle was built, and from **St. Finian** the Leper, who flourished in the latter part of the sixth century, and founded here an abbey of Regular canons, to which, about the year 903, **Cormac Mac Cuillennan**, the celebrated monarch and archbishop of **Munster**, bequeathed one ounce of gold and one of silver, with his horse and arms: it was plundered and burnt by the English forces, in 1178. Here was also at an early period a monastery for Conventual Franciscans, concerning which there are no particulars on record. The village is situated on both banks of the river **Suir**, which is here crossed by a bridge of fourteen arches, and on the mail-coach road from **Dublin** to **Cork**, by way of **Clonmel**. Within half a mile above the bridge, according to **McCurtin's annals**, **Terlogh O'Brien**, King of **Munster**, routed **Terlogh O'Connor**, Monarch of **Ireland**, in 1150, when **O'Hyne**, Prince of **Fiachra**, and **O'Flahertie**, Prince of **West Connaught**, were slain, with the greater part of the monarch's army. The castle was erected by **King John**, when **Earl of Mortun** and **Lord of Ireland**, in 1184. It was a large rectangular pile strengthened by square towers at the corners, and belonged to the **Knights Templars**, on the suppression of which order it was granted to the **Knights of St. John of Jerusalem**, and subsequently to the **Bishop of Waterford**; its ruins occupy a picturesque and elevated site on a rock overlooking the river, and consist of the gateway and greater part of the walls. From public records it appears that this place had anciently a corporation: in 1311, 4th of **Edward II.**, a grant of "pontage for three years" was made to "the Bailiffs and good men of **Ardfinnan**," at the request of the **Bishop of Limerick**. In 1399, **John**, **Earl of Desmond**, was drowned in crossing the ford here with his followers, on returning from an incursion into the territory of the **Earl of Ormonde**.

The PARISH comprises 1081 statute acres: there are some limestone quarries, the produce of which is chiefly burnt for manure. A fair, principally for the sale of pigs, is held on Feb. 2nd, and the village has a patent for two other fairs on May 17th and Nov. 19th. There is a receiving-house for letters to and from **Clonmel**. Petty-sessions are held once a fortnight, and a manorial court six times in the year; and here is a station of the constabulary police. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of **Lismore**, with the vicarage of **Neddins** and the rectory of **Rochestown** episcopally united, forming the union of **Ardfinnan**, in the patronage of the **Bishop of Cashel**: the tithe rent-charge of **Ardfinnan** is £127. 10., and the gross rent-charge of the benefice payable to the incumbent is £258. 15. The church is a plain edifice, built in 1807, by subscription and parochial assessment. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £100, and a loan of £1200, from the Board of First Fruits, in 1818; the glebe comprises 20a. 2r. 11p. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, which comprises also **Neddins**, **Rochestown**, **Ballybacon**, and **Tnolloghmelan**, and contains chapels at **Ardfinnan**, **Ballybacon**, and **Grange**. **Dr. Downes** bequeathed £8. 6s. per annum, late currency, for apprenticing Protestant children.

ARDGLASS, a sea-port town and a parish, in the union of **DOWNPATRICK**, barony of **LECALE**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Downpatrick**, and 78 miles (N. E.) from **Dublin**; containing 1433 inhabitants, of whom 1066 are in the town. This place derives its name, signifying in the Irish language "the High Green," from a lofty green hill of conical form, called the **Ward**, and situated to the west of the town. From the remains of several castles it appears to have been formerly of some importance. **Jordan's Castle** is memorable for the gallant and protracted defence that it made during the insurrection of the **Earl of Tyrone**, in the reign of **Elizabeth**; and derived its present name from its loyal and intrepid proprietor, **Simon Jordan**, who for three years sustained the continued assaults of the besiegers. He was at length relieved by the **Lord-Deputy Mountjoy**, who sailed with a fleet from **Dublin** and landed here on the 17th of June, 1611; and who, after relieving the garrison, pursued the insurgents to **Dunsford**, where a battle took place, in which they were nearly annihilated; and **Jordan** was rewarded for his services by a concordatum from the queen. The port of **Ardglass** appears to have been in a flourishing condition from a very early period; a trading company from **London** settled here in the reign of **Henry IV.**; and in the reign of **Henry VI.** it had an extensive foreign trade, and was superior to any other port in the province of **Ulster**. At that time the town had received a charter of incorporation, was governed by a mayor, and had a port-admiral and revenue officers. **Henry VIII.** granted the customs of the port, then worth £5000 per annum, to **Gerald Fitzgerald**, **Earl of Kildare**, in whose family they remained till 1637, when, with certain privileges enjoyed by the port of **Carrickfergus**, they were purchased by the crown, and the whole were transferred to **Newry** and **Belfast**. From this time the trade of **Ardglass** began to decline, and the town ultimately became only a residence for fishermen. It was formerly the property of a branch of the **Leinster** family, of whom the last resident, **Lord Lecale**, sold the manor to **W. Ogilvie, Esq.**, who had married his lordship's mother, the Dowager Duchess of **Leinster**, and under whose auspices the town recovered its former importance. At his decease it descended to his grandson and heir, **Major Aubrey W. Beauclerk**.

The town is pleasantly and advantageously situated on the eastern coast, on the side of a hill overlooking the sea, and is well known to mariners by two conspicuous hills, one on the west, called the **Ward of Ardglass**, and the other on the east, called the **Ward of Ardtole**. **Mr. Ogilvie**, on its coming into his possession in the year 1812, built entire streets, a church and school-house, and an elegant hotel; he also constructed hot, cold, and vapour baths; built and furnished lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors, and rendered it one of the most fashionable watering-places in the north of **Ireland**. The town in its present state consists of one long street, nearly of semicircular form, from which several smaller streets branch off: the houses in front of the inner bay are called the **Crescent**; and there are many good houses in front of the harbour, adjoining which is a long range of building in the castellated style, called the *New Works*, although they are so old that nothing is known either of the time or the purpose of their erection. They form toge-

ther a line of fortifications, 250 feet in length from east to west, and 24 feet in breadth close to the shore; the walls are three feet in thickness, and strengthened with three towers, one in the centre and one at each extremity. These buildings were originally divided into thirty-six apartments, eighteen on the ground floor and eighteen above, with a staircase in the centre; each of the lower apartments had a small arched door and a large square window, which renders it probable that they had been shops occupied by merchants at some very early period, possibly by the company of traders that settled here in the reign of Henry IV. About the year 1789, Lord Charles Fitzgerald, son of the Duke of Leinster, who was then proprietor, caused that portion of the building between the central and the western tower to be enlarged in the rear, and raised to the height of three stories, in the castellated style; and from that time it has been called *Ardglass Castle*, and has been the residence of the proprietor of the estate. It was once styled *Horn Castle*, either from a great quantity of horns found on the spot, or from a high pillar which stood on its summit previously to its being roofed; and near it is another castle, called *Cow'd Castle*, signifying the want of horns, from a word in the Scottish dialect, many phrases of which are still in use in the province. In a direct line with *Ardglass Castle*, and due west of it, is *Margaret's Castle*, a square ancient structure baving the lower story arched with stone; and on the north-west side of the town, on a considerable elevation, were formerly two other castles, about 90 feet distant from each other, the larger of which was called *King's Castle*, and the smaller the *Tower*; they were thrown down in excavating the foundation of a new building which now stands on their site. *Jordan's Castle*, previously noticed, is an elegant building, 70 feet high, standing in the centre of the town, and having at the entrance a well of excellent water.

The surrounding scenery is beautiful, and the air salubrious; the green banks of Ardole and Ringfad, on the north and south sides of the bay, overhanging the sea, where ships of large burthen can approach within an oar's length of the bold and precipitous rocks that line the coast. From the Ward of *Ardglass* is a delightful prospect extending from 30 to 40 miles over a fertile country: on the south-west, beyond Killough and the beautiful bay of Dundrum, are seen the lofty mountains of Morne rising in sublime grandeur; on the east, the Isle of Man; and on the north-east, the Ayrshire mountains of Scotland, in distant perspective, appearing to rise from the ocean, and embracing with their extended arch more than one-half of the horizon. During the fishing season the view of the sea from this place is rendered peculiarly striking and animated by the daily arrival and departure of vessels, and by the numerous shoals of mackerel, pollock, and other fish visible on the surface of the water for miles. There are no manufactures; the labouring classes being chiefly employed in the fisheries off the north-east coast, of which this place is the common centre. During the season there are frequently in the harbour, at one time, from 300 to 400 vessels from Donaghadee, Carlingford, Skerries, Dublin, Arklow, and the Isle of Man, but principally from St. Ives and Penzance, on the coast of Cornwall. The boats come regularly into the harbour to dispose of their fish, which is quickly purchased by carriers, who

take it into the interior of the country, and by merchants who cure it; but chiefly by masters of sloops and small craft, who wait in the harbour for the arrival of the fishing-boats, and proceed directly to Dublin or Liverpool to dispose of the herrings fresh. These sloops usually perform two trips in the week, and the masters frequently make from £20 to £50 by each cargo.

The principal exports are corn, cattle, and provisions; and the imports, coal, salt, and earthenware. The harbour is admirably adapted for trade and steam navigation; and after the erection of the new pier, since destroyed, could accommodate steamers of any tonnage, there being sufficient depth of water for vessels of 500 tons to enter at any state of the tide. There is an inner harbour, where a quay and pier have been erected for the use of the fishing-vessels; it is called *Kimmersport*, and is capable of accommodating a great number of fishing-boats, exclusively of other vessels of 100 tons' burthen; but the sea recedes from it at low water. On the quay are capacious stores for corn, in which article an extensive trade is carried on. Adjoining the outer harbour a pier, now called the old pier, was completed, in 1814, at an expense of £14,000. The new pier, constructed in 1834, at an expense of £25,000, by Mr. Ogilvie, under the superintendence of Sir John Rennie, was destroyed by a storm in 1838; it extended 300 feet from the extremity of the old pier into deep water, and was 20 feet broad, and built of large blocks of stone from the Isle of Man, hewn and dressed, forming a breakwater, and affording a beautiful promenade embracing fine views of the Isle and Calf of Man. A handsome lighthouse erected on the pier shared its fate in the storm; it was connected with the land by a very capacious wharf, covering nearly an acre of ground, with a basin of semicircular form, beyond which are the quays for the colliers. The harbour is situated in lat. 54° 15' 20" (N.), and lon. 5° 35' 20" (W.). A sub-office here is in connexion with the post-office of Downpatrick. There is a patent for a market and four fairs. A constabulary police force, and a coast-guard station forming one of the seven that constitute the district of Newcastle, have been established; and a manorial court is held for debts and pleas to the amount of £100.

By an order in council dated Oct. 19th, 1834, the townlands of Jordan's Crew and Kildare's Crew formerly belonging to the parish of Ballee, and the townland of Ross formerly in the parish of Kilclief, were permanently united to this parish, which now comprises 1137½ statute acres. The lands are all arable, very fertile, and in a profitable state of cultivation; there is not a rood of waste or bog. At a short distance from the town, and near the shore, are extensive quarries of good rubble stone, from which were raised the materials used in the construction of the numerous buildings lately erected within the parish, and partly in the building of the pier: for the easier conveyance of the stone a railroad, a quarter of a mile in length, was laid down. The living was formerly a perpetual curacy, and the rectory was part of the union of Ballyphilip and corps of the chancellorship of Down, which union was dissolved in Feb. 1843, on the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and *Ardglass* is now an independent rectory, in the diocese of Down, of the yearly value of £193, and in the patronage of the

Bishop. The church was built on the site of an ancient edifice, the Board of First Fruits having granted £800 as a gift and £400 as a loan, in 1813; it is a handsome edifice, with a tower and spire 90 feet high, and has been recently enlarged. In digging the foundation, an oblong stone, broader at the top than at the bottom, was found near the place of the ancient altar: this relic is still in the churchyard; it has at the top a dove sculptured in relief, in the centre the Crucifixion, and on each side a shield of arms. Underneath are some lines in curiously raised letters of the old English character, from which, though rendered almost unintelligible by intricate literal combinations, it appears to have been dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Jane O'Brine, in 1573. The glebe-house was built in 1815, a quarter of a mile from the church, at an expense of £500, of which £450 were a gift and £50 a loan from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe contains three plantation acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is united with Dunsford, by which latter name the union is generally known. Each has a chapel; that of Ardglass is a very neat edifice, built in 1829 on a spacious site given by Mr. Ogilvie.

About half a mile to the north-east of the town, on a hill in the townland of Ardtole, are the ruins of an ancient place of worship called the old church of Ardtole, the eastern gable of which, with a large arched opening, and the two side walls, more than three feet in thickness, are remaining, and are of strong but very rude masonry. In Ardtole creek, on the north-east side of the bay, is a natural cavern with a large entrance, which gradually contracts into a narrow fissure in the rock, scarcely admitting one person to creep through it; the elevation is very great, from which circumstance the townland probably derived its name Ardtole, signifying "high hole;" some persons have penetrated a considerable way into this cavern, but no one has explored it fully. Ardglass formerly gave the title of Earl to the family of Cromwell, and subsequently that of Viscount to the Barringtons.

ARDGUIN, or ARDQUIN, a parish, in the union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, on Lough Strangford, and on the road from Portaferry to Belfast; containing, with part of the post-town of Portaferry, 916 inhabitants. There appears to have been a monastery at this place, founded at a very early period: according to Harris' *History of Down* it was the priory of Eynes, which, on the authority of a patent roll among the public records, is said to have been seized by the crown during the war between England and France, and was granted, in 1411, by Henry IV. to Thomas Cherele. Ardquin afterwards became the chief residence of the bishops of Down, of whom the last that resided here was Dr. Echlin, who was consecrated to the see in 1614. The parish comprises 3043 statute acres, of which 80 are under water. The soil, though in some parts interspersed with rocks that rise above the surface, is in general fertile; the lands are in a good state of cultivation; there is neither waste nor bog. Clay-slate is raised for building, and for mending the roads. Portaferry House, a splendid mansion, is situated in an extensive park ornamented with stately timber. Here are mills for flour and oatmeal, and for dressing flax; the situation of the parish on Strangford Lough affords great facility of conveyance

by water. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, held by the bishop, who appoints a curate, allowing him a stipend of £74 per annum. No church appears to have existed here from a period long prior to the Reformation till the year 1829, when the present edifice was erected by Dr. Mant, the bishop; it is a neat small building with a square tower, and occupies a picturesque situation on an eminence between Lough Strangford and Lough Cowie, which latter is a fresh-water lake of considerable extent. There is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The chief lands appear to have been granted as mensal lands to the see, and consequently to have been tithe-free; but their exemption has formed a subject of dispute: the tithes are returned under the composition act as amounting to £289. 19. 7., payable to the bishop. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Upper Ardes. There are considerable remains of the monastery, which shew that the buildings were originally of very great extent.—See PORTAFERRY.

ARDKEEN, a parish, in the union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Portaferry; containing 2238 inhabitants. This place derives its name, originally *Ard-Coyne*, from its situation on the shores of a salt-water lake, which was formerly called Lough Coyne. It was one of the most important strongholds of the ancient Irish, who made it a place of refuge from the violence and rapacity of the Danes, and had a large and well-fortified camp protected on three sides by the sea, with extensive pastures in the rear for their cattle. On this point of land, jutting into the lough, and forming a fertile peninsula nearly surrounded by every tide, Raymond Savage, one of the followers of De Courcy, in 1196 erected a strong castle, which became the chief residence of that family, who throughout the whole of the insurrection remained firmly attached to the English monarchs. In 1567, Shane O'Nial, who had overrun and destroyed the neighbouring country on every side, besieged this castle, but was so vigorously repulsed that he retreated with great loss and never penetrated further southward into the Ardes. The parish comprises 4800½ statute acres, of which 169 are islands, and 114 are covered with water. The LIVING was originally a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Down, and the rectory formed part of the union of Inch and the corps of the prebend of St. Andrew's in the cathedral of Down; but the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having recommended the dissolution of the union, Ardkeen and the northern part of Witter were constituted a distinct rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop, in 1834, by consent of the prebendary, and the perpetual curate was made rector: the tithe rent-charge is £348. 14. The church is situated on the peninsula, and at the extreme western boundary of the parish; it is a small ancient edifice, and contains several monuments to the family of Savage, its original founders. The glebe-house was built at an expense of £500, of which £450 were a gift and £50 a loan from the Board of First Fruits, in 1816; the glebe comprises 13 Cunningham acres, valued at £1 per acre, and subject to a rent of £4 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is included within the districts of Upper and Lower Ardes: the chapel, at Lisbawn, is connected with that of Ballygelgat,

in the parish of Witter. The only remains of the castle are the foundations; the fosses are tolerably perfect, and some of the gardens and orchards may be traced.

ARDKILL, a parish, in the union of **EDENDERRY**, barony of **CARRBERY**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (E.) from Edenderry, on the road from Mullingar to Naas and Kildare; containing 1214 inhabitants. It comprises 5848½ acres, and is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, wholly impropriate in the Marquess of Downshire: the tithe rent-charge is £126. 13. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ardkill forms part of the union of Carberry. At Dinara is a school under the patronage of Viscount Harborton.

ARDMAYLE, a parish, in the union of **CASHEL**, barony of **MIDDLETHIRD**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (N.) from Cashel; containing 1757 inhabitants. This appears to have been formerly a place of some importance; in many parts foundations of old houses have been discovered, and there are also remains of several castles. Of the latter, the castle of Sinone, consisting of a circular tower, is the most ancient. It is called in the Irish language *Farrin-a-Urrigh*; and it is said that many of Strongbow's forces, on their retreat from Cashel, were slain and interred here: human bones are frequently dug up near the spot, and within the last few years a very large helmet was discovered. The castle at Castle-moyle, at present consisting only of a square tower, was anciently the residence of the Butlers, and subsequently of the Cootes. Cromwell is said to have attacked it, and after gaining possession, to have hanged the proprietor; it still retains vestiges of its original extent, and appears to have been handsomely built. There are also some remains of a castle near the bridge. The parish is situated near the main road from Cashel to Thurles, and on the river Suir, over which is a bridge of stone; it comprises 4941 statute acres. The land is principally under an improved system of tillage; there is neither bog nor waste. Limestone abounds, and is quarried for building, and for burning into lime. Here is a station of the constabulary police. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Rev. W. Sutton and the vicars-choral of the cathedral of Cashel: the tithe rent-charge is £234. 7., the whole payable to the impropricators, who allow the perpetual curate a stipend of £27. 14., to which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners add £64. 12. The church, with the exception of the old tower, crowned by an embattled turret, was rebuilt in 1814, by aid of a gift of £800 and a loan of £150 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was erected in 1822, by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district called Bohirlahan, comprising Ardmayle and Ballysheehan, each of which has a chapel; the chapel for Ardmayle is situated at Bohirlahan.

ARDMILLAN, a village, in the parish of **TULLYNAKILL**, union of **NEWTOWN-ARDES**, barony of **LOWER CASTLEREAGH**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**, ½ a mile (N. E.) from Killynchy; containing 108 inhabitants. It is situated on the shore of Lough Strangford, and occupies an area of ten acres.

ARDMORE, a parish, in the union of **DUNGAN-NON**, barony of **DECIES-WITHIN-DRUM**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Youghal; containing 8737 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the bay of Ardmore in St. George's Channel, derived its name, signifying "a great promontory or eminence," from the Drumfheen mountain, an extensive and elevated range forming its northern barrier, and of which Slieve Grine constitutes a very considerable portion. In the infancy of Christianity in Ireland, St. Declan, a native of this country and a member of the tribe of the Decii, founded a religious establishment here, which became a see, over which he was confirmed bishop by St. Patrick in 448. Ardmore continued to flourish as a separate bishopric under a succession of prelates, of whom the next after the founder was St. Ultan, till the time of the English invasion, soon after which it was incorporated with the diocese of Lismore.

The parish includes the principal portion of the barony, and comprises 24,915 statute acres: the mountainous portion affords tolerable pasturage, and is well stocked with black-cattle; while the lands between the mountains and the sea are fertile, and in a good state of cultivation. Ballyquin, the seat of Sir Robert Pultney, Bart., is a handsome modern residence pleasantly situated on the north side of the bay, and commanding a fine view. Ardo is a castellated mansion about a mile from the village, near the sea, and also commanding an extensive and interesting prospect. Loscaine, an extremely neat modern residence, is at the eastern verge of the parish, adjoining the public road from Dungarvan to Youghal by way of Ring. Glenanna Cottage, a marine residence, is near Ballymacart; Glencorran, on the north-east shore of the bay; and Dufcarrig, an Elizabethan mansion, beautifully situated to the south of the village. By the line of road just mentioned, and which was made within the last few years, from Dungarvan through Ring to Youghal, the distance to the Ferry point is 17 miles: its construction has given a great impulse to agricultural improvement, by providing a convenient outlet for the produce of the district. It intersects the parish from N. E. to S. W.; and another road, in a N. W. direction, commencing at the upper bridge of Killongford, passes through the townlands of Ballyharrahan and Killongford, and over Slieve Grine mountain, and is shorter, by 2½ miles, than the old road: the mountain is principally the property of Lord Stuart of Decies. The village, which is rapidly improving, is situated on the shore of the bay, which is open to the east and protected on the south by Ardmore Head; the beach is of great extent and smoothness, and there is an interesting view of St. George's Channel. Its situation, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, make it a desirable place of resort for sea-bathing; and several additional houses and bathing lodges have been lately built. Copper and lead mines were formerly worked, and, from the specimens still found, the ores appear to have been of rich quality. At Minehead, so called from the adjacent works, and also near the village, iron-ore of very good quality was procured. There is a receiving-house for letters to and from Dungarvan; petty-sessions are held; and a constabulary police force, and one of the coast-guard stations of the district of Youghal, have been established here.

The LIVING is a vicarage, with that of Ballymacart united, in the diocese of Lismore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory constitutes the corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of Lismore. The tithe rent-charge of Ardmore is £487, of which £325 are payable to the precentor, and £162 to the vicar; and the gross vicarial rent-charge of the benefice is £193. The church and glebe-house are annexed to the vicarage: the glebe belonging to the precentor consists of the lands of Ardocharty, in this parish, comprising 140 acres, and 48½ a. in the parish of Lismore; the vicarial glebe comprises 12 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district comprising the parishes of Ardmore, Ballymacart, and Lisginan, in each of which is a chapel; the chapel of Ardmore is situated in the village, and is a commodious edifice of rather recent erection. Some remains exist of the ancient church, consisting chiefly of the chancel, part of which, till the erection of the present edifice, was used as the parish church; it was a fine building, richly decorated with sculpture, and still displays traces of magnificence. To the south-east of the church is a small, low, and plain building, called the Dormitory of St. Declan, and held in great veneration by the inhabitants; it was repaired and roofed about a century since by Bishop Mills. In the churchyard is one of the round towers, a fine specimen of those monuments of remote antiquity. Near Ardmore Head are some slight remains of an ancient church, but in a state of such dilapidation that few traces either of its original architecture or embellishment can be distinguished. Near it is St. Declan's well, which, like the Dormitory, is held in veneration by the people of the neighbourhood; and on the beach is St. Declan's stone, resting on a ledge of rock by which it is raised a little from the ground; on July 24th, the festival of the saint, numbers of people assemble here for devotional purposes. Several circular intrenchments may be traced in various parts of the parish. Near Ardmore Head is a large and curious cavern, called the "Parlour;" and on the coast, which is precipitously rocky, are several other caverns.

ARDMORE, county ARMAGH.—See MOYNTAGHS.

ARDMOY.—See ARMOY.

ARDMULCHAN, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of SKREEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (N.E.) from Navan; containing 1038 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the high road from Navan to Drogheda, and the new road from Trim to Duleek runs through the southern part of it: its northern part is intersected by the Boyne navigation. It comprises 3582½ statute acres: about two-thirds are under tillage, and the remainder is good grazing land; there is no waste or bog. Limestone abounds, and there is a quarry of stone for building. The parish is in the diocese of Meath, and the rectory forms part of the union of Painstown: the tithe rent-charge is £190. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ardmulchan is part of the district of Black Lion or Painstown. There is a free school for boys and girls at Hayes, under the patronage of R. Bourke, Esq., who built the school-house, gave an acre of land rent-free, and allows the sum of £24 per annum for its support; the girls' school is principally supported by Mrs. Bourke.—See PAINSTOWN.

ARDNACRUSHA, a village, in that part of the parish of St. PATRICK in the barony of LOWER BUNRATTY, union of LIMERICK, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N.) from Limerick; containing 136 inhabitants. It is situated near the Shannon, and on the road from Limerick to O'Brien's Bridge.

ARDNAGEEHY, a parish, in the union of FERNOW, barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S.W.) from Rathcormac, on the mail-coach road from Cork to that place; containing 4798 inhabitants. It comprises 16,335 statute acres. The Nagle mountains and Leppers Hill form a tract of nearly 6000 acres, and on the south side of the river Bride are almost 2000 acres of waste: these lands are generally rough pasture, affording but a very scanty supply of herbage for cattle. Of the land under cultivation, the greater portion is in tillage; and the system of agriculture is improving. There are about 400 acres of bog, but it is not worked. The substratum of the soil is clay-slate; a coarse heavy kind of slate is quarried for roofing, and flag-stones are found in abundance, but neither the slate nor stone is wrought to any extent. There are several large and handsome houses in the parish. A small paper-mill is in operation at Glenville, where fairs for cattle, sheep, and pigs are held on the 4th of May and the 3rd of November: there are constabulary police stations at Glenville and Watergrass-hill, and petty-sessions are held at the latter place every alternate Tuesday. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £328. 17. The church is a neat edifice situated at Glenville, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits gave £500 in 1798. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 40 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, sometimes called Watergrass-hill, which comprises the parishes of Ardnageehy and Ballynaultig, and parts of those of Dunhollogue and Kilkquane; there are chapels at Glenville and Watergrass-hill, both small plain buildings. About two miles to the south of the church are the ruins of the old parish church, romantically situated among the hills.

ARDNAREE, a suburb of the town of BALLINA, in that part of the parish of KILMOREMOY which is in the barony of TYRREAGH, union of BALLINA, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing 1699 inhabitants. This place is connected with Ballina by a bridge over the river Moy, and consists principally of one street, from which several lanes diverge; containing altogether 352 houses. In 1427 a monastery for Eremites of the order of St. Augustine was founded here, but by whom is not known; there are some slight remains, consisting of a beautiful arched doorway and several windows. The environs are remarkably pleasant, and a new bridge of four arches has been erected. Fairs are held on June 20th, Oct. 10th, and Dec. 13th; and here is a constabulary police station. The parish church, a plain edifice with a tower and spire, is situated in the village; and a Roman Catholic chapel, a handsome structure in the later English style, and ornamented with minarets, has been erected at an expense of £9000, since increased by the addition of a tower and spire: it is the cathedral of the Roman Catholic see of Killala, the bishop of which resides here.—See KILMOREMOY.

ARDNORCHER, otherwise **HORSELEAP**, a parish, in the union of **TULLAMORE**, partly in the barony of **KILCOURSEY**, **KING'S** county, but chiefly in that of **MOYCASHIEL**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (W.N.W.) from **Kilbeggan**, on the river **Brosna**, and on the road from **Dublin** to **Galway**; containing 3687 inhabitants. It comprises 12,012½ statute acres: there is a considerable tract of bog, but no mountain or waste land. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Meath**, with the vicarages of **Kilcumreagh** and **Rahue**, and in the patronage of the **Crown**; the rectory is inappropriate in the **Marquess of Downshire**. The tithe rent-charge of **Ardnorcher** is £245. 15. 5., of which £141. 16. 5. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; and the gross annual value of the five vicarages that once constituted the union of **Ardnorcher**, including glebe, was, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, £827. 0. 9., out of which the vicar paid the perpetual curate of **Kilmanaghan** and **Kilbride-Langan** £60, to which were added £40 from the augmentation fund. The church, to which a spire was added in 1822, is an ancient building in good repair; it stands on an eminence above the village of **Horseleap**. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £1150, in 1815, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 45 plantation acres, valued at £94 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district called **Clara**, comprising the parishes of **Ardnorcher** and **Kilbride-Langan**, in both of which are chapels; that of **Ardnorcher** is a large building in the village of **Horseleap**, erected in 1809. The lands of **Moycashiel**, which give name to the barony, are situated in this parish.

Anciently here were several castles, now mostly in ruins; that of **Donour** is still preserved in good repair by **Sir Richard Nagle, Bart.**, and there is another at **Bracea**. The fort of **Ardnorcher**, or *Ard-an-orchor*, literally translated "the fort of slaughter," was one of the frontier forts of the English pale, and for some centuries past has been vulgarly called "Horseleap," on account of an extraordinary leap which is said to have been made into it over the drawbridge by an English knight, in escaping from a close pursuit. This ancient doon or moat formed a strong link in the chain of forts and castles constructed along that part of the county of **Meath** which was within the English pale, to protect the new settlers and check the inroads of the Irish. At **Temple-Maccater** are the remains of a monastery, said to have been founded in 440 by **St. Kieran**, and at **Gageborough** was a nunnery, founded by **Matilda de Lacey** in the 13th century: many coins have been dug up at the former place. A holy well, dedicated to **St. David**, was formerly much resorted to on the patron day, the 27th of June; but the custom has nearly fallen into disuse.

ARDOYNE, a district parish, in the unions of **CARLOW** and **SHILLELAGH**, partly in the barony of **SHILLELAGH**, county of **WICKLOW**, but chiefly in the baronies of **FORTH** and **RATHVILL**, county of **CARLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (E. by S.) from **Tullow**; containing 1791 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the rivers **Slaney** and **Dereen**, and comprises 6577 statute acres, whereof about 650 are wood: the surface is diversified by hill and dale, and the soil is of good but light quality, and well adapted to the

growth of oats and potatoes. In the vicinity are many gentlemen's seats. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of **Leighlin**, and in the alternate patronage of the incumbents of **Barragh** and **Fennagh**, with a net income of £110, derived partly from rent-charge and partly from the patrons. A parsonage-house has been lately built through the exertions of **Sir Thomas Butler**, of **Ballintemple**, on a site of nearly two Irish acres, presented by **Chief Justice Doherty**. The church, erected in 1834-5, by aid of a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits, is a very neat, though plain and small, building; it is in the early English style, and the roof, in the interior, is enriched with tracery. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

ARDPATRICK, a parish, in the union of **BRUFF**, barony of **COSTLEA**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4½ miles (S.E.) from **Kilmallock**; containing 101 inhabitants. An abbey is said to have been founded here by **St. Patrick**, and though no historical record exists, there is yet sufficient evidence that a religious house was established here in the earliest ages of Christianity. By an inquisition of the 39th of **Elizabeth**, it was found that the hill of **Ardpatrick** had been anciently granted to the corbeship founded in the church of **Ardpatrick**, a small sum out of the proceeds being paid annually to the bishop; and that the office of corbe had from time immemorial been continued by succession in the sept of the **Lanegans**, by one of whom it was then held. Near the confines of this townland is **Sunville**, the ancient residence of the **Godsall** family. The parish comprises 624 statute acres. In the ecclesiastical divisions it is unknown as a parish: in ancient records it was supposed to be part of that of **Donoughmore**, in the county of **Clare**, forming a portion of the estate belonging to the see, and held under lease from the Bishop, of **Limerick**; but for many years it has been united to the parish of **Kilquane**. The tithe rent-charge is £25. 5. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions **Ardpatrick** forms part of the district of **Kilfinnan**; a large and handsome chapel has been erected at the foot of **Ardpatrick** hill. On the summit of this hill are the ruins of the monastery; and near the north-west angle are the remains of an ancient round tower, the greater portion of which fell down a few years since. Gold-ore has been found here; also the fossil remains of an elk, or moose deer.—See **KILQUANE**.

ARDQUIN.—See **ARDGUIN**.

ARDRAHAN, a parish and post-village, in the union of **GORT**, partly in the barony of **KILTARTAN** and partly in that of **LOUGHREA**, but chiefly in the barony of **DUNKELLIN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONAUGHT**, 15 miles (S.E. by E.) from **Galway**, and 97 (W. by S.) from **Dublin**, on the road from **Limerick** to **Galway**; containing 4191 inhabitants. It comprises 14,997½ statute acres, a large portion of which is irremediable waste: at the eastern extremity of the parish is a range of peat mountain, which is profitable as affording pasture for numerous black-cattle. Flannel is rather extensively made by hand-spinning, a ready sale being found at **Oranmore** market, 12 miles distant. A constabulary police force is stationed here, and petty-sessions are held once a fortnight. The living is a vicarage with a portion of the rectory, and, with the rectory of **Beagh**, forms the union of **Ardrahan**, in the diocese of **Kilmacduagh**, and in the patronage of the

Marquess of Clanricarde. The tithe rent-charge of Ardahan is £347. 5., of which £63 are payable to the bishop, £17. 5. to the archdeacon, and the rest to the incumbent; the gross rent-charge of the union payable to the incumbent is £401. 9. 8. The church was erected in 1809, at an expense of £900, of which £400 were raised by parochial assessment, and £500 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits; but it was so indifferently built as to require a new roof, and has otherwise been repaired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was erected by a gift of £400 and a loan of £400 from the Board; the glebe comprises 33 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and there is a chapel at Labane; divine service is also performed occasionally by the parish priest at Tyllira Castle. Here is a dispensary for Ardahan and Gort. Along the mountain's side are several mineral springs, and strong indications of iron-ore.

ARDREVAN, county of CARLOW.—See FENNAGH.

ARDRIE, LITTLE, a parish, in the poor-law union of ATHY, barony of KILKEA and MOONE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S. by E.) from Athy; containing 205 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the road from Athy to Carlow, and comprises 323 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, anciently belonged to the monastery of St. Thomas, near Dublin, and was assigned to the precentorship in the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin, on the institution of that dignity in 1219. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, partly appropriate to the precentorship, partly inappropriate in Michael Gould Adams, Esq., and partly forming a portion of the union of St. Michael's, Athy. The tithe rent-charge is £18, of which £12 are payable to the impropror, and £6 to the incumbent of St. Michael's; the portion appropriated to the precentorship is 154s. 2r. 8p., let on lease at an annual rent of £12.

ARDRISTIN, a parish, in the union of TULLOW, barony of RATHVILL, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W. by W.) from Tullow, on the road to Clonegal; containing 598 inhabitants. It comprises 1571 statute acres; and within its limits is a part of the suburbs of the town of Tullow, called the Green and Tullow-beg. Except one townland entirely surrounded by the parish of Aghade, it is bounded on the east and south-east by the river Slaney. More than one-half of its surface consists of meadow and pasture land; the rest, with the exception of a small tract of bog, is arable. The living is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £108. 15. The ruins of the church, situated on the townland of Ardristin, are divided by a pointed arch, and are 63 feet in length. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Tullow.

ARDSALLAGH, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of LOWER NAVAN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Navan; containing 341 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Boyne, and comprises 1788 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres: the prevailing substratum is limestone. The banks of the river are adorned with the mansion and demesne of Ardsallagh, the property of Earl Ludlow, whose ancestor, in 1755, was raised to the peerage of Ireland by

the title of Baron Ludlow of Ardsallagh, and in 1760 advanced to the dignities of Viscount Preston of Ardsallagh, and Earl Ludlow. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and forms part of the union of Navan: the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions also, Ardsallagh is included in the union or district of Navan. There are some remains of the walls of the old church, with a burial-ground attached. According to Archdall, St. Finian of Clonard founded a monastery here near the river; but no vestiges can be traced.

ARDSALLIS, a village, in the parish of TOMFINLOUGH, union of ENNIS, barony of BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Six-mile-bridge, on the road from Newmarket-on-Fergus to Quin. Nearly adjoining it is a good race-course, which was formerly much frequented; but the races have been for many years discontinued. Fairs are held on the 12th of May and the 12th of August, chiefly for cattle, and were at one period well attended.

ARDSKEAGH, a parish, in the union of MALLOW, barony of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Charleville; containing 280 inhabitants. This parish, called also Ardskeagh, comprises 1929 statute acres. The land under tillage is tolerably fertile, but a large portion of the parish is mountain pasture; the system of agriculture is gradually improving. The living, hitherto a rectory, has been suspended under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act; it is in the diocese of Cloyne, and now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the tithe rent-charge is £66. 9. There is neither church nor glebe-house; the occasional duties are performed by the clergyman of an adjoining parish. The glebe comprises four acres, near the site of the old church, some remains of which still exist in the burial-ground. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Charleville, but chiefly in that of Ballyhea.

ARDSTRAW, or ARDSRATH, a parish, in the union of STRABANE, partly in the barony of OMAGH, but chiefly in that of STRABANE, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Newtown-Stewart, 17,384 inhabitants. This place was distinguished, under the name of Ardsrath, as the seat of an ancient bishopric, over which St. Eugene, or Oen, presided about the year 540. At a very early period a small stone church or chapel existed here; and the names are recorded of several bishops who presided over the see, which, in 597, was removed to Maghera, and finally to Derry, in 1158. The place suffered repeatedly by fire, and appears to have been destroyed about the close of the twelfth century. The parish is situated on the road from Dublin to Londonderry, and comprises 44,974 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 537 $\frac{1}{2}$ are covered with water. The surface is pleasingly diversified with hill and dale, and enlivened by the rivers Struell, Glueully, and Derg, which, after flowing through the parish, unite in forming the river Morne, which abounds with trout and salmon; there are also several large and beautiful lakes, three of which are within the demesne of Baron's Court. The land is chiefly arable, with pasture intermixed; and the soil in the valleys is fertile; but there are considerable tracts of mountain, and some extensive bogs. Limestone is found in several places at the base

of the mountain called Bessy Bell, the whole of the upper portion of which is clay-slate; on the summit of another mountain, called Mary Gray, it is found with clay-slate at the base; and round the southern base of the former are detached blocks of freestone scattered in every direction. There are also some quarries of limestone at Cavandaragh; the stone is raised in blocks, or *laminae*, from a quarter of an inch to three feet in thickness. The mountains within or forming a portion of the boundary of the parish are, Bessy Bell, Douglas, and Mary Gray, the first rising 1386 feet above the level of the sea; they all present beautiful and romantic scenery, particularly in the neighbourhood of Newtown-Stewart; and the view from the high grounds generally, including the lakes and rivers by which the parish is diversified, is truly picturesque. There are five bridges; one at Moyle, of three elliptic arches; a very ancient bridge at Newtown-Stewart, of six arches; another of six arches at Ardstraw; and a modern bridge of three arches on the Derry road. The principal seat is Baron's Court, the residence of the Marquess of Abercorn. There were formerly several bleach-grounds in the parish, but at present there is only one in operation, which is at Spa Mount, on the river Derg.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £830. 10. The church is a large and beautiful edifice with a handsome spire, and is situated in the town of Newtown-Stewart; a grant of £478 for its repair was lately made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A new church, or chapel of ease, has been built at Baron's Court, or Magheracreegan, for which the late Baron of First Fruits granted £600. The glebe-house, built about a century ago, has a glebe of 682 acres attached to it, which, with the exception of 60 acres of unprofitable land, are in a state of cultivation. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, but is divided into East and West Ardstraw: the chapels are at Newtown-Stewart, Dragish, and Cairncorn. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, at Ardstraw, Newtown-Stewart, Douglas-Bridge, Clady, Garvetagh, and Drumlagh; a meeting-house for Primitive Methodists; and two for Wesleyan Methodists. Of the numerous interesting remains of antiquity in the parish, the most ancient are those of the monastery and cathedral of Ardara, near the village. They consist chiefly of the foundations of that part of the building which was formerly used as the parish church, the remains of some very beautiful crosses of elaborate workmanship, and several upright stones and columns richly fluted; but the churchyard, which was very extensive, has been contracted by the passing of the public road, in the formation of which many remains of antiquity were destroyed. Nearly adjoining is a ruin which tradition points out as the bishop's palace, and which was occupied as an inn when the Dublin road passed this way. About three miles above Ardstraw-Bridge, and situated on a gentle eminence, are the picturesque ruins of *Scarvaheen Abbey*, founded by Turloch Mac Dolagh, in 1456, for Franciscan friars of the third order, and on its dissolution granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Henry Piers; and near Newtown-Stewart is the site of the priory of *Pubble*, which appears to have been an appendage to *Scarvaheen*, and was

granted at the same time to Sir Henry Piers: of the latter, nothing but the cemetery remains. In Newtown-Stewart are the extensive and beautiful remains of the castle built by Sir Robert Newcomen, in 1619; it is in the Elizabethan style, with gables and clustered chimneys. James II. lodged in this castle, on his return from Lifford in 1689, and by his orders it was dismantled on the day following: with the exception of the roof, it is nearly perfect. At the foot of the mountain of Bessy Bell are the ruins of an ancient building called *Harry Ouer's Castle*, concerning which some remarkable legends are preserved by the country people; they consist of two circular towers, with a gateway between them, and some side walls, which overhang their base more than eight feet. Near the end of the bridge at Newtown-Stewart is a large mound of earth, evidently thrown up to protect the ford, which in early times must have been of importance as the only pass through the vast range of the Munsterlony mountains. There was a similar fort on the ford of Glenelly, near Moyle Castle, and another at the old ford at the village of Ardstraw. On the summit of Bessy Bell, or *Boase-Baal*, on which, in pagan times, sacrifice is supposed to have been offered to Baal or Bel, is a large and curious cairn: there are also cairns on the summit of Mary Gray, 826 feet above the level of the sea; and more than thirty forts in the parish, nearly in a line from east to west, and which were designed to guard the passes on the rivers of Glenelly and Derg. About a mile below Newtown-Stewart, in the bed of the river, is a single upright stone, called the "Giant's Finger," and lately "Flinn's rock," respecting which many strange traditions are preserved in the neighbourhood.—See NEWTOWN-STEWART.

ARDSTRAW-BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of ARDSTRAW, union of STRABANE, barony of STRABANE, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Newtown-Stewart; containing 134 inhabitants. This place, formerly *Ardstrath*, is of high antiquity, and was distinguished for its greatly celebrated abbey, noticed in the preceding description of the parish of Ardstraw. The village is situated on the river Derg, which is here wide and rapid, and is crossed by an ancient stone bridge of six arches, over which the old road from Londonderry to Dublin passed: it contains 28 houses, some of which are well built, but several of them are old and in a neglected state. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly.

ARDTRAMONT.—See ARTRAMONT.

ARDTREA, or ARTRAE, a parish, in the unions of COOKSTOWN and MONEYMORE, partly in the barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and partly in the barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the district or perpetual curacy of Woods-chapel, and the greater part of the market-town of Moneymore, 13,046 inhabitants. During the rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone, in the reign of Elizabeth, this place was the scene of numerous conflicts; and in the parliamentary war, in 1641, it was also involved in many military transactions. In 1688-9, a sanguinary battle occurred here between the adherents of James II., who were in possession of the forts of Charlemont and Mountjoy, and the forces of William III., commanded by Lord Blayney, who, having

possession of Armagh, was desirous of assisting the garrisons of Enniskillen and Derry, and for this purpose determined to force a passage to Coleraine, which he accomplished, after defeating a detachment of the enemy's forces at the bridge of Ardtrae. The PARISH, which is also called Ardtragh, is situated partly on Lough Beg, but chiefly on Lough Neagh; and is intersected by the Ballinderry river, and by numerous roads, the principal of which are those leading respectively from Armagh to Coleraine, from Omagh to Belfast, and from Stewartstown to Moneymore. It contains 20,962½ statute acres, of which 18,679½ are in the county of Londonderry, the latter number including 2181½ in Lough Neagh, 317½ in Lough Beg, and 26½ in the river Bann. The soil is very various; the land is chiefly arable, and is fertile and well cultivated, especially around Moneymore on the estate belonging to the Drapers' Company, and on that belonging to the Salters' Company round Ballyronan. There are several extensive tracts of bog, amounting in the whole to nearly 3000 acres, and affording an ample supply of fuel. Freestone, of every variety both of colour and quality, is found here in abundance; and there is plenty of limestone. At a short distance from the church, on the road to Cookstown, is an extraordinary whin-dyke, which rises near Ballycastle in the county of Antrim, passes under Lough Neagh, and on emerging thence near Stewart Hall, passes through this parish, and into the mountain of Slievegallon, near Moneymore. Spring Hill is an elegant and antique mansion, situated in a rich and highly improved demesne, embellished with some of the finest timber in the country. The farmhouses are generally large and well built; and most of the farmers, in addition to their agricultural pursuits, carry on the weaving of linen-cloth for the adjacent markets. There is an extensive bleach-green, which, after having been discontinued for some years, has been repaired and is now in operation. The Primate's court for the manor of Ardtrae is held at Cookstown monthly, for the recovery of debts under £5; its jurisdiction extends over such lands in the parishes of Lissan, Derryloran, Kildress, Arboe, Desertcreight, Ardtrae, Clonoe, Tamlaght, Ballinderry, and Donaghendrie, as are held under the see.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £553. 17. The church, an elegant edifice in the later English style, was erected in 1830, by a loan of £1200 from the late Board of First Fruits: it stands near the site of the ancient church; the principal entrance is a composition of very tasteful design, and, from its elevated site, the church forms a pleasing object in the landscape. The glebe-house is a large and handsome residence, built in 1810, of hewn freestone, by Dr. Elrington, then rector of the parish and subsequently Bishop of Ferns, aided by a gift of £100, and a loan of £1050, from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 184½ acres. The district church called Woods-chapel is situated at a distance of ten miles from the mother church: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district called Moneymore, which comprises this parish and part of that of Desertlyn, and contains three chapels, one at Moneymore, one at Bally-

nenagh, and the third at Derrygaroe. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians at Moneymore, one built by the Drapers' Company at an expense of £4000, and the other built by subscription on a site given by the company, who also contributed £250 towards its erection. An ancient urn very elaborately ornamented was found in a kistvaen, on opening a tumulus in the townland of Knockarron, in 1800.—See MONEYMORE and WOODS-CHAPEL.

ARIGNA.—See County of ROSCOMMON, and also KILRONAN.

ARKLOW, a sea-port, market and post town, and a parish, in the union of RATHDRUM, barony of ARKLOW, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 12 miles (S.) from Wicklow, and 40 miles (S. by E.) from Dublin; containing 6237 inhabitants, of whom 3254 are in the town. This place, formerly called *Arclagh* and *Alercomshed*, appears to have been occupied as a fishing-station from time immemorial. It was included in one of those grants of territory for which Henry II., in 1172, caused service to be done at Wexford; and by an original charter, preserved among the rolls of Kilkenny Castle, it appears that John, Lord of Ireland, confirmed the castle and town of Arclagh, with all their appurtenances, to Theobald Fitzwalter, hereditary lord-butler of Ireland. Fitzwalter founded here a monastery, which he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, for monks of the Cistercian order, whom he brought from the abbey of Furness, in Lancashire. The barony, which with the chief butlery always descended to the next heir male, was inherited by Theobald, the third of that name, who died here on the 26th of September, 1285, and was buried in the abbey church, under a tomb ornamented with his effigy. In 1281, a battle was fought near this place between the English and the Irish, in which the latter were totally defeated by Stephen de Fulborne, Bishop of Waterford and Lord Justiciary of Ireland; and in 1316, the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes, who had risen in arms and burnt Arklow, Bray, and Newcastle, with all the neighbouring villages, were defeated on the 16th of April by Edward le Boteler. In 1331, the castle was taken by the O'Tooles, but was retaken by Lord de Birmingham; and in the year following it was again seized by the Irish, who were finally repulsed by Sir Anthony Lucy, who repaired the fortifications and strengthened the garrison. In 1641, the castle was surprised by a party of insurgents, and the garrison put to the sword: being afterwards held for the royalists, it was, in 1649, assaulted by Oliver Cromwell in his victorious march southward, and on its surrender was totally demolished. During the disturbances of 1798, a battle was fought near Arklow bridge, between the king's troops under the command of Gen. Needham, and the insurgents, in which the latter were defeated and their leader shot; among the slain on the side of the royal forces was Thomas Grogan Knox, Esq., of Castletown, cornet of the 5th dragoon guards, to whose memory a neat marble tablet has been placed in the church.

The town is situated on the acclivity of a hill extending along the right bank of the river Ovoca, and on the mail-coach road from Dublin to Wexford. The Ovoca, after winding through the beautiful and romantic vale to which it gives name, passes under a bridge of nineteen arches at this place, and discharges itself into the

sea, about 500 yards below the town. Arklow is divided into the Upper and Lower Towns, which latter is called the "Fishery;" and in 1841 it contained 538 houses. The houses in the Upper Town, which consists of one principal street, are neatly built; several of those in the Lower Town, which is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, are slated, but the dwellings are mostly thatched cabins. The inhabitants are amply supplied with water from numerous excellent springs, but no works have been established to convey it to their houses; the principal street has been macadamised, and foot-pavements have been laid down. An exceedingly handsome court-house, in which the quarter and petty sessions are held, has been erected, and the old houses around it having been thrown down and the ground cleared, it adds much to the appearance of the town. On the site of the ancient castle are barracks for two companies of foot. Extensive works are now in progress here: a massive stone wall and an embankment have been commenced at the north side of the river from the bridge to the sea, to confine the stream, and cause it to pass in a straight course into the sea, and thus deepen the water and do away with the present bar, which impedes the entrance of boats. These works are being carried on by the Mining Company, under the provisions of an old act of parliament. Henry Hodgson, Esq., too, a mining proprietor, has at his own expense constructed a wooden wharf far out into the sea, for shipping his copper and sulphur ore. The exports of Arklow consist chiefly of copper and sulphur ore, vast quantities of which are shipped throughout the year; the imports are chiefly coal. The principal trade, besides, is the fishery, which was formerly very lucrative, having two seasons in the year; one in May, which has lately ceased; and the other in November, which though still continued, has become so unproductive as scarcely to remunerate the persons engaged in it. The fishery, in 1835, employed about 200 boats in the herring-fishery, and in dredging for oysters, of the latter of which great quantities are taken off the coast in some years, and sent to different parts of Ireland, and to England. The want of a safe harbour where the fishermen may take refuge during bad weather, which for two or three seasons has prevailed on this coast, has been severely felt, there being no port between Kingstown and Waterford into which they can run for shelter; and many lives are annually lost. The harbour is at present accessible only for small boats, as the passage is sinuous and subject to shifting sands. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on Jan. 11th, March 22nd, April 19th, May 14th, June 28th, Aug. 9th, Sept. 25th, and Nov. 15th, chiefly for the sale of woollen-cloth, cattle, sheep, and pigs. In the excise arrangements, the town is within the district of Wexford. A constabulary police station has been established here; and on the north side of the river, in the parish of Kilbride, is a coast-guard station belonging to the Gorey district. The petty-sessions for the barony of Arklow are held every Thursday: the lower part of the court-house is appropriated to the use of a savings' bank.

The PARISH, which is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the county, and intersected by the river Ovoca, comprises 8126 statute acres. The surface is broken, abrupt, and mountainous; the soil towards the coast, and in the inlets between the hills, is rich, and

abounds with excellent marl, which, together with lime, is used for manure. The system of agriculture has been greatly improved, under the auspices of the Agricultural Society; drill husbandry is practised where the soil will admit of it, and green crops have been partially introduced. The mountain of *Croghan Kinshela*, towards the close of the last century, became an object of intense interest from its supposed production of native gold. A peasant fishing in one of the streams which descended from it discovered, at different times, small particles of gold, which for about 12 years he continued to sell privately to a goldsmith, till, in September, 1796, the discovery became known, and thousands of persons engaged in the search for this precious metal. Several masses of extraordinary size were found, one of which weighed nine, another eighteen, and a third twenty-two ounces; and so great was the number of the peasantry allured to the spot by the hope of enriching themselves, that in the short space of six or seven weeks, during which the washing of the sands was continued, not less than 2666 ounces of pure gold were obtained, which were sold for £10,000. After the people had continued their searches for a little more than six weeks, government took possession of the mine, and stationed a party of the Kildare militia to prevent further encroachment; an act of parliament was passed for working it, and Messrs. Weaver, Mills, and King were appointed directors of the operations. Stream-works were established on several rivulets which descended from the mountain; and from this time till May, 1798, when the works were destroyed in the insurrection of that disturbed period, the total quantity of gold found was, 944 oz., 4 dwts., and 15 grs., which was sold for £3675. 8. In 1801 mining operations were resumed, and on the representation of the directors, government was induced to extend the search upon a more systematic principle. The stream-works were continued to the heads of the several streams, and the solid mass of the mountain was more minutely examined, by cutting trenches in every direction down to the firm rock. The veins already known, and such as were afterwards discovered by the process of trenching, were more extensively explored, and their depth accurately ascertained, by means of a gallery, or level, driven into the mountain at right angles to the general range of their direction. The mineral substances thus obtained were subjected to a rigid chymical analysis, but in no instance was a single particle of gold discovered; the result of these operations convinced government that no gold existed as an inherent ingredient in any of the veins which traversed the mountain, and the works were consequently abandoned.

The environs of Arklow are much admired for the beauty, richness, and variety of their scenery; the banks of the Ovoca are embellished with handsome seats, and the sides of the vale with woods of luxuriant growth. *Shelton Abbey*, the seat of the Earl of Wicklow, though in the parish of Kilbride, forms a conspicuous and interesting feature in the scenery of this parish; it is beautifully situated on the north bank of the river, and at the base of a range of hills of gentle elevation, wooded with oak and birch. The mansion, which was remodelled some years since by the Messrs. Morrison, is a low quadrilateral edifice with two principal fronts, richly embellished with decorated pinnacles, and resembling an ecclesiastical structure of the 14th century,

converted into a baronial residence at a subsequent period. The entrance-hall is wainscoted with carved oak, and the ceiling delicately enriched with fan tracery, the pendants of which are gilt; the great hall, gallery, and state apartments, are all of corresponding richness and elegance; the library contains an exceedingly valuable collection of works made by a learned member of the family; and the cloisters are in a style of appropriate beauty. The demesne, which comprises more than 1000 statute acres, is ornamented with stately beech and chestnut trees; and the whole forms one of the most delightful retreats in this romantic part of the country. During the temporary sequestration of the family estates at the time of the Revolution, James II., on his flight to Waterford, after the battle of the Boyne, was entertained at Shelton Abbey by the party then in possession; and there is still a road within the demesne which is called King James's road. *Glenart*, a castellated mansion belonging to the Earl of Carysfort, is situated on the south bank of the Orocra, nearly opposite to the abbey, on a gentle slope in a very retired spot; the high grounds command prospects of the sea, and of the richly wooded hills of Shelton Abbey and Bally-Arthur. *Ballyrane* is a handsome modern house, pleasantly situated within a mile of the town, of which it embraces a fine view. *Lambarton* is beautifully situated in the midst of plantations, and commands delightful views of the sea and of the demesnes of Shelton and Bally-Arthur, terminating in the magnificent range of mountains in the neighbourhood of Lugnaquilla. *Emma Vale* is about a mile to the south-west of the town; the house has been enlarged and improved; the plantations are tastefully laid out, and the prospect comprehends a fine view of Glenart woods and mansion, Bally-Arthur, and the distant part of Shelton demesne, with an extensive range of mountain scenery. *Elton*, about half a mile to the south, is a commodious house occupying a healthful situation.

The *LIVING* is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, to which the greater portion of the rectory, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Woney, was united in the year 1673, subject to a reserved rent of £3. 12. The vicarage of Enorilly, the perpetual curacies of Killahurley, Kilbride, and Templemichael, and part of the rectory of Kilgorman, were also united to it, from time immemorial, till 1833, when they were, with the exception of Killahurley and Kilgorman, separated by act of council, and made a distinct benefice; leaving only Arklow and Killahurley, with part of Kilgorman, to constitute the vicarial union, which is in the patronage of the Archbishop. The other portion of the rectory is inappropriate in W. Johnson, and D. Howell, Esqrs. The title rent-charge of Arklow is £173. 1. 7., of which £34. 16. 6. are payable to the lay proprietors, and the remainder to the incumbent; the gross rent-charge of the union payable to the incumbent is £187. 16. 6. The church, situated in the principal street of the town, was erected in 1810, at an expense of £2000, of which sum £1100 were granted on loan by the Board of First Fruits; and in 1823 it was enlarged at an expense of £1200, defrayed by the same Board, in consideration of which aid the additional sittings are free. It was built after a design by Mr. Johnson, and is in the later English style, with a square tower. A grant of £249 was lately made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for its

repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, which comprehends the parishes of Arklow, Killahurley, and Ballintemple, in the county of Wicklow, and of Inch and Kilgorman in the county of Wexford. The chapel of Arklow is a handsome modern structure, situated opposite to the remains of the ancient castle; and there are chapels also at Johnstown, Castletown, and Ballycowgue. In the town is likewise a small place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A fever-hospital and dispensary was erected in 1821, at an expense of £550, of which sum £400 were presented by the grand jury, and the remainder was raised by subscription; it is a neat square building, in a healthy situation just without the town, and is supported equally by grand jury presentments and private subscriptions. The only relic of the ancient castle is a small fragment mantled with ivy, situated on an eminence above the river, and adjoining the barracks. The cemetery of the Cistercian abbey is still used as a burying-place, by the Roman Catholics. Arklow gave the title of Baron in the peerage of Ireland, by creation, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and gives it by tenure to the noble family of Butler, Marquesses of Ormonde, the representative of which family is hereditary chief butler of Ireland, under a grant by Henry II., in 1177, to Theobald Walter, who accompanied that monarch in his first expedition into Ireland in 1172.

ARLES, a village, in that part of the parish of KILLEBAN which is in the barony of SLIEU-MARQUE, union of CARLOW, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N.W. by N.) from Carlow; containing 231 inhabitants. This place, which contains about 50 houses, is situated on the road from Carlow to Maryborough. The manufacture of tiles, of excellent quality for roofing and flooring, and which were sent to Dublin and other places, where they were in much request, formerly prevailed here, but has been in a great degree superseded by the general use of slates, and is now nearly extinct; the manufacture of yarn and linen is carried on to a small extent. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in the village, belonging to the district of Killeban; and in the chapel-yard is a neat mausoleum belonging to the Grace family: the chapel is 21 feet in length and 16 feet in breadth, with a gabled roof terminating at each corner in crocketed pinnacles; it was erected in 1818, and the prevailing character is the later English.

ARMAGH (County of), an inland county, in the province of ULSTER, bounded on the north by Lough Neagh, on the east by the county of Down, on the south-east by that of Louth, on the south-west by Monaghan, and on the west and north-west by Tyrone. It is situated between 54° 3' and 54° 31' (N. Lat.), and between 6° 14' and 6° 45' (W. Lon.); and comprises 328,076 statute acres, of which 265,243 are arable land, 35,117 uncultivated, 8996 plantation, 778 under towns and villages, and the remainder water. The population in 1831 was 220,134, and in 1841 it amounted to 232,393. This tract is supposed to have been part of that named by Ptolemy as the territories of the *Finderii* and *Voluntii*: it afterwards constituted a portion of the district called *Orgial*, which also comprised the counties of Louth and Monaghan. The formation of this part of Ireland into a separate dominion is said to have taken place so early as the year 392, after the battle of *Achoighleth-derg*, in Fermanagh, in which, as recorded by

Tigernach, abbot of Clonmacnois, who died in 1066, Fergus Feagha, son of Frochair the Brave, the last of the Ultonian kings who resided in Eamania, was killed by the three Collas, who then expelled the Ultonians from that part of the province to the south of Lough Neagh, and formed it into an independent state. To this state they gave the appellation of *Orgial*, afterwards corrupted into *Oriel* or *Uriel*, names by which Armagh was distinguished to the beginning of the seventeenth century.

The county was made shire ground, under its present name, in 1586, by the lord-deputy, Sir John Perrott, who, not relying with confidence on the vigilance and care of Henry O'Neil and Sir Henry Bagnell, to whom the government of Ulster had been entrusted, projected the division of the greater part of that province into seven counties, of which Armagh was one, taking its name from the chief town in it. For each of these counties he appointed sheriffs, commissioners of the peace, coroners, and other officers. Previously to this arrangement, the chief part of the property of the county had centered in the family of the O'Nials, the Mac Cahans, and the O'Hanlons. At the commencement of the seventeenth century, it was principally vested in those of Mac Henry, Acheson, O'Neil, Brownlow, and O'Hanlon, exclusively of the great territories settled on Moharty, which the Mac Cahans had forfeited in rebellion, and of a large tract of country called Oirthir, afterwards Orior, a district in the southern part, which escheated to the crown by rebellion of a branch of the O'Hanlons. According to a project for PLANTING, by JAMES I., the whole of the arable and pasture land, amounting to 77,580 acres, was to be allotted in 61 proportions of three classes of 2000, 1500, and 1000 acres each, among the English and Scottish undertakers, the servitors, and the Irish natives. A portion was also assigned to the primate; another for glebes for the incumbents, of whom there was to be one for each proportion; another for the four corporate towns of Armagh, Mountmorris, Charlemont, and Tanderagee; and a fourth for a free grammar school. The native Irish were to be distributed among a few of the several proportions, with the exception of the swordsmen, who were to migrate into waste lands in Connaught and Munster. The project, which was but partially effected, was not acted upon until 1609, when a royal commission was issued to inquire into the king's title to the escheated and forfeited lands in Ulster, with a view to the plantation there. Inquisitions were consequently held, the return of which for Armagh, made in August of the same year, states that the county was then divided into the five baronies of Armagh, Toaghshryny, Orior, Fuighes, and Onylane or O'Nealane, and enumerates with great particularity the names and tenures of the proprietors. In 1618, a second commission was issued to Captain Pynnar and others, to ascertain how far the settlers located there in the intervening period had fulfilled the terms of their agreement. It is somewhat remarkable that, although the inquisition names five baronies, three only are noticed in Pynnar's survey; those of Armagh and Toaghshryny being omitted, probably because they contained no forfeited property. The number of the proportions specified in the survey are but 23, eleven of which, situated in O'Neulan, were in the hands of English undertakers; five, in the Fuighes,

were in those of Scottish undertakers; and seven in Orior had been allotted to servitors and natives. The number of tenants and men capable of bearing arms in the two first proportions amounted to 319 of the former, and 679 of the latter; the number in Orior is not given.

The county is partly in the diocese of Dromore, but chiefly in that of Armagh. For civil purposes it is now divided into the baronies of Armagh, Turaney, O'Neilland East, O'Neilland West, Upper Fews, Lower Fews, Upper Orior, and Lower Orior. It contains the city and borough of Armagh; part of the borough, seaport, and market-town of Newry, which is noticed more particularly under the head of the county of Down; the market and post towns of Lurgan, Portadown, Tanderagee, Market-hill, and Newtown-Hamilton; the disfranchised borough of Charlemont; the post-towns or post-villages of Richhill, Keady, Blackwatertown, Loughgall, Tynan, Forkhill, and Flurry-Bridge; and the market-towns of Middleton and Crossmaglen. Prior to the Union it sent six members to the Irish parliament, two for the county at large and two for each of the boroughs of Armagh and Charlemont; at present its representation consists of three members in the Imperial parliament, two for the county at large and one for the borough of Armagh. The election takes place at Armagh. The county is in the north-east circuit: the assizes are held at Armagh, where the county court-house and goal are situated; and quarter-sessions at Armagh, Lurgan, Market-hill, and Ballyhott, the three last of which have each a court-house and bridewell. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, vice-lieutenant, 14 deputy-lieutenants, and 50 other magistrates; besides whom there are the usual county officers, including three coroners. There are 25 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of a county inspector, 5 sub-inspectors, 6 head constables, 23 constables, and 116 sub-constables; maintained equally by grand jury presentments and by government. The amount of grand jury presentments, for 1844, was £24,327. The public charitable institutions are, a district lunatic asylum, the county infirmary, and a fever hospital, at Armagh; fever hospitals at Middleton and Tanderagee; and dispensaries at Crossmaglen, Forkhill, Market-hill, Jonesborough, Keady, Blackwatertown, Seagoe, Loughgall, Richhill, Lurgan, Newtown-Hamilton, Poyntz-Pass, Tynan, Portadown, Tanderagee, and Ballyhott, supported by equal grand jury presentments and private subscriptions. There are also dispensaries at Tanderagee, Portadown, and Tullyhappy, built and supported by the Earl and Countess of Mandeville; and the fever hospital at Middleton is supported by the trustees of Bishop Sterne's munificent bequest. In the military arrangements this county is within the Belfast district, of which Armagh is the head-quarters, where there are an ordnance-depot and an infantry barrack constructed to accommodate 12 officers, 174 men, and 5 horses; at Charlemont is a fort, with an artillery barrack for 5 officers, 151 men, and 79 horses, to which is attached an hospital for 22 patients.

The northern verge of the county, near Lough Neagh, the north-western adjoining Tyrone, and the neighbourhoods of Armagh, Market-hill, and Tanderagee, have a level surface; the remainder is hilly, rising in the southern parts into mountains of considerable elevation. The highest of these is Slieve Gallion, 1893 feet above

the level of the sea; it is about seven miles from the southern border, and sinks on the east into the Fathom hills, which skirt the Newry water. One of the finest and most extensive prospects in Ulster is obtained from its summit, which commands the bay of Dnaldalk; and the bold and picturesque features of mountain scenery in the county are confined to this immediate vicinity, including the Dooberin mountains and the neighbourhood of Forkhill. Westward to the Fews the country exhibits a chain of abrupt hills, the greater part of which can never be reduced to a state of profitable cultivation: the Fews mountains are a subordinate range, lying in a direction from south-east to north-west. The fertility of the more level districts towards the eastern, northern, and north-western confines is very remarkable, especially as displayed in the views from Richhill, the numerous demesnes being sufficiently wooded to ornament the whole country, and the surface generally varied by pleasing undulations. From the shores of Lough Neagh, however, extend considerable tracts of low, marshy, and boggy land. The other lakes are few and small: that of Camlough, romantically situated on the northern verge of Slieve Gullion, is the largest. Longh Clay, in the western part of the county, which gives rise to one of the branches of the Callan river, is the next in size; but none of the lakes, except Lough Neagh, would be noticed for extent or beauty if situated in some of the neighbouring counties. A chain of small lakes occupying the south-western boundary of the county is valuable from the supply of water afforded by them to the mills in their neighbourhood. Coney Island, near the southern shore of Lough Neagh, and between the mouths of the Blackwater and Bann rivers, is the only island in the county; it is uninhabited. The climate is more genial than that of most of the other counties in Ulster, as is evinced by the greater forwardness of the harvests: this advantage has been attributed to the nature of the soil and subsoil, the gentle undulation of the surface, the general absence of moor or marshy land, and the protection by mountains from the cooling breezes of the sea.

The soil is usually very fertile, especially in the northern part, the surface of which is a rich brown loam, tolerably deep, on a substratum of clay or gravel. There is an abundance of limestone in the vicinity of Armagh, and in Kilmore and other places; and there are quarries near Lough Neagh, but the stone lies so deep, and they are subject to such a flow of water, that they are of little practical use. Towards Charlemont there is much bog, which yields red ashes, and is easily reclaimable; the substratum of this is a rich limestone. The eastern part of the county consists of a light friable soil. In the south the country is almost entirely rocky and barren: huge rocks of granite appear on the surface promiscuously mixed with blocks of limestone, as if thrown together by some convulsion of nature. All the limestone tracts make good tillage and meadow ground: the natural meadow found on the banks of the rivers, and formed of a very deep brown loam, yields great crops without manure. The hilly district is generally of a deep retentive soil on a gravelly but not calcareous substratum: a decayed freestone gravel, highly tinged with ferruginous ore, is partially found here: the subsoil is sometimes clay-slate. In these parts heath is peculiarly vigorous, except where the judicious application of lime

has compelled it to give place to a more productive vegetation. Except near Newtown-Hamilton, there is but little bog among the hills. The valleys that lie between them have a rich and loamy soil, which yields much grain, and does not abound in aquatic plants, although the *poa fluitans* grows luxuriantly. The general inequality of surface which pervades the county affords great facilities for drainage.

In consequence of the dense population the *FARMS* are generally small, and much land is tilled with the spade. Wheat is a very common crop in the baronies of Armagh, the O'Neillands, and Turaney; the main crops in the other baronies are oats, flax, and potatoes. In the smaller farms potatoes constitute the first and second crops, sometimes even a third; and afterwards flax occupies a portion of the potato plot, and barley the remainder, if the soil be dry and fine, but if otherwise, crops of oats are taken in succession. The treatment of the wheat crop consists of one harrowing and one ploughing, to level the potato furrows; if two crops of potatoes have preceded, a small quantity of ashes is scattered over the surface. The seed most in use is the red Lammass wheat, and the quantity sown is about three bushels to the acre. Potato oats are commonly sown on the best lands; black oats, and sometimes white oats, on land manured with lime, in the mountainous districts: the last species, when sown on mountain land not previously manured and drained, will degenerate into a black grain in two or three seasons. Flax is invariably sown on potato ground, the plot being tilled with the spade, but not rolled: Dutch seed is sown on heavy soils, American on light soils. The seed is not saved, and therefore the plant is pulled just before it changes colour, from an opinion that when thus prepared it makes finer yarn. More seed was sown in 1835 than was ever before known, in consequence of the increased demand from the spinners in England and Ireland. The pasturage is abundant and nutritious; and though there are no extensive dairies, cows are kept by all the small farmers of the rich northern districts, whence much butter is sent to the Belfast market: a considerable quantity of butter, generally made up in small firkins, is also sent to Armagh and Newry for exportation. The state of agriculture in modern times has very much improved; gentlemen and large farmers have introduced all the improved agricultural implements, with the practice of drainage, irrigation, and rotation crops. Mangel-wurzel, turnips, clover, and all other green crops are now generally cultivated even upon the smallest farms, particularly around Market-hill, Tanderagee, Banagher, and other places, where the greatest encouragement is given by Lords Gosford, Mandeville, and Charlemont, and by Col. Close and other resident gentlemen, who have established farming societies and expend large sums annually in premiums.

The Durham, Hereford, North Devon, Leicester, Ayrshire, and other breeds of cattle have been introduced, and by judicious crosses a very superior stock has been raised; some farmers on good soils have also brought over the Alderney breed, which thrives remarkably well. In some of the mountain districts, however, the old long-horned breed of the country is still preferred, and a cross between it and the old Leicester appears to suit both soil and climate, as they grow to a large size, give great quantities of milk, and fatten rapidly. The breed

of sheep and horses has also been greatly improved; the former kind of stock is chiefly in the possession of gentlemen and large farmers. The horses used in farming are mostly a light active kind; the best hunters and saddle horses are brought hither by dealers from other counties. Many herds of young cattle are reared on the Fews mountains, which are the only part of the county where grass-farms are extensive. Goats are numerous, and are allowed to graze at liberty in the mountainous districts. Hogs are fattened in great numbers; the gentry prefer the Chinese breed, but the Berkshire is preferred by the country people, as being equally prolific and more profitable. The number of farms of more than one acre each is 23,855, on which there was in 1841 a stock of 12,449 horses and mules, 35,235 horned cattle, 5042 sheep, 28,432 pigs, and 150,598 head of poultry; the whole of the estimated value of £382,000. Lime and dung are the general manures; the former is usually mixed with clay for the culture of potatoes, and is also applied to grass-lands as a surface dressing preparatory to tillage, sometimes even three years before the sod is broken, as being deemed more effective than manuring the broken ground; the average quantity of lime laid on an acre is from 30 to 40 barrels. Thorn hedges well kept are the common fences in the more fertile districts, and, with scattered timber-trees and numerous orchards, give them a rich woody appearance. In the mountainous district, too, similar fences are rising in every direction. Many parts of the county, particularly in the barony of Armagh, are decorated with both old and new timber; and in comparison with neighbouring districts it has a well-wooded appearance; but there are no extensive woodlands, although near Armagh is a large public nursery of forest-trees. There are 406 acres of oak plantation in the county, 19 ash, 10 elm, 17 beech, 212 fir, 5549 mixed timber, and 2783 fruit; besides 406,075 detached trees, equivalent to 2538 acres: total, 11,534 acres.

The GEOLOGICAL features of the county are various and interesting. The mountain of Slieve Gullion, in its south-eastern extremity, is an offset of the granite district of Down, and is remarkable for the varieties of which it is composed. It is in the form of a truncated cone, and presents on some sides mural precipices several hundred feet in height, from which it acquires an appearance of greater elevation than it really attains: the summit is flat, and on it is a lake of considerable extent. The granite of this mountain, particularly that procured near the summit, is frequently used for mill-stones, being extremely hard and fine-grained, and composed of quartz, felspar, mica, and hornblende. This, indeed, is in Armagh the common composition of this primitive rock, the felspar being grey, and the mica black. Sometimes the hornblende is absent, in which case the rock is found to be a pure granite; and in other instances it graduates into a beautiful sienite composed of flesh-coloured felspar and hornblende. Flesh-coloured veins of quartz are also found to variegate the granite, in a beautiful manner, in several places. On the south, towards Jonesborough, the sienite succeeds to the granite, and afterwards passes into porphyry, which is succeeded by silicious slate. The Newry mountains and the Fathom hills are granite. Around Camlough mica-slate is found in vast beds. Westward the granite district of Slieve Gullion extends to the bill above Larkin-

mill, on the western declivity of which the granite basis is covered by almost vertical strata, composed first of an aggregation of quartz and mica with steatite, which in the distance of about a quarter of a mile is occasionally interstratified with greenish grey clay-slate, of which the strata still further west are wholly composed. Several slate-quarries have been opened here, and partially worked, but none with spirit or skill; the principal are at Dorey, Newtown-Hamilton, Cregan-Duff, and in the vicinity of Crossmaglen. Further distant this clay-slate becomes greywacke-slate, by being interstratified with greywacke. In the neighbourhood of Market-hill the strata comprise hornblende-slate and greenstone-porphry. Sandstone is also connected with this district; there is a quarry of remarkably fine freestone at Grange; and on the surface of the southern confines is seen the intermixture of grit and limestone rocks already noticed. Trap rocks, forming a hard stone varying in hue between dark green and blue, here called whin, are found in various places in huge blocks and boulders or long narrow stones. The substratum of the eastern portion of the county varies between a silicious schistus and an argillaceous deposit, forming a greywacke district, which extends across to the western confines of the county. The west and middle of the county are limestone, which is generally white, except in the vicinity of the city of Armagh, where it assumes a red tinge, exhibiting that colour more distinctly as it approaches the town, improving also in quality, and increasing in the varieties of its shades. The minerals, as connected with metallurgy, are so few as scarcely to deserve notice, lead only excepted, a mine of which was worked in the vicinity of Keady, on a property held by the Earl of Farnham, under Dublin College; but after much expenditure the operations were discontinued in consequence of the loss incurred, which, however, has been attributed to the want of skilful or honest superintendence. Lead-ore has also been found near Market-hill, in several places near Newtown-Hamilton, on the demesne of Ballymoyer, in Slieve Cross, near Forkhill, near Hockley, and in the parish of Middleton. Some indications of iron, imperfect lead, regulus of manganese, and antimony, have been met with in a few spots. The other mineral substances are potters'-clay and a variety of ochres. Various kinds of timber, particularly oak, pine, and yew, have been raised out of the hogs; petrified wood is found on the shores of Lough Neagh; and fern, spleenwort, and mosses have been discovered in the heart of slaty stones.

The woollen trade flourished extensively in this county until interrupted by the legislative measures enacted by William III., and cloth of every description was manufactured. The linen manufacture is now pursued in all its branches, the finest goods being produced in the northern parts. The extent of the manufacture cannot easily be ascertained, because much comes in from the outskirts of the neighbouring counties, though the excess thus arising is probably counterbalanced by the goods sent out of Armagh to the markets in the adjoining counties. At the commencement of the present century, the value of its produce annually was estimated at £300,000, and at present it exceeds £500,000. Large capitals are employed by bleachers, who purchase linen and bleach it on their own account; the principal district is on the river Callan, at Keady. Considerable

sums are also laid out in the purchase of yarn, which is given to the weaver to manufacture. Woollen goods are now made solely for home consumption, and in only small quantities. Manufactories for the necessities of life in greatest demand, such as candles, leather, soap, and beer, are numerous; and there are mills for dressing flax and spinning linen-yarn, and many large flour-mills.

The two principal RIVERS are, the *Blackwater* and the *Bann*, which chiefly flow along the north-western and north-eastern boundaries of the county, respectively. The former, which rises in Tyrone, joins the county near Caledon, at the junction of the counties of Monaghan, Armagh, and Tyrone, from which it flows in a wide and beautiful river, discharging itself into the western side of Lough Neagh. The Bann enters the county from the county of Down; passing Gifford in the west of Down, it joins the Newry canal, and flowing thence, falls into the southern part of Lough Neagh, at the Baan-foot ferry. The *Newry* water, or river, also enters the county from Down, and running a short distance in a narrow valley along the boundary of the county, below Newry enters the county of Louth in its course to the bay of Carlingford. The *Callan* has two sources in the centre of the county; one in Lough Anghnagurran, in the parish of Armaghbreagh; the other in Mullaghbrack. It runs northward; and being joined by the Butterwater and Whitewater streams from the Fews mountains, and winding by the western base of the eminence on which is the city of Armagh, it falls into the Blackwater near Moy. The *Cusher* rises near Baleek; it flows in a north-east and north course to the village of Clare, thence by the towns of Market-hill and Tanderagee, and falls into the Bann at its junction with the Newry canal. The *Tall* water rises between the villages of Riehill and Hamilton's-Bawn; passes through the parishes of Kilmore and Loughgall; and, changing due west towards Charlemont, joins the Callan near its union with the Blackwater. The *Camlough*, flowing from the lake of the same name, discharges itself into the Newry water. This last-named river, during its short course of five miles, supplies numerous bleach-works, and corn, flour, and flax mills: its falls are so rapid that the tail race of the higher mill forms the head water of the next lower. The *Newtown-Hamilton* river is joined by the *Tara*, and flows into Dundalk bay, into which also the *Flurry* or *Fleury*, and the *Fane*, empty themselves. The total number of main and branch streams is eighteen, and the combined lengths of all are 165 miles. The mouths of those which flow into Lough Neagh have a fine kind of salmon-trout, frequently 30lb. in weight: the common trout is abundant and large, as are also pike, eels, bream, and roach.

An inland navigation along the border of the counties of Armagh and Down, from a short distance south of Newry to Lough Neagh, by the aid of the Bann and the Newry water, was the first line of CANAL executed in Ireland. Commencing at the tideway at Fathom, it proceeds northward to Newry, and in this part of the line admits vessels drawing nine or ten feet of water, having at each end a sea lock. From Newry to the point where the Bann is navigable, a distance of fifteen miles, is a canal for barges of from 40 to 60 tons, chiefly fed from Lough Brickland and Lough Shark, in the county of Down. An extension from Fathom south-

wards, and other improvements, are in progress. The river Bann, from its junction with the canal to Lough Neagh, a distance of eleven miles and a half, completes the navigation, opening a communication with Belfast by the Lagan navigation, and with the Tyrone collieries by the Coal-Island or Blackwater navigation. The chief trade on this canal arises from the import of bleaching materials, flax-seed, iron, timber, coal, and foreign produce, from Newry; and from the export of agricultural produce, yarn, linen, fire-bricks, pottery, &c. The canal from Lough Erne to Lough Neagh enters this county near Tynan, and passes by Caledon, Blackwatertown, and Charlemont to its junction with the river Blackwater above Verner's bridge, and finally with Lough Neagh. The railways are noticed under the heads of the towns where the termini are placed. The roads are generally well laid out, and many of them of late have been much improved.

Among the relics of ANTIQUITY are the remains of the fortress of Eamania, near Armagh, once the royal seat of the kings of Ulster. The Dunes' Caet is an extensive line of fortification in the south-eastern part of the county, and stretching into the county of Down. The tumulus said to mark the burial-place of "Nial of the hundred battles" is still visible on the banks of the Callan. The Vicar's Cairn, or Cairn-na-Managhan, is situated near the city of Armagh; Cairn Bann is in Orior barony, near Newry. A tumulus in Killeavy parish contains an artificial cavern. Two ancient brazen weapons have been dug up in a bog near Carrick, where a battle is said to have been fought in 941. Spears, also, battle-axes, skeneys, swords, the golden torques, and collars, rings, amulets, medals of gold, and various ornaments of silver, jet, and amber, have been found in different places, and are mostly preserved. Near Hamilton's Bawn, in 1816, was found the entire skeleton of an elk, the head and horns of which were placed in the hall of the Infirmary at Armagh; and in the same year the body of a trooper was discovered in a bog near Charlemont, the armour of which appeared to be of the reign of Elizabeth. The only religious houses, besides those of the city of Armagh, of which any memorial has been handed down to us, were, Clonfeacle, Killeavy or Kilsleeve, Kilmore, Stradhallissey, and Tahellan. The most remarkable military remains are, Tyrone's ditches near Poyntz-Pass, Navan fort, the castles of Criff-Keirn and Argonell, the castle in the pass of Moyrath, and Castle Roe.

The peasantry are in possession of superior comforts in their habitations as well as in food and clothing, which cannot be attributed solely to the linen manufacture, as their neighbours of the same trade in the adjoining counties of Cavan and Monaghan are far behind them in this respect. The county has within its limits sufficient fuel for domestic consumption; but coal is imported from England by the Newry canal, and from the county of Tyrone by the Blackwater. In no other county do the working classes consume so much animal food. The general diffusion of the population is neither the result of a pre-determined plan, nor of mere accident: it arises from the nature of the linen manufacture, which does not require those employed in it to be collected into overgrown cities, or congregated in crowded factories. Engaged alternately at their loom and in their farm, the people derive both health and recreation

from the alternation. Green lawns, clear streams, pure springs, and the open atmosphere, are necessary for bleaching: hence it is that so many eminent bleachers reside in the country, and hence also the towns are small, and every hill and valley abounds with rural and comfortable habitations.

In the mountainous districts are several springs slightly impregnated with sulphur and iron. The borders of the bogs sometimes also exhibit ferruginous oozings, and one of these, in the Fewa mountains, is said to be useful in scrofulous complaints. The same effect was formerly attributed to the waters of Lough Neagh, in the north-western limits of this county; and Boate states, in addition to this, that the temperature of the sand at the bottom of the bay in which this sanative quality is perceived, alternates frequently between cold and warmth. A petrifying quality such as that said to exist in some parts of Lough Neagh, has been discovered at Rosebrook, near Armagh, the mansion-house of which was built, in a great measure, of petrifications raised from a small lake there. Petrified branches of hawthorn have been found near the city of Armagh; and fossil remains of several animals have been discovered in the limestone rocks in the same vicinity. Petrifications of the muscle, oyster, and leech, together with dendrites, belemnites, and madrepores, are also found; and in the mountain streams are pure quartz crystals, of which a valuable specimen has been found near Keady.



Seal.

ARMAGH, a city, market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of O'NEIL-LAND WEST, but chiefly in that of ARMAGH, county of ARMAGH (of which it is the capital), and province of ULSTER, 31 miles (S. W. by W.) from Belfast, and 65½ (N. N. W.) from Dublin; containing 12,654 inhabitants, of whom 10,345 are within the limits of the borough. The vast importance of this ancient city is noticed by several early historians, who describe it as the chief city in Ireland. St. Flech, who flourished in the sixth century, calls it the seat of empire; Giraldus Cambrensis, the metropolis; and even so lately as 1580, Cluverius styles it the head of the kingdom, adding that Dublin was then next in rank to it. The original name was *Druim-sailech*, "the bill of fallows," which was afterwards changed to *Ardsailech*, "the height of fallows," and, still later, to *Ards-macha*, either from *Eamhuin-macha*, the residence of the kings of Ulster, which stood in its vicinity, or, as is more probable, from its characteristic situation, *Ards-macha* signifying "the high place or field."

Armagh is the head of the primacy of all Ireland, and is indebted for its origin, and ecclesiastical pre-eminence, to St. Patrick, by whom it was built in 445. He also founded near his own abode, the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, which was rebuilt by Imar O'Hoedegan, and was the most distinguished of the religious establishments which existed here, materially contributing to the early importance of the place. This institution

received numerous grants of endowment from the native kings, the last of whom, Roderick O'Connor, made a grant to its professors in 1169; inasmuch that its landed possessions became very extensive, as appears from an inquisition taken on its suppression. Attached to it was a school or college, which long continued one of the most celebrated seminaries in Europe, and from which many learned men, not only of the Irish nation, but from all parts of Christendom, were despatched to diffuse knowledge throughout Europe. It is said that 7000 students were congregated in it, in the pursuit of learning, at one period; and the annals of Ulster relate that, at a synod held by Gelasius at Clonadh, in 1162, it was decreed that no person should lecture publicly on theology, except such as had studied at Armagh. The city was destroyed by accidental conflagrations in the year 670, 687, and 770, and also sustained considerable injury in the last-mentioned year by lightning. In subsequent periods it suffered severely and repeatedly from the Danes, a band of whom, landing at Newry in 830, penetrated into the interior, and having stormed Armagh established their head-quarters in it for one month, and on being driven out plundered the city and reduced it to ashes. In 836, Tergesius or Thorgis, a Danish chieftain, equally celebrated for his courage and ferocity, after having laid waste Connaught and a great part of Meath and Leinster, turned his arms against Ulster, which he devastated as far as Lough Neagh, and then advancing against Armagh, took it with little difficulty. His first act, after securing possession of the place, was the expulsion of the bishop, Farannan, with all the students of the college, and the whole body of the religious: the bishop and clergy sought refuge in Cashel. The numerous atrocities perpetrated by the invaders at length excited a combined effort against them. Nial the Third collected a large army, and after having defeated the Danes in a pitched battle in Tyrconnel, advanced upon Armagh, where, after a second successful engagement, and while preparing to force his victorious way into the city, the main position of the enemy in these parts, he was drowned in the river Callan, in an attempt to save the life of one of his followers. Malachy, his successor, obtained possession of the city, in which a public assembly of the princes and chieftains of Ireland was held, in 849, to devise the means of driving their ferocious enemies out of the island. At first the Danes suffered several defeats; but, having concentrated their forces, and being supported by a reinforcement of their countrymen, they again marched against Armagh, and took and plundered it about the year 852.

The subsequent annals of Armagh, to the commencement of the 11th century, are little more than a reiteration of invasions and conquests by the Danes, and of successful but brief insurrections of the natives, in all of which this devoted city became in turn the prize of each contending army, and suffered all the horrors of savage warfare. In 1004, the celebrated Brian Boru entered Armagh, where he presented at the great altar of the church a collar of gold weighing 20 ounces; and after his death at the battle of Clontarf, in 1014, his remains were deposited here according to his dying request, with those of his son Murchard, who fell in the same battle. From this period to the English invasion, the history of the city exhibits only a series of calamitous

incidents either by hostile inroads or accidental fires. With regard even to the events connected with the arrival of the English, its annals evince nothing more than the fact of a synod of the Irish clergy having been held here by Gelasius, in 1170. That assembly came to the conclusion that the foreign invasion and internal distractions of the country were a visitation of divine retribution, as a punishment for the inhuman practice of purchasing Englishmen from pirates and selling them as slaves; and it was therefore decreed that every English captive should be liberated. The city suffered severely from the calamities consequent on the invasion of Edward Bruce in 1315, during which the entire see was lamentably wasted, and the archbishop reduced to a state of extreme destitution, by the reiterated incursions of the Scottish army.

During the local wars in Ulster, at the close of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th centuries, this city was in a condition of great wretchedness. In the year 1557, on the insurrection of Shane O'Neill or O'Neal, Lord Sussex, then lord-lieutenant, marched into Ulster to oppose him; and having attacked the insurgents successfully at Dundalk, forced O'Neill to retire upon Armagh, which the lord-lieutenant entered in October, and wasted with fire and sword, sparing only the cathedral church. In 1566, O'Neill, to revenge himself on Archbishop Loftus, who had transmitted information of his hostile intentions to government even before the Irish chieftains and the lord-deputy had preferred their complaint against him, resolved on a special expedition against this city, and on this occasion committed dreadful havoc, not even sparing the cathedral. Not long after, in the year 1575, Sydney, the lord-deputy, marched into Ulster against Turlough O'Neill, and fixed his head-quarters at Armagh: that chieftain, after some ineffectual negotiations through the agency of his wife, proceeded thither, and having surrendered himself, was permitted to return home without molestation. In the short but sanguinary war carried on between the English government and Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth, the earl obtained possession of this place by stratagem; but unfavourable events in other parts soon obliged him to evacuate the place. In the course of the same war, Armagh was again invested, in 1598, by this chieftain, who hoped to reduce it a second time by famine, but was baffled by the treachery of his illegitimate son, Con O'Neill, who, having deserted to the English, discovered a private road by which Sir Henry Bagnall, the British commander, was enabled to send in such a supply of men and provisions as completely frustrated the earl's efforts. Soon afterwards, the English were utterly defeated, and their commander killed, in a desperate attempt to force O'Neill's intrenchments, the immediate consequence of which was their evacuation of Armagh, which, however, was retaken in 1601, by Lord Mountjoy, who made it one of his principal positions in his Ulster expedition, and occupied it with a garrison of 900 men. In the early part of the 17th century, a colony of Scottish Presbyterians settled here, from which it is supposed that Scotch-street, near the eastern entrance of the town, took its name.

At the commencement of the war in 1641, Armagh fell into the hands of Sir Phelim O'Neill, who, on being soon after forced to evacuate it, set fire to the cathed-

ral, and put to death many of the inhabitants. On the breaking out of the war between James II. and William, Prince of Orange, the Earl of Tyrconnell, then lord-lieutenant under the former sovereign, took the charter from the corporation, and placed a strong body of troops in the town; but these troops were surprised and disarmed by the people of the surrounding country, who had risen in favour of the new dynasty: the garrison was permitted to retreat without further injury, to Louth; and Lord Blayney, having taken possession of the town, immediately proclaimed King William. This nobleman, however, was soon afterwards compelled to evacuate it, and retreat with his forces to Londonderry, at that period the last refuge of the Protestants. James, in his progress through the north and from the siege of Derry, rested for a few days at Armagh, which he describes as having been pillaged by the enemy, and very inconvenient both for himself and his suite. In 1690, Duke Schomberg took possession of it, and formed a dépôt of provisions here. No important event occurred after the Revolution until the year 1769, when this city furnished a well-appointed troop of cavalry to oppose Thurot at Carrickfergus. In 1778, on the apprehension of an invasion from France and of civil disturbances, several of the inhabitants again formed themselves into a volunteer company, and offered the command to the Earl of Charlemont, by whom, after some deliberation, it was accepted. In 1781, an artillery company was formed; and in the following year, a troop of volunteer cavalry, of which the earl was also captain. In 1796, this nobleman, in pursuance of the wishes of government, formed an infantry company and a cavalry troop of yeomanry in the town, whose numbers were afterwards augmented to 200: they were serviceable in performing garrison duty during the temporary absence of the regular troops in the disturbances of 1798, but in 1812 were disbanded by order of the lord-lieutenant.

The city occupies an area of 269 acres, and contains 1719 houses, many of which are handsome and well built; it is delightfully situated on the declivity of a lofty eminence, round the western base of which the river Callan winds in its progress to the Blackwater. It is chiefly indebted for its present high state of improvement to the attention bestowed on it by several primates since the Reformation, especially by Primate Boulter, and, still more so, by Primate Robinson, both of whom made it their place of residence. The approaches on every side embrace interesting objects. On the east are the rural village or post-town of Rich-hill, and the demesne of Castle-Dillon, in which the late proprietor erected an obelisk on a lofty hill in memory of the volunteers of Ireland. The western approach exhibits the demesnes of Caledon, Glasslough, Woodpark, Elm Park, and Knappagh; the approaches from Dungannon and Loughgall pass through a rich and well-wooded country; that from the south, descending through the fertile, well-cultivated, and hazy vale of the Callan, the banks of which are adorned with several seats and extensive plantations, interspersed with numerous bleach-greens and mills, is also extremely pleasing; and that from the south-east, though less attractive, is marked by the classical feature of Hamilton's Bawn, immortalised by the sarcastic pen of Swift. Many of the streets converge towards the cathedral,

the central point and the most conspicuous object in the city, and are connected by cross streets winding around the declivity. They have flagged pathways, are macadamised, and lighted with gas; and since 1833, the town has been also cleaved and watched, under the provisions of the general act of the 9th of George IV., cap 82, by which a cess is apportioned and levied on the inhabitants. A copious supply of fresh water has been procured under the authority of two general acts passed in 1789 and 1794: metal pipes have been carried through all the main streets, by which the water is brought from a small lake or basin nearly midway between Armagh and Hamilton's-Bawn, in consideration of a small rate on each house; and fountains have been erected in different parts of the town occupied by the poorer class of the inhabitants. The city is also plentifully supplied with turf, and coal of good quality is brought from the Drumglass and Coal-Island collieries, 11 miles distant. A public walk, called the Mall, has been formed by subscription, out of ground granted on lease to the corporation, originally in 1797, by the primate, being a part of the town commons, which were vested in the latter for useful purposes by an act of the 13th and 14th of George III.: the enclosed area, on the eastern side of which are many superior houses, comprehends nearly eight acres, kept in excellent condition. Besides this, the primate's demesne is open to respectable persons; and his lordship's praiseworthy example has been followed by two opulent citizens, who have also thrown open their grounds in the vicinity for the recreation of the inhabitants.

The *Tontine Buildings*, erected as a private speculation by a few individuals, contain a large assembly-room having a suite of apartments connected with it, a public news-room, and a savings'-bank. Dramatic performances occasionally take place in this edifice, from the want of a special building for their exhibition. The *Public Library* was founded by Primate Robinson, who bequeathed for the free use of the public his valuable collection of books, and endowed it with lands at Knockhamill and houses in Armagh yielding a clear rental of £339. He also erected the building, which is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, situated to the north-west of the cathedral, and completed in 1771, as appears by the date in front, above which is the appropriate inscription "TO THE ΨΥΧΗΣ ΙΑΤΡΕΙΟΝ." The room in which the books are deposited is light, airy, and commodious, and has a gallery: there are also apartments for a librarian. In 1820, an additional staircase was erected as an entrance at the west end, which has in a great measure destroyed the uniformity and impaired the beauty of the building. The collection consists of about 20,000 volumes, and comprises many valuable works on theology, the classics, and antiquities, to which have been added several modern publications. In the record-room of the diocesan registry are writings and books bequeathed by Primate Robinson to the governors and librarian, in trust, for the sole use of the primate for the time being. The primate, and the dean and chapter, by the act of the 13th and 14th of George III., already referred to, are trustees of the library, with liberal powers. The *Observatory*, beautifully situated on a gentle eminence a little to the north-east of the city, was also erected by Pri-

mate Robinson, about the year 1788, on a plot of 15 acres: the building is of hewn limestone, and has on its front the inscription, "The Heavens declare the glory of God;" it comprises two lofty domes for the observatory, and a good house for the residence of the astronomer. The munificent founder provided for the maintenance of the astronomer, and gave the appropriate tithes of Carlingford for the support of an assistant and the maintenance of the observatory, vesting the management in the primate for the time being and twelve governors, of whom the chapter are eight, and the remaining four are elected by them as vacancies occur. Primate Robinson dying before the internal arrangements were completed, the establishment remained in an unfinished state till 1825, when Lord J. G. De La Poer Beresford, the present primate, furnished the necessary instruments, at a cost of nearly £3000. This city is usually the station of a regiment of infantry: the barracks occupy an elevated and healthy situation, and are capable of accommodating 800 men. In the immediate vicinity is the archiepiscopal palace, erected in 1770 by Primate Robinson, who also, in 1781, built a beautiful chapel of Grecian architecture nearly adjacent, and embellished the grounds, which comprise about 800 acres, with plantations tastefully arranged.

Though an increasing and improving town, Armagh has now no manufactures, and but little trade, except in grain, of which a great quantity is sent to Portadown and Newry for exportation: much of the flour made in the neighbourhood is conveyed to the county of Tyrone. After the introduction of the linen manufacture into the north of Ireland, Armagh became the grand mart for the sale of cloth produced in the surrounding district. From a return of six market-days in the spring of a very recent year, it appears that the average number of brown webs sold in the open market was 4392, and in private warehouses 3412, making a total of 7704 webs, weekly: the value of the webs annually sold, at £1. 11. each, may thus amount to £620,942. But this does not afford a just criterion of the present state of the trade, in which a great change has taken place within the last 30 years; the quantity now bleached annually in this neighbourhood is nearly double that of any former period, but only a portion of it is brought into the market of Armagh. The linen-hall is a large and commodious building, erected by Leonard Dobbin, Esq., M.P. for the borough: it is open for the sale of webs from ten to eleven o'clock every Tuesday. A yarn-market is held, in which the weekly sales amount to £3450, which is equivalent to £179,400 per annum. There are two extensive distilleries, in which upwards of 25,000 tons of grain were till lately annually consumed; an ale brewery, consuming 3900 barrels of malt annually; several tanneries; and numerous flour and corn mills, some of which are worked by steam. The amount of excise duties collected within the district for a recent year was £24,960. The Blackwater, within four miles of the city, affords a navigable communication with Lough Neagh, from which, by the Lagan canal, the line of navigation is extended to Belfast: to the east of Armagh is the navigable river Bann, which is connected with the Newry canal. A canal, also, from the Blackwater to Lough Erne, passes within one mile of

the city. In the year 1845, an act was passed to amend the act relating to the Ulster Railway Company, and to enable the company to make a railway from Armagh to Portadown; being that portion of the original Ulster line from Armagh to Belfast for which, owing to pecuniary difficulties, the parliamentary powers were suffered to expire. The length of this new line is 11 British miles, and the cost £133,035. See *Belfast*.

The MARKETS are abundantly supplied: they are held on Tuesday, for linen-cloth and yarn, pigs, horned-cattle, provisions of all kinds, vast quantities of flax, and flax-seed during the season; and on Saturday, for grain and provisions. Fairs are held on the Tuesday after Michaelmas, and a week before Christmas; and a large cattle-market has been established on the first Saturday in every month. By a local act obtained in 1774, a parcel of waste land adjoining the city, and containing about 9½ plantation acres, was vested in the archbishop and his successors, to be parcelled into divisions for holding the fairs and markets; but only the fairs are now held on it. The market-house, an elegant and commodious building of hewn stone, erected by Archbishop Stuart, at an expense of £3000, occupies a central situation at the lower extremity of Market-street. The old shambles, built previously by Primate Robinson, have been taken down; and a more extensive and convenient range, with markets for grain, stores, weigh-house, &c., attached, was erected in 1829 by the committee of tolls: the supply of hutchers' meat is abundant, and the veal of Armagh is held in high estimation. There is also a plentiful supply of sea and fresh-water fish. Several of the inhabitants, in 1821, raised a subscription, by shares (on debentures or receipts) of £25 each, amounting to £1700; and purchased the lessee's interest in the tolls, a renewal of which for 21 years was obtained in 1829. Eight resident shareholders, elected annually, and called the "Armagh Toll Committee," have now the entire management of the tolls and customs of the borough, consisting of market-house, street, and shambles' customs, in which they have made considerable reductions. The proceeds, after deducting the expenses of management and five per cent. interest for the proprietors of the debentures, are applied partly as a sinking fund for liquidating the principal sum of £1700, and partly towards the improvement of the city and of the places for holding the fairs and markets. The Bank of Ireland and the Provincial Bank have each a branch establishment here; and there are also branches of the Northern, the Ulster, and the Belfast Banking Companies. In the excise arrangements, Armagh gives name to, and is the head of, a district which comprises the city, and the towns of Lurgan and Portadown, in the county of Armagh; the towns of Aghnacloy, Ballygawley, Caledon, Cookstown, and Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone; and the town of Monaghan, in the county of that name.

The inhabitants were incorporated under the title of the "Sovereign, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Armagh," in 1613, by charter of James I., which was taken from them by James II., who granted one conferring more extensive privileges. William III., however, restored the original charter, under which the CORPORATION consisted of a sovereign, twelve free burgesses, and an unlimited number of

freemen, of whom there were at the dissolution of the corporate body in 1840 only two; a town-clerk and registrar, and two sergeants-at-mace, were also appointed. The sovereign was, by the charter, to be elected by the free burgesses from among themselves, annually on the festival of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist (June 24th); the power of filling a vacancy in the number of free burgesses was vested in the sovereign and remaining free burgesses; the freemen were admitted by the sovereign and free burgesses; and the appointment of the inferior officers was vested in the corporation at large. By the act of the 3rd and 4th of Victoria, cap. 108, the corporation was dissolved; and the property is now vested in the commissioners under the Lighting act, 9th George IV., to be applied by them to aid in defraying the rates, and improving the town. By charter of King James, the borough was empowered to send two representatives to the Irish parliament, but the right of election was confined to the sovereign and twelve burgesses, who continued to return two members till the Union, when the number was reduced to one. The nature of the franchise remained the same until the 2nd of William IV., when the free burgesses not resident within seven miles of the borough were disfranchised, and the privilege of election was extended to the £10 householders; and as the limits of the district called "the Corporation" comprehended 1147 statute acres unconnected with the franchise, a new electoral boundary was formed close round the town, comprising only 277 acres. The senechal of the manor of Armagh, who is appointed by the primate, holds his court here, and exercises jurisdiction, both by attachment of goods and by civil bill process, in all cases of action arising within the manor and not exceeding £10: the greater part of the city is comprised within this manor, the remainder being in that of Mountnorris adjoining. The assizes and general quarter-sessions are held twice a year; a court for the relief of insolvent debtors is held three times in the year; and the county magistrates resident in the city and its neighbourhood hold a petty-session every Saturday. The old corporation grand jury consisted of a foreman and other jurors, usually not exceeding 23 in number, chosen from among the most respectable inhabitants by the sovereign, generally within a month after entering upon his office; its dissolution took place at the close of the year 1832, when a new grand jury having been formed amidst much political excitement, they determined, under an impression that the inhabitants would resist any assessment they might make, to abrogate their functions, and the system was abandoned. The inconvenience which resulted induced the inhabitants to adopt measures for carrying into effect the provisions of the act of the 9th of George IV., previously noticed. The sessions-house, built in 1809, is situated at the northern extremity of the Mall; it has an elegant portico in front, and affords every accommodation necessary for holding the courts. At the opposite end of the Mall stands the county gaol, a neat and substantial building, with two enclosed yards in which the prisoners may take exercise, and an infirmary containing two wards for males and two for females; there is also a tread-wheel. The females are instructed by the matron in spelling and reading. Armagh is a chief or baronial constabulary police station.

THE SEE OF ARMAGH, according to the common opinion of native historians, was founded by St. Patrick, who built the cathedral and some other religious edifices, in 445. Three years after, he held a synod here, the canons of which are still in existence; and in 454 he resigned the charge of the see (to which, on his recommendation, St. Binn was appointed), and spent the remainder of a life protracted to the patriarchal period of 120 years, in visiting and confirming the various churches which he had founded, and in forming others. Prior to the year 799, the bishop of Armagh and his suffragan bishops were obliged to attend the army during the expeditions of the king of Ireland; but on a remonstrance made by Connach, then archbishop, the custom was discontinued. A tumult which broke out in the city, during the celebration of the feast of Pentecost, in 889, between the septs of Cinel-Eoghain, of Tyrone, and Ulidia, of Down, affords an instance of the great power exercised by the archbishops at this period. Moelhrigid, having succeeded in quelling the disturbance, mulcted each of the offending parties in a fine of 200 oxen, exacted hostages for their future good conduct, and caused six of the ringleaders on each side to be executed on a gallows. The commencement of the twelfth century was marked by a contest as to the right of the primacy, which had been monopolised during fifteen episcopal successions by a single princely tribe, as an hereditary right. "Eight married men," says St. Bernard, "literate indeed, but not ordained, had been predecessors to Celsus, on whose demise the election of Malachy O'Morpair to the primatial dignity, by the united voice of the clergy and people, put an end to the contest, though not without some struggles." Malachy resigned the primacy in 1137, and in lieu of it accepted the bishopric of Down, which he afterwards divided into two, reserving one to himself. His object seems to have been to procure leisure for a journey to Rome, with a view to prevail upon the pope to grant palli to the archbishops of Armagh and Cashel; but in this he was, on his first journey, disappointed, by being informed that so important a measure could only be conceded in pursuance of the suffrage of an Irish council. On making a second journey for the same purpose, he fell sick on the road, and died at the abbey of Clarevall, in the arms of his friend, St. Bernard. Nevertheless, this object was soon after accomplished, even to a greater extent than he had proposed. In 1152, Cardinal Paparo arrived in Ireland as legate from Pope Eugene III., with four palli for the four archbishops, to whom the other Irish bishops were subjected as suffragans. The following sees, several of which are now unknown even by name, were then placed under the provincial jurisdiction of the archbishop of Armagh; viz., Connor, Dumdalesghias (now Down), Lugrad, Cluainiarn or Clonard, Connanas, Ardachad (now Ardagh), Rathboth (now Raphoe), Rathlurig or Rathlure, Damliag, and Darrick (now Derry).

The origin of a dispute between the archbishops of



Arms of the Archbishopric.

Armagh and Dublin, regarding their respective claims to the PRIMATIAL AUTHORITY of Ireland, may be traced to this period, in consequence of a papal bull of 1182, which ordained that no archbishop or bishop should hold any assembly or hear ecclesiastical causes in the diocese of Dublin, unless authorised by the pope or his legate: but it was not until the following century that this dispute acquired a character of importance. The rank of the former of these prelates among the bishops of Christendom was determined at the council of Lyons, where, in the order of subscription to the acts, the name "Albertus Armachanus" preceded those of all the bishops of France, Italy, and Spain. In 1247, Archbishop Reginald or Rayner separated the county of Louth from the diocese of Clogher, and annexed it to Armagh. Indeed, before this act, the inadequacy of the revenue to maintain the dignity of the see had occasioned Henry III. to issue a mandate to the lord justice of Ireland, to cause liberty of seisin to be given to the archbishop of Armagh of all the lands belonging to the see of Clogher: but this writ had not been carried into effect. In 1263, Pope Urban is said to have addressed a bull to Archbishop O'Scanlain, confirming him in the dignity of primate of all Ireland; but the authenticity of the document has been disputed. This bull, if authentic, did not put an end to the contest about precedence with the archbishop of Dublin, which was renewed between Lech, Archbishop of Dublin, and Walter Jorse or Joyce, then primate, whose brother and successor, Rowland, persevering in the claim, was resisted by Bicknor, Archbishop of Dublin, and violently driven out of Leinster, in 1313. Again, in 1337, Primate David O'Hiraghty was obstructed in his attendance on parliament by Bicknor and his clergy, who would not permit him to have his crozier borne erect before him in the diocese of Dublin, although the king had expressly forbidden Bicknor to offer him any opposition. In 1349 Bicknor once more contested the point with Fitz-Ralph, Archbishop of Armagh; and, notwithstanding the king's confirmation of the right of the latter to erect his crozier in any part of Ireland, the lord justice and the prior of Kilmainham, being bribed, as is supposed, by Bicknor, combined with that prelate in opposing the claims of the primate, who thereupon excommunicated the resisting parties. Shortly after, both Bicknor and the prior died; and the latter, on his death-bed, solicited Fitz-Ralph's forgiveness through a special messenger. Upon his decease, his body was refused Christian burial, until absolved by the primate in consequence of his contrition. In 1350, the king, through partiality to John de St. Paul, then archbishop of Dublin, revoked his letter to Fitz-Ralph, and prohibited him from exercising his episcopal functions in the province of Dublin; and, in 1353, Pope Innocent VI. decided that Armagh and Dublin should be both primatial sees; the occupant of the former to be styled Primate of all Ireland, and of the latter, Primate of Ireland. In 1365, the Archbishops Milo Sweetman and Thomas Minot renewed the controversy, which, after that period, was suffered to lie dormant till Richard Talbot, of Dublin, prevented Primate Swain from attending his duty in five successive parliaments held in 1429, 1435, and the three following years. Primates Mey and Prene experienced similar opposition; but after the decease of Talbot, in 1449, their successors

enjoyed their rights undisturbed till 1533, when John Alen, Archbishop of Dublin, revived the contest with Primate Cromer, but seemingly without success. Edward VI. divested Archbishop Dowdall of the primacy, in 1551, in order to confer it on George Browne, Archbishop of Dublin, as a reward for his advocacy of the Reformation; but, on the same principle, the right was restored to Dowdall on the accession of Mary. In 1623, Lancelot Bulkeley revived the contest with Primate Hampton, and continued it against his successor, the distinguished Ussher, in whose favour it was decided by the Earl of Strafford, then lord-deputy, in 1634.

At the commencement of the Reformation, *Primate Cromer* was inflexible in his determination to oppose its introduction into the Irish church; and on his death, in 1542, his example was followed by his successor, *Dowdall*, who, after the accession of Edward VI., maintained a controversy on the disputed points with Staples, Bishop of Meath, in which both parties claimed the victory. The English government, finding him determined in his opposition to the new arrangements, issued a mandate rendering his see subordinate to that of Dublin, which caused Dowdall to quit the country and take refuge on the continent. The king, deeming this act a virtual resignation of the see, appointed *Hugh Goodacre* his successor; but Dowdall, as already observed, was restored by Queen Mary, and held the see till his death in 1558, the year in which his protectress also died. Notwithstanding the ecclesiastical superiority of the see of Armagh over that of Dublin, the income of the latter was so much greater, that *Adam Loftus*, who had been appointed archbishop of Armagh on the death of Dowdall, was removed a few years afterwards to Dublin, as being more lucrative: he was only 28 years of age on his first elevation, being the youngest primate of all Ireland upon record, except *Celsus*. In 1614-15, a re-grant of the episcopal property of Armagh, together with a large additional tract of land, accruing from the forfeited estates of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel, was made to *Primate Hampton*. His immediate successor was the celebrated *James Ussher*, during whose primacy Charles I. endowed anew the college of vicars-choral in the cathedral, under patent granted in 1635, by which he bestowed on them various tracts of land, the property of the dissolved Caldean priory. Ussher was succeeded by *Dr. Bramhall*, a man also of great learning and mental powers, who was appointed by Charles II. immediately after the Restoration. *Dr. Lindsay*, who was enthroned in 1713, endowed the vicars-choral and singing-boys with £200 per annum out of lands in the county of Down, and also procured for them a new charter, in 1720. *Dr. Boulter*, who was translated from the see of Bristol to that of Armagh, on the death of Lindsay in 1724, is known only as a political character; a collection of his letters is extant. He was succeeded by *Dr. Hoadly*, translated from Dublin, who published some sermons and other works; and the latter by *Dr. Stone*, also an active participant in the political events of the time. His successor was *Dr. Robinson*, Bishop of Kildare, and, after his translation, created Baron Rokby of Armagh, whose history may be best learned in the contemplation of the city over which he presided. Armagh was raised by his continued munificence from extreme decay to a state of opulence and respectability, and embellished with va-

rious useful public institutions, worthy of its position among the principal cities of Ireland; while pastoral care was evinced by him in an eminent degree in the erection of numerous parochial and district churches for new parishes and incumencies, to which he annexed glebes and glebe-houses, and in otherwise promoting the spiritual concerns of his diocese.

Of the Roman Catholic archbishops, since the Reformation, but little connected with the localities of the see is known. *Robert Wauchope*, a Scotsman, who had been appointed by the pope during the lifetime of Dowdall, may rightly be considered the first; for Dowdall, though a zealous adherent to the doctrines of the Church of Rome, had been appointed solely by the authority of Henry VIII. *Peter Lombard*, who was appointed in 1594, is known in the literary and political circles by his commentary on Ireland, for which a prosecution was instituted against him by Lord Strafford, which was terminated only by Lombard's death at Rome, in 1625, or the year following. *Hugh M'Caghwell*, his successor, was a man of singular piety and learning, an acute metaphysician, and profoundly skilled in every branch of scholastic philosophy: a monument was erected to his memory by the Earl of Tyrone. *Oliver Plunket*, appointed in 1669, obtained distinction by his defence of the primatial rights against Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin; but his prosecution and death for high treason, on a charge of favouring a plot for betraying Ireland to France, have rendered his name still more known. *Hugh M'Mahon*, of the Monaghan family of that name, was appointed in 1708: his great work is the defence of the primatial rights, entitled "*Jus Primatiæ Armacanum*," in which he is said to have exhausted the subject.

The *Archbishopric, or Ecclesiastical Province, of Armagh* comprehends the sixteen dioceses of Armagh, Clogher, Meath, Down, Connor, Dromore, Derry, Raphoe, Kilmore, Elphin, Ardagh, Tuam, Killala, Achonry, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh. It comprises within its limits the whole of the civil province of Ulster; the counties of Longford, Louth, Meath, and Westmeath, and parts of the King's and Queen's counties, in the province of Leinster; and the whole of the civil province of Connaught. The archbishop, who is primate and metropolitan of all Ireland, presides over the province, and exercises all episcopal jurisdiction within his own diocese; and the sees of Down and Connor being united to that of Dromore, and that of Derry to Raphoe, Kilmore to Elphin and Ardagh, Tuam to Killala and Achonry, and Clonfert to Kilmacduagh, seven bishops are suffragan to the Lord-Primate. Under the Church Temporalities' act of the 3rd of William IV., the archiepiscopal jurisdiction of the province of Tuam became extinct on the death of the late archbishop of Tuam, and the dioceses then included in it became suffragan to Armagh. Before this, the province of Armagh included only ten dioceses.

The *Diocese of Armagh* comprehends the greater part of that county, and parts of those of Meath, Louth, Tyrone, and Londonderry: it comprises by computation a superficial area of 468,550 acres, of which 1300 are in Meath, 108,900 in Louth, 162,500 in Tyrone, and 25,000 in Londonderry. It was anciently divided into two parts, the English and the Irish, now known as the Upper and Lower parts. The English or Upper part

embraces that portion which extends into the counties of Louth and Meath, and is subdivided into the rural deaneries of Drogheda, Atherdee or Ardee, and Dundalk; the Irish or Lower part comprehends the remaining portion of the diocese in the counties of Armagh, Tyrone, and Londonderry, and is subdivided into the rural deaneries of Creggan, Aghaloe, Dungannon, and Tullahog. In all ancient synods and visitations the clergy of the English and Irish parts were congregated separately, which practice is still observed, the clergy of the Upper part assembling for visitation at Drogheda, and those of the Lower at Armagh. The see of Clogher, on the first avoidance by death or translation, will, under the Church Temporalities' act, become united to that of Armagh, and its temporalities will be vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland. There are 100,563 statute acres belonging to the see of Armagh, of which 87,809 are profitable land, the remainder being bog or mountain; and the gross amount of its yearly revenue on an average is about £17,670, arising from chief rents, fee farms, and copyhold leases. On the death of the present primate the sum of £4500 is, under the above act, to be paid out of the revenue annually to the Commissioners. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and the four prebendaries of Mullaghbrack, Ballymore, Loughgall, and Tynan, with eight vicars-choral, and an organist and choir. The dean and precentor are the only dignitaries for whom houses are provided; five houses are assigned for the vicars-choral and organist. Each dignitary and prebend has cure of souls annexed, as regards the benefice forming its corps. The economy estate of the cathedral yields an annual rental of £180, which is expended in the payment of salaries to the officers of the cathedral, and in defraying other charges incident to the building. In 1837, the diocese comprised 88 benefices, of which 14 were unions consisting of 45 parishes, and 74 consisted of single parishes or portions thereof. Of these, 4 were in the gift of the Crown, 51 in that of the Lord-Primate, 12 in lay and corporation patronage, and 21 in clerical or alternate patronage. The total number of parishes or districts was 122, of which 91 were rectories or vicarages, 23 perpetual cures, 1 impropriate, and 7 parishes or districts without cure of souls; there were 22 lay impropriations. The number of churches was 88, besides other buildings in which divine service was performed; and of glebe-houses, 74. Since 1837, the number of benefices and churches has considerably increased: there are now above a hundred.

In the Roman Catholic Church the archbishopric of Armagh, as originally founded, is the head or primacy of all Ireland; and the same bishoprics are suffragan to it as were suffragan in the Protestant Church before the passing of the Church Temporalities' act. The Roman Catholic diocese comprises 51 parochial benefices or unions, containing 130 places of worship, served by 51 parish priests and 65 coadjutors or curates. The parochial benefice of St. Peter, Drogheda, is held by the archbishop; and the union of Armagh, Eglisli, and Grange, is also annexed to the see. There are 68 Presbyterian meeting-houses, and 44 belonging to other Protestant dissenters, making in the whole about 350 places of worship in the diocese.

The parish of Armagh comprises 4606½ statute acres, of which 1051½ are in the barony of O'Neilland West,

and 3555½ in that of Armagh. The strictly rural district is only of small extent: the system of agriculture has very much improved of late; the land is excellent, and yields abundant crops. Limestone prevails, and is mostly used in building and in repairing the roads; in some places it is beautifully variegated, and is wrought into chimney-pieces. The living consists of a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, consolidated by letters-patent of the 11th and 12th of James I., and united, in the reign of Charles I., to the parishes of Eglisli, Lisnadill, and Ballymoyer, in the patronage of the Lord-Primate. These parishes, however, having been so long consolidated, are not specifically set forth in the incumbents' titles; so that Armagh has practically ceased to be a union, and is no longer designated such in the instruments of collation. The deanery is in the gift of the Crown, and has been usually held with the rectory, but they are not statutorily united, and are at present held separately. The former has neither tithes nor cure of souls: it is endowed with five tenelements and a small plot of land within the city, the deanery-house and farm of 90 acres, and five townlands in the parish of Lisnadill, comprising in all 1149 statute acres, valued at £274. 13. per annum. The deanery-house, situated about a quarter of a mile from the cathedral, was built in 1774. The rectorial glebelands comprise about 380 acres, valued at £368 per annum. The tithe rent-charge of Armagh and Grange is £375; and the gross value of the deanery and union of Armagh when held together, tithe and glebe inclusive, amounted to £2462: on the passing of the Rent-charge act, the income was of course considerably reduced. There are six perpetual cures within the union, namely, Grange, Eglisli, Killylea, Lisnadill, Armaghbreague, and Ballymoyer, the endowments of which are partly paid by the rector out of the tithes. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners some years ago recommended that the union, on the next avoidance, should be partially dissolved, and the district of Ballymoyer erected into a new parish; and that the deanery and consolidated rectory and vicarage, now belonging to different patrons, should be permanently united, the respective patrons presenting alternately, agreeably to the Irish act of the 10th and 11th of Charles I., cap. 2; or that the advowson of the deanery should be vested solely in the patron of the rectory and vicarage, which are of much greater value than the deanery, the patron of the latter to be compensated by being allowed the right of presentation to the new parish of Ballymoyer.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH, originally founded by St. Patrick in 445, was burnt by the Danes of Ulster, under Turgesius, who, in 836, destroyed the city. At what time the present building was erected is not accurately known; the crypt seems to be of the 11th or 12th century, but there are several portions of a much earlier date, which were probably part of a former, or perhaps of the original, structure. It appears from an existing record that the roof, which for 130 years had been only partially repaired, was, in 1125, covered with tiles; and in 1262 the church was repaired by Archbishop O'Scanlain, who is supposed to have built the nave and the elegant western entrance. The cathedral was partially burnt in 1404 and 1566, after which it was repaired by Primate Hampton, who in 1612 rebuilt the tower; it was again burnt in 1642 by Sir Phelim O'Neil, but was

restored by Archbishop Margetson, at his own expense, in 1675, and was further repaired in 1729 by the dean and chapter, aided by Archbishop Bonlter. Primate Robinson, in 1766, roofed the nave with slate, and fitted it up for divine service; the same prelate commenced the erection of a tower, but when it was raised to the height of 60 feet, one of the piers, with the arch springing from it, yielded to the pressure from above, and it was consequently taken down, and made even with the roof of the building. The tower was, however, again raised to its present height and surmounted by a spire, which, from a fear of overpowering the foundation, was necessarily curtailed in its proportion. Primate Beresford, on his translation to the see, employed Mr. Cottingham, architect of London, and the restorer of the abbey of St. Alban's, to survey the cathedral with a view to its perfect restoration; and the report being favourable, the undertaking, towards which His Grace subscribed £6000, was commenced under that gentleman's superintendence in 1834. The piers of the tower were removed, and replaced by others resting upon a more solid foundation, in the execution of which the whole weight of the tower was sustained without the slightest crack or settlement, till the new work was brought into contact with the old, by a skilful and ingenious contrivance of which a model has been preserved. The prevailing character of the architecture is the early English style, with portions of the later Norman; many of the details are rich and elegant, though long obscured and concealed by injudicious management in repairing the building, and as the work lately in progress is now completed, they add much to the beauty of this venerable and interesting structure. The series of elegantly clustered columns separating the aisles from the nave, which had declined from the perpendicular and have been restored to their original position, were concealed by a rude encasement, with a view to strengthen them; and many of the corbels, enriched with emblematical sculpture, were covered with thick coats of plaister. Among other ancient details that had been long hidden is a sculpture of St. Patrick with his cross, in a compartment surmounted with shamrocks, which is perhaps the earliest existing record of that national emblem; and another of St. Peter, with the keys, surmounted by a cock, has been discovered in the wall under the rafters of the choir. There are several splendid monuments, the principal of which are those of Dean Drelincourt, by Rysbrach; of Primate Robinson, with a bust, by Bacon; of Lord Charlemont, who died in 1671; and of his father, Baron Caulfield. The monuments of Brian Boru or Boroimhe, his son Murchard, and his nephew Conard, who were slain in the battle of Clontarf and interred in this cathedral, long since perished. The church, which was made parochial by act of the 15th and 16th of George III., cap. 17th, occupies a commanding site; it is 183½ feet in length, and 119 in breadth along the transepts.

To the east of the cathedral and Mall, on an eminence in front of the city, is a new church, dedicated to *St. Mark*. It is a handsome edifice in the later English style: the interior is elegantly finished; the aisles are separated from the nave by a row of arches resting on clustered columns, from the capitals of which spring numerous ribs, supporting a groined roof. This church, which is indebted for much of its decorations to the

munificence of the primate, was built at an expense of £3691, of which £1960 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits, £202 a donation from the primate, and the remainder was raised by parochial assessment and the sale of pews; it contains about 1500 sittings, of which 800 are free. There are six other churches within the union. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, which comprises also the parishes of Eglisli and Grange, and forms one of the benefices of the primate; the union contains chapels at Armagh, Anacram, and Tullysaren. The older one of the two at Armagh was built about the year 1750, on ground held under different titles, the proprietors having successively devised a permanent interest therein to the congregation at a nominal rent; the building has of late been much enlarged and improved; it is triple-roofed, as if intended for three distinct buildings, yet has a good effect. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic college was opened on the 6th of August, 1838, under the patronage of Archbishop Crolly: the course of education comprises Latin, Greek, French, mathematics, ancient and modern history, geography, and the use of the globes. The places of worship for dissenters are, one built in 1722 with part of the ruins of the church and monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul, and having a substantial manse in front, for a congregation of Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, who settled here about the year 1670; one for Seceders, now also in connexion with the Assembly, built about the year 1785; one for the Evangelical or Independent congregational union; one for Wesleyan Methodists, built in 1786, with a comfortable house for the minister attached, and situated near the spot where Mr. Wesley, in 1767, frequently preached; and one for Primitive Wesleyan Methodists.

The *Free Grammar School*, to the south of the Observatory, is endowed with seven townlands in the parish of Loughgilly, comprising 1514 acres, and producing a clear rental of £1377, granted in trust to the primate and his successors in 1627, for the support of a grammar school at Mountnorris: part of the income is applied to the maintenance of several exhibitions at Trinity College, Dublin. The buildings occupy the four sides of a quadrangle, the front of which is formed by a covered passage communicating on each side with the apartments of the head-master and pupils; on the fourth side is the schoolroom, 56 feet long by 23 broad, behind which is a large area inclosed by a wall and serving as a play-ground. The edifice was completed in 1774, at an expense of £5000, defrayed by Primate Robinson, and is capable of conveniently accommodating 100 resident pupils. A school for the instruction of the *Choir boys* has been established by the present primate, the master of which receives a stipend of £75 per annum, and is allowed to take private pupils. The *Charter School* was founded in 1738, and endowed with £90 per annum by Mrs. Drelincourt, widow of Dean Drelincourt, for the maintenance and education of 20 boys and 20 girls, who were also to be instructed in the linen manufacture, housewifery, and husbandry. In that year the corporation granted certain commons or waste lands, called the "Irish-Street commons," comprising upwards of eight statute acres, on which the school premises, including separate residences for the master and mistress, were erected, and to which Primate

Boulter annexed 13 statute acres adjoining. The endowment was further augmented with the lands of Legumlin, in the county of Tyrone, comprising about 107 acres, and held under a renewable lease granted in trust by Primate Robinson to the dean and chapter. The primate and rector are trustees, and the officiating curate is superintendent of the school, in which only ten girls are now instructed in the general branches of useful education; the surplus funds have been allowed to accumulate for the erection of premises on a more eligible site, and it has been in contemplation to convert the establishment into a day school for boys and girls. In 1819, Primate Stuart built and endowed a large and handsome edifice, in which boys and girls are at present taught on the *Lancasterian* plan, and most of them are clothed by the dean and by William Stuart, Esq., son of the founder. The income is about £100, of which £31. 10. are given by the present primate and Mr. Stuart. The building is situated on the east side of the Mall, and consists of a centre and two wings, the former occupied as residences by the master and mistress, and the latter as schoolrooms. In Callan-street is a large building erected for a *Sunday* school by the primate, who has presented it to the committee of an infants' school established in 1835; and there are other schools in the parish for the instruction of the poor.

The *County Hospital or Infirmary* is situated on the north-western declivity of the hill which is crowned by the cathedral, at the top of Abbey-street, Callan-street, and Dawson-street, which, branching off in different directions, leave an open triangular space in front. It is a fine old building of unwhewn limestone, completed in 1774, at an expense of £2150, and consisting of a centre and two wings; one-half is occupied as the surgeon's residence, the other is open for the reception of patients; there are two wards for males, and one for females. The domestic offices are commodious and well arranged, and there are separate gardens for the infirmary and for the surgeon. The entire number of patients relieved in a recent year was 3044, of whom 563 were admitted into the hospital; and 71 children were vaccinated: the expenditure amounted to £1145, of which £500 were granted by the grand jury, and the remainder was defrayed by subscription. Prior to the establishment of the present county infirmary by act of parliament, the inhabitants had erected and maintained by private contributions an hospital called the "Charitable Infirmary," situated in Scotch-street: this they liberally assigned over to the lord primate and governors of the new establishment, and it was used as the county hospital until the erection of the present edifice. The *Freder Hospital*, situated about a furlong from the city, on the Caledon road, was erected in 1825, at an entire cost, including the purchase and laying out of the grounds, of about £3500, defrayed by the present primate, by whose munificence it is solely supported. It is a chaste and handsome building of brown limestone, 50 feet in length and 30 in width; with a projection rearward containing on the ground floor a physician's room, a warm-bath and washing-room, and on the other floors, male and female nurses' rooms and slop-rooms, in the latter of which are shower-baths. On the ground floor of the front building are the entrance hall, the matron's sitting and sleeping rooms, and a kitchen and pantry: the first and

second floors are respectively appropriated to the use of male and female patients, each floor containing two wards, a fever and a recovery ward, the former having ten beds, and the latter five, making in all thirty beds. The subordinate buildings and offices are well calculated to promote the object of the institution: there is a good garden, with walks open to convalescents; and in regard to cleanliness, economy, and suitable accommodation for its suffering inmates, this hospital is entitled to rank among the first in the province. The *Armagh District Asylum for Lunatic Poor* of the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Cavan, was erected pursuant to act of parliament by a grant from the consolidated fund, at an expense, including purchase of site, of £20,900, to be repaid by instalments by the respective counties, each of which sends patients in proportion to the amount of its population, and is only charged for the number admitted. It has accommodation for 122 patients, who are received on an affidavit of poverty, a medical certificate of insanity, and a certificate from the minister and churchwardens of their respective parishes. The establishment is under the superintendence of a board of directors, a resident manager and matron, and a physician. Thirteen acres of ground are attached to the asylum, and are devoted to gardening and husbandry. The male patients weave all the linen-cloth used in the establishment, and the clothing for the females; gymnastic exercises and a tennis-court have been lately established. From the 14th of July, 1825, when the asylum was first opened, to the 1st of January, 1835, 710 patients were admitted, of whom 400 were males and 310 females: of this number, 305 recovered and were discharged; 121 were discharged relieved; 70 unrelieved, and restored to their relations; 89 died, and 16 were transferred to the asylum at Londonderry; leaving in this asylum 109. The average annual expense for the above period amounted to about £1900, and the average cost of each patient, including clothing and all other charges, was about £17 per annum. In 1845 the expenditure was £2073.

Among the voluntary institutions for the improvement of the city the most remarkable is the *Association for the Suppression of Mendicity*, under the superintendence of a committee who meet weekly. For this purpose the city is divided into six districts, and eight resident visitors are appointed to each, one of whom collects the subscriptions of the contributors on Wednesday, and distributes them among the paupers on the ensuing Monday. The panpers are divided into three classes, *viz.*, those wholly incapacitated from industrious exertion; orphans and destitute children; and panpers with large families, who are able in some measure, though not wholly, to provide for their subsistence. The visitors personally inspect the habitations of those whom they relieve, and report to the general committee. The panpers are employed in sweeping the streets and lanes, by which means the thoroughfares are kept in a state of great cleanliness; and itinerant mendicants are prevented from begging in the streets by two beadies. The *Robinson Loan Fund* consists of an accumulated bequest of £200 by Primate Robinson in 1794, held in trust, and lent, free of interest, under an order of the Court of Chancery, made in Feb. 1834, in sums of from £10 to £30, to tradesmen and artificers resident or

about to settle in the city, who repay by instalments at or within 12 months. There is another fund for supplying distressed tradesmen with small loans to be repaid monthly. A bequest was made by *Arthur Jacob Macan*, who died in India in 1819, to the sovereign and burgesses and other inhabitants of Armagh, for the erection and endowment of an asylum for the blind, on the plan of that at Liverpool, but open indiscriminately to all religious persuasions, and, if the funds should allow of it, for the admission also of deaf and dumb children, with preference to the county of Armagh. The benefits derivable under the will are perspective, and are principally contingent on the death of certain legatees. The workhouse of the union, on a site of seven acres purchased for £1236, was completed in 1841, at an expense of £7200; it has all the necessary accommodation for the board of guardians and its officers, and is constructed to contain 1000 paupers.

Basilea Vetus Conciliaria, "the old preaching church," was probably used in later times as the parish church: a small fragment still remains contiguous to the cathedral, where the rectors of Armagh were formerly inducted. The priory of the *Culdees*, who were secular priests serving in the choir of the cathedral, where their president officiated as precentor, was situated in Castle-street, and had been totally forsaken for some time prior to 1625, at which period the rents were received by the archbishop's seneschal and the whole of its endowment was granted to the vicars-choral. *Temple Bridget*, built by St. Patrick, stood near the spot now occupied by the Roman Catholic chapel built about 1750. He also founded *Temple na-Fearla*, or "the church of the miracles," without the city, for his sister Lupita, who was interred there, and whose body was discovered at the commencement of the 17th century in an upright posture, deeply buried under the rubbish, with a cross before and behind it. The site of the monastery of *St. Columba* was that now occupied by the Provincial Bank, at the north-east corner of Abbey-street; the two Methodist chapels stand on part of its gardens. There are many other vestiges of antiquity in the city and its vicinity. The most ancient and remarkable is *Eamhuin Macha* or *Eamania*, the chief residence of the kings of Ulster, situated two miles to the west, and near which several celts, brazen spear-heads, and other military weapons have been found. *Creeve Roe*, adjoining it, is said to have been the seat of the only order of knighthood among the ancient Irish; its members were called "Knights of the Red Branch," and hence the name of the place. In the same neighbourhood is the *Noran Fort*, where also numerous ornaments, military weapons, and horse accoutrements, are frequently found; and in the townland of Kennedy are the remains of two forts, where petrified wood and other fossils have been met with. In the primate's demesne are extensive and picturesque ruins of an abbey; near the Asylum are the walls of *Bishop's Court*, once the residence of the primates; and on the banks of the Callan are the remains of the tumulus of "Nial of the hundred battles." On a lofty eminence four miles to the south-east is *Cairnamhanaghan*, now called the "Vicar's Cairn," commanding an extensive and pleasing prospect over several adjacent counties. It is a vast conical heap of stones in the parish of Mullaghbrack, covering a circular area 44 yards in diameter, and thrown together without any re-

gularity, except in regard to the encircling stones, which were placed close to each other, in order to contain the smaller stones of which the cairn is composed. Its size has been much diminished by the peasantry, who have carried away the large stones for building; but the proprietor, the Earl of Charlemont, has prohibited this destruction. Coins of Anlaf the Dane, Athelstan, Alfred, and Edgar have been found in and around the city. Armagh gives the title of Earl to the King of Iananover.

ARMAGH-BREAGUE, a district parish, in the union of ARMAGH, partly in the barony of ARMAGH, and partly in that of LOWER FEWS, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 7 miles (S.) from Armagh, on the line of road from Armagh to Newtown-Hamilton; containing nearly 4000 inhabitants. It was formed into a parish under the provisions of an act of the 7th and 8th of George III., cap. 43, by taking the three townlands of Armagh-Breague, Corran, and Tullybrow from the perpetual curacy of Lisnadill, in the parish of Armagh, and the townlands of Corclea, Grange-more, and Aughnagorgan from the parish of Keady. The number of statute acres is 9113, of which all is arable land, with the exception of the portion under turf-bog. Considerable parts of the high hills in the townlands of Armagh-Breague and Corran were formerly uncultivated, and covered with heath; but they are now almost entirely under tillage, by which the general aspect of the country has been greatly improved. The hills here abound with clay-slate, and there are indications of lead and copper ores, but as yet no attempt has been made to work either. About two miles from the church is the beautiful and picturesque residence of Mountain Lodge. At Linen-Vale is an extensive bleach-green, and at Corclea another, each capable of finishing more than 20,000 pieces of linen annually, thus affording extensive and constant employment to the working-classes in the neighbourhood. Very little linen-weaving, however, is carried on, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the alternate patronage of the Rectors of Armagh and Keady, the former of whom contributes £60, and the latter £20, as a stipend for the curate. There is neither glebe land nor glebe-house; a good house, however, about a mile and a half distant from the church, is the residence of the incumbent, and is not likely to be converted to any other use. The church is situated on the summit of a well-cultivated hill, and is a handsome building in the early English style, erected in 1831, at a cost of £600, granted by the Board of First Fruits; it is capable of accommodating about 220 persons, and at present the attendance is so numerous as to make the enlargement of the edifice desirable. In the Roman Catholic divisions, this parish is one of three that form the union of Lisnadill and Ballymacnab: there is a chapel at Grange-more, to which additions have been lately made. Lough Aughnagorgan, the head of the river Callan, is in this parish; and on the townland of Corclea is erected a pillar, used as the South Meridian Arch by the astronomer at the observatory of Armagh.

ARMOY, or ARDMOY, a parish, in the union of BALLYCASTLE, partly in the barony of UPPER DUNLUCK, but chiefly in that of CAREY, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Bally-

castle; containing 2766 inhabitants, of whom 315 are in the village. St. Patrick is said to have had a cell at this place, where, in attempting to convert the natives to Christianity, his disciple Udda was killed. The parish is situated on the river Bush, and is intersected by a small river called the Wellwater, which rises in a bog on the eastern side, and, with its tributary streams, flows into the Bush on the western side. The road from Ballycastle to Ballymena passes through, and is crossed by one from east to west, and by another from north-east to south-west. Armoey comprises 9349 statute acres, of which 826½ are in Upper Dunlun and 852½ in Carey; about seven-tenths are arable, pasture, and meadow. The surface is broken by a ridge of mountains which take their names from the townlands contiguous, and of which the north side affords pasturage for cattle, and the summits are heathy and barren; nine-tenths of the great hill of Knocklaid, the highest in the county, are good arable and pasture land. That portion of the parish which is under tillage is in a very high state of cultivation; the system of agriculture is rapidly improving; and composts of lime and earth, or moss, are used as manure for potatoes, by which the produce is greatly increased. There are three bogs, called respectively Ballykenvir, Breen, and Belaney, and the small bog of Moninacloygh; and turf may be had on the sides and summits of all the mountains. Several quarries of excellent white limestone and basalt afford good materials for building, and for repairing the roads. The village contains some handsome houses, new, and well built; new roads have been opened, and bridges constructed over the river Wellwater. A post-office has been lately established, the mail being conveyed by foot to Ballymoney. Fairs for horses, horned-cattle, and pigs, are held on Jan. 25th, Feb. 25th, March 29th, May 25th, Aug. 16th, Nov. 14th, and Dec. 26th.

The whole of the parish, with the exception of a few townlands, and part of the village of Armoey, belongs to the see of Connor. The living was formerly a vicarage, the rectory being appropriate to the archdeaconry from the year 1609 till 1831, when, upon the decease of Dr. Trail, the last archdeacon, the living became a rectory under the provisions of Bishop Mant's act; it is in the patronage of the Bishop, and the tithe rent-charge is £169. The church, situated in the centre of the parish, was rebuilt in 1820, a loan of £415 having been obtained from the Board of First Fruits; it is a neat plain edifice, and has been repaired by a grant of £128 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was built in 1807, at an expense of £376: the glebe comprises 23 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is united with that of Ballintoy, in which there is a chapel: that in Armoey is a small edifice. There is also a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. In the churchyard are the remains of an ancient round tower, 47½ feet in circumference and 36 feet high; the late reactor enclosed the upper part with a dome of wood and stone, in which is placed the church bell. Some beautifully clear crystals, called Irish diamonds, are found on Knocklaid; and fragments of gneiss, porphyry, and mica-slate, are met with in various parts of the parish.

ARRAN ISLANDS, a barony, in the union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 30 miles (W. S. W.) from Galway; containing 3521 in-

habitants. This barony consists of a group of islands called the South Arran Isles, situated in the centre of the mouth of Galway bay, and stretching south-east and north-west from 59° to 53° (N. Lat.), and from 9° 30' to 9° 42' (W. Lon.). They comprise Arranmore or the Great Arran to the west, Ennismain or Innismain (called also the Middle Island), and Innishere or the Eastern island, which are all three thickly inhabited; also the small rocky isles called Straw Island, the Branch Isles, and Illane-Earbach or the Western Isle. They are supposed to be the remains of a high barrier of land separated at some remote period by the violence of the sea; and from evident appearances of their having been anciently overspread with wood, their retired situation, and the existence of Druidical remains, they are thought to have been appropriated to the celebration of the religious rites of the early Irish, prior to the introduction of Christianity. The Firbolg tribes had possession of these islands at a very early period; and in the third century they were held, it is said, by the sept of Eogan More, King of Thomond. They subsequently became the residence of St. Ibar, one of the missionaries sent to Ireland before the time of St. Patrick; and in the fifth century the Great Island was given by Angus, King of Cashel, to St. Endeus or St. Enda, who founded several monasteries, and built several churches, the principal of which was named after him, Kill-Enda, now called Killeany. This island soon became celebrated for its number of holy men, and such was the fame of St. Enda for sanctity, that it was visited during his lifetime by St. Kieran, St. Brendan, and the celebrated Columbkil; it still bears the name of "Arran of the Saints." In 546 it was agreed between the kings of Munster and Connaught, whose territories were separated by the bay of Galway, that these islands should be independent of both, and pay tribute to neither. In 1081 the Great Island was ravaged by the Danes. The sept of Mac Tiege O'Brien were temporal lords of the islands from a very remote period, and the inhabitants of the English part of the town of Galway entered early into strict alliance and friendship with them; but this compact did not save the islands from being plundered and burnt by Sir John D'Arcy, Lord Justice of Ireland, who, in 1334, sailed round the western coast with a fleet of 56 vessels. In 1485 a monastery for Franciscans was founded in the Great Island, in which was also erected a famous abbey for Canons Regular.

In the reign of Elizabeth the O'Briens were expelled by the sept of O'Flaherty, of the neighbouring main land of Connaught. On this occasion the mayor and sheriffs of Galway sent a petition to the queen in favour of the former, to whom, they state, they paid an additional tribute of wine in consideration of their protection, and of their expenses in guarding the bay and harbour of Galway against pirates and coast plunderers. In consequence of this petition, a commission was issued, under which it appeared that the islands belonged of right to the crown; and in 1587 letters-patent were granted, by which the queen, instead of restoring them to the ancient proprietors, gave them to John Rawson, of Athlone, on condition of his keeping constantly on them 20 foot soldiers of the English nation. This property afterwards became vested in Sir Robert Lynch, of Galway; but the Clan Tiegies still claimed it as their patrimony, and taking advantage of the troubles of 1641, prepared, with the assistance of Boetius Clanchy the Younger, a man of

great property and influence in the county of Clare, to invade the islands. The execution of their design was, however, prevented by the timely interference of the Marquess of Clanricarde and the Earl of Thomond. In 1651, when the royal authority was fast declining, the marquess placed 200 musqueteers on these islands, under the command of Sir Robert Lynch; the fort of Ardryn, in the Great Island, was soon after repaired, and mounted with cannon; and by these means the isles held out against the parliamentary forces for nearly twelve months after the surrender of Galway. In December of that year, the Irish, defeated in every other quarter, landed here 700 men in boats from lar Connaught and Inis Bophin; and on the 9th of the following January, 1300 of the parliamentary infantry were shipped from the bay of Galway to attack them; while 600 more marched from the town to lar Connaught, to be sent thence, if necessary, to their aid. On the 13th the islands surrendered, on condition that quarter should be given to all within the fort, and that they should have six weeks allowed them to retire to Spain, or any other country then at peace with England. Sir Robert Lynch, the late proprietor, being declared a traitor, the property was forfeited and granted to Erasmus Smith, one of the most considerable of the London adventurers, from whom it was purchased by Richard Butler, fifth son of James, first duke of Ormonde; who was created Earl of Arran in 1662, and to whom it was confirmed by royal patent under the Act of Settlement. On the surrender of Galway to the forces of William III., in 1691, Arran was again garrisoned, and a barrack was erected, in which soldiers were quartered for many years. In 1693, the title of Earl of the Isles of Arran was conferred on Charles, brother of the second duke of Ormonde, with whom it became extinct in 1758; it was revived in favour of Sir Arthur Gore, Bart., in 1762, and from him the title has descended to the present earl. The islands are now the property of the Digby family.

Their appearance, on approaching, is awfully impressive; the dark cliffs opposing to the billows that roll impetuously against them a perpendicular barrier, several hundred feet high, of rugged masses shelving abruptly towards the base, and perforated with various winding cavities worn by the violence of the waves. *Arranmore*, or the *Great Island*, which is the most northern of the three, is about 11 miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile at its greatest breadth, and comprises 7635 statute acres; it includes the villages of Killeany, Kilmurvey, and Onought, and the hamlets of Icararn, Ballyneerega, Mannister, Cownagb, Gortnagopple, Furanakurk, Cregacarean, Shran, and Bungowla. There are 2592 inhabitants. In the centre is a signal tower; and at Oagbill, on the summit, is a lighthouse, elevated 498 feet above the level of the sea at high water, and exhibiting a bright revolving light from 21 reflectors, which attains its greatest magnitude every three minutes, and may be seen from all points at a distance of 28 nautical miles, in clear weather. The island is bounded on the south and west by rocky cliffs, from 300 to 400 feet high; but on the north are low shelving rocks and sandy beaches: the passage to the northward is called the North Sound, or entrance to the bay of Galway. There is only one safe harbour, called Killeany or Arran bay: in its upper part is a small pier, erected by order of the Fishery Board in 1822, and which has

eight feet of water. *Ennismain*, or the *Middle Island*, is separated from Arranmore by Gregory Sound, which is about four miles broad, and navigable from shore to shore; the isle is of irregular form, about eight miles in circumference, and comprises the village of Maber, and the hamlets of Moneenarouga, Lissheen, Ballindoon, and Kinavalla. Its area is 2252 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, and its population amounts to 473. The male inhabitants are chiefly engaged in fishing and making kelp; they have a few row-boats and a number of canoes, or corachs, made of osiers and covered with pitched canvas. The northern point of this island is lofty and rugged, but terminates in a low sandy beach; and on several sides it is boldly perpendicular. *Innishire*, or the *Eastern Island*, is separated from Ennismain by a rocky and dangerous passage, called Foul Sound, which is about a league broad, with a ledge of rocks baying on it six feet of water. It is a mile and a half in length, three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and four miles in circumference; comprising 1400 statute acres, and including the village of Temore, and the hamlets of Foranna, Castle, and Cleganough. The tillage is chiefly for potatoes, with a little rye; but the inhabitants, in number 456, live principally by fishing and by making kelp, which is said to be the best brought to the Galway market. There is a signal tower on the island, and near it an old castle. To the west of Arranmore are the *Branach Isles*, two of which, about eight acres in extent, afford good pasturage, and the third is a perpendicular and barren rock of about two acres.

The surface of all the islands is barren rock, interspersed with numerous verdant and fertile spots. There are many springs and rivulets; but these afford in dry seasons a very inadequate supply, and water is either brought from the main land for the use of the cattle, or the cattle are removed thither during the continuance of the drought. The best soils are near the shore, and are sandy, with a mixture of rich loam. The prevailing crops are, potatoes, rye, and a small kind of black oats; the inhabitants raise also barley and wheat, for which they apply an additional portion of sea-weed, their only manure; and they grow small quantities of flax; but the produce of their harvests seldom exceeds what is required for their own consumption. The pasture land is appropriated to sheep and goats, and a few cows and horses, for which the farmers also reserve some meadow: the mutton is of fine flavour and superior quality; but the most profitable stock is their breed of calves, which are reputed to be the best in Ireland, and are much sought after by the Connaught graziers. The grasses are intermingled with a variety of medicinal and sweet herbs, among which the wild garlic is so abundant as to give a flavour to the butter. The plant called *Rineen*, or "fair flax," is much relied on for its medicinal virtues in almost all cases; the tormentil root serves in place of bark for tanning; and there is another plant which gives a fine blue dye, and is used in colouring the woollen-cloth which the islanders manufacture for their own wear. The fisheries are a great source of profit, and in the whole employ about 120 boats; of these, 30 or 40 have sails and are of from five to ten tons' burthen; the rest are small row-boats and canoes, or corachs. The spring and beginning of the summer are the season for the spillard-fishery; immense quantities of cod, ling, haddock, turbot, gurnet,

mackerel, glassin, bream, and herrings are taken here; and lobsters, crabs, cockles, and muscles are also found in abundance. The inhabitants rely chiefly, however, on the herring-fishery, which is very productive; and in April and May, many of them are employed in spearing the sun-fish, or hasking shark, from the liver of which they extract considerable quantities of oil. Hares and rabbits abound in these islands, which are also frequented by plovers, gannets, pigeons, ducks, and other wild-fowl; and the cliffs are the resort of numerous puffins, which are taken for the sake of their feathers by cragmen, who descend the cliffs at night by means of a rope fastened round the body, and lowered by four or five of their companions. In one of the islands, a very fine stratum of dove-coloured and black marble has been discovered; and from the various natural resources of this apparently barren district, the inhabitants are enabled to pay a rental of from £2000 to £3000 per annum to the proprietor. The most remarkable of the natural curiosities are the three caverns called the Puffing Holes, at the southern extremity of Arranmore; they communicate with the sea, and have apertures in the surface of the cliff, about 20 perches from its brink, from which, during the prevalence of strong westerly winds, prodigious columns of water are projected to the height of a ship's mast.

The three islands form three parishes in the diocese of Tuam, and, in respect to their vicarages, are part of the union of Ballynakill, from the church of which they are 28 miles distant; the rectories are inappropriate in the Digby family. The tithe rent-charge is £36, of which £28. 16. are payable to the impropriator. In the Roman Catholic divisions the isles form one parish, which is served by a clergyman resident at Oaghill, where a chapel, a neat slated building, has been erected. There are still some very interesting remains not only of Druidical antiquity, but also of the ancient churches and monasteries. The ruins of the old abbey of Kill-Enda are situated nearly at the eastern extremity of the largest island; and in the opposite direction are the ruins of seven churches, one of which, called *Tempeil-Breanin*, was probably dedicated to that saint. Near it is a holy well, and throughout the island are various others, and also numerous ancient crosses. In Ennismain are the ruins of two churches, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; and in Innishire, formerly called Arran Coemhain, were three, namely, *St. Coemhain's* or *Kerin's*, *St. Paul's*, and *Kill-i-Gradhndomhain*, with the first of which was connected a monastery founded by St. Fechin. The most remarkable of the primitive fortifications is *Dun-Engus*, situated on the summit of a great precipice overhanging the sea: it consists of three inclosures, the largest of which is encircled by a rampart of large stones standing on end; and there are one of similar size and others smaller. From the secluded situation of these islands, the language, manners, customs, and dress of the natives are peculiarly primitive; instances of longevity are remarkable. The shoes worn are simply a piece of raw cow-hide, rather longer than the foot, and stitched close at the toes and heel with a piece of fishing-line. The Irish language is commonly spoken, and being replete with primitive words, varies from the dialect of the natives of the main land, though not so as to be unintelligible; a great portion of the inhabitants, however, speak good English. In the Great Island

is a place called the *Field of Skulls*, from the number of human bones found in it, and thence supposed to have been the site of a battle fought during some intestine quarrel of the O'Briens.

ARRANMORE, an island, in the parish of TEMPLE-CROAN, union of GLENTIES, barony of BOYLAGE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (W.N.W.) from Rutland. This is the largest of a group of islands called the Rosses, lying off the north-west coast, about two miles from the shore, in lat. 54° 51' 45" (N.), and lon. 5° 31' 45" (W.). It is three miles in length and three in breadth, and is about nine miles distant from the main land; comprising 4355 statute acres, of which about 650 are under cultivation or in pasture, and the remainder is rugged mountain. In 1784 a large herring-fishery was carried on successfully on this part of the coast, in which 400 sail of vessels and about 1000 small boats were employed; but within the last 40 or 50 years it has been entirely discontinued. There are three lakes, Lough Shore, Lough Asheskey, and Lough Nameena: the highest point of land is Arran, 745 feet above the level of the sea. On the north point of the island, which is a large rock of granite, was formerly a lighthouse, fitted up with an improved apparatus in 1817 by the corporation for the improvements of the port of Dublin, and which has since been superseded by one on Tory Island; the house remains, but is not lighted. There is good anchorage on the east side of the island, in an open roadstead. In the Roman Catholic divisions this place forms part of the parish of Templemore or Templecroder, in which is the chapel, where divine service is performed every third Sunday.

ARTAGH.—See TAUGHBOYNE.

ARTANE, otherwise ARTANE, a parish, in the union of NORTH DUBLIN, barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (N.) from the Post-office, Dublin; containing 367 inhabitants, and comprising 953½ statute acres. The village is situated on the road from Dublin to Malahide, and has a receiving-house for letters to and from the metropolis. Artane Castle was long the property of the Donellans of Ravensdale, and is said to have been the scene of the death of John Alen or Alan, Archbishop of Dublin, who, in endeavouring to escape from the vengeance of the house of Kildare, which he had provoked by his adherence to the will and measures of Cardinal Wolsey, was shipwrecked near Clontarf. Being made prisoner by some followers of that family, he was brought before Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, then posted here with the insurgent army, whom he earnestly entreated to spare his life; but, either failing in his supplications, or from the wilful misconstruction of a contemptuous expression of Fitzgerald's into a sentence of death on the part of those around him, as variously alleged by different writers, he was instantly slain in the great hall of the castle, on the 28th of July, 1534. On the breaking out of hostilities in 1641, it was taken by Luke Netterville, one of the Roman Catholic leaders, at the head of a body of royalists, and was garrisoned. The castle was pulled down in 1825, and on its site and with its materials was erected a handsome house, which commands a splendid view of the islands of Lambay and Ireland's Eye, the Hill of Howth, and the Dublin and Wicklow mountains. In its ecclesiastical concerns this is a chapelry, in the diocese of Dublin, and one of

three which, with the rectory of Finglas and the curacy of St. Werburgh's, Dublin, constitute the corps of the chancellorship in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin, which is in the patronage of the Archbishop. The church is a picturesque ruin, partly covered with ivy: in the burial-ground is a tombstone to the Hollywood family, to which the manor belonged for many ages, and of which John Hollywood, a distinguished mathematician and philosopher of the 13th century, was a member. In the Roman Catholic divisions Artnane is in the district of Clontarf, Coolock, and Santry. A neat school-house for boys and girls, with apartments for the master and mistress, was built near the old church by the late M. Boyle, Esq., in 1832, at an expense of more than £600, of which £150 were repaid by the National Board, which contributes £25 per annum towards the support of the school, Mr. Boyle having in 1833 bequeathed £10 per annum for the same purpose.

ARTHURSTOWN, or **KING'S-BAY**, a post-village, in the parish of St. James, union of New Ross, barony of SHELBOURNE, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 9½ miles (S. E. by S.) from New Ross, and 80 (S. by W.) from Dublin; containing 285 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on Waterford barbour, three miles below the junction of the rivers Barrow, Suir, and Nore, derived its origin and name from its proprietor, Arthur, first lord Templemore, whose seat was here, and by whom it was mostly built. The trade consists principally in the importation of coal and culm from South Wales, and slates from Bangor; and in the exportation to Waterford of corn, pigs, butter, eggs, honey, and poultry. There is a commodious quay, with a muddy strand open to Waterford harbour; and a pier of millstone-grit found in the quarries here, 306 feet in length, and originally intended for the accommodation of the boats employed in the fishery, has been constructed at an expense of £3000, of which £700 were granted by the Fishery Board, and the remainder was defrayed by Lord Templemore. Vessels of 100 tons' burthen can come up close to the pier, but the barbour formed by it has lately become partially choked with an accumulation of mud, which requires speedy removal and the adoption of some plan calculated to prevent a recurrence of the obstruction. The bay is subject to a heavy sea during the prevalence of south, south-west, and north-west winds. Arthurstown is a chief constabulary police station, and a station of the coast-guard. There is a dispensary, and a fever hospital has been built in connexion with it, and is supported in the usual manner.—See JAMES, St.

ARTICLAVE, a village, in the parish of DUNBOE, union and barony of COLERAINE, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Coleraine; containing 450 inhabitants. It lies on the cross roads leading from Coleraine to Downhill and to the sea, and in it are the parochial church, and a place of worship for Presbyterians.

ARTRAMONT, or **ARDTRAMONT**, a parish, in the union of WEXFORD, barony of EAST SHELMAHER, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N.) from Wexford; containing 754 inhabitants. It is situated on the north-western side of the estuary of the Slaney, and comprises 2376½ statute acres, of which 129 are woodland: the land is of very good quality. A kind of red sandstone adapted for building is quarried

in the parish. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in some parts highly picturesque. Artramount, an elegant seat, is beautifully situated on an eminence surrounded by a fine plantation, and commanding an extensive view of Wexford harbour, and the country adjacent; the demesne is separated from the parish of Tickillen, on the north, by a romantic glen called Eden Vale, the steep sides of which are covered from the water's edge to their summits with young and thriving plantations; and from one point of view are seen three picturesque cascades, formed by the precipitation of the little river Sow from a rocky height of 50 or 60 feet. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Ardcolm: the tithe rent-charge is £138.9.3. The church has long been in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions Artramount is in the district of Crossabeg, where the chapel is situated. A school for children of both sexes was established in 1818; the school-house, a handsome building in the rustic style, was erected at the expense of Sir Francis le Hunte. Within the demesne are the ruins of Artramount Castle; and there are also vestiges of a Danish fort, with a square moat, in the parish.

ARTREA.—See **ARDREA**.

ARUNDEL-MILLS, a village, partly in the parish of **TEMPLOMALUS**, but chiefly in that of **DESERT**, union of **BANDON**, barony of **IBANE** and **BARRYROE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**; containing 288 inhabitants. It is situated on the shore of the bay of **Clonakilty**.

ARVAGH, a market-town, and district parish, in the barony of **TULLOGHNOHO**, union and county of **CAVAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 10½ miles (S. W.) from **CAVAN**, and, by way of that town, 66 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Dublin**. Of the population, which is returned with the parish of **Killesandra**, 615 are in the town. This district parish is situated on the road from **Killesandra** to **Scrabby**, near the point of junction of the three counties of **CAVAN**, **LEITRIM**, and **LONGFORD**; and was formed by the disunion of thirty townlands from the parish of **Killesandra**. The green-crop system of husbandry has been introduced with great success. Near the town is the lake of **Scrabs**, one of the sources of the river **Erne**, which, with the lakes through which it runs, is commonly called in its entire extent **Lough Erne**. The market is on Friday, and is well supplied with provisions: the market-house, situated in the centre of the town, was built by the Earl of Gosford, to whom the town belongs. Fairs are held on Jan. 28th, March 25th, April 1st, May 2nd, June 8th, Aug. 8th, Sept. 23rd, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 23rd. A sub-post office is in connexion with **CAVAN**; and here is a station of the constabulary police. The living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of **Kilmore**, and in the patronage of the Vicar of **Killesandra**: the perpetual curate has a fixed income of £75 per annum late currency, of which £50 are paid by the incumbent of **Killesandra**, and £25 from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church was built by aid of a gift of £900 and a loan of £100, in 1819, from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house is small but conveniently built; and the glebe comprises 21 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish remains included in the district of **Killesandra**, and has a chapel, situated at **Corronee**. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

ASHBOURNE, a post town or village, in the parish of KILLEGLAND, barony of RATOATH, poor-law union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 12½ miles (S. by E.) from Drogheda, and 10½ (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the road to Londonderry and Belfast; containing 57 houses and 375 inhabitants. It is a constabulary police station, and has fairs on Jan. 6th, April 16th, May 21st, July 29th, and Oct. 31st. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, a neat modern building; and a dispensary is principally supported by the rector and curate, assisted by some of the parishioners.—See KILLEGLAND.

ASHFIELD, a district parish, in the union of COOTEHILL, barony of TULLAGHGARVEY, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, ½ a mile (S. W.) from Cootehill, on the road to Belturbet. It formerly constituted part of the parish of Killersherdiny, from which it was separated in 1799; and comprises 4426 acres. The land is in general good, and there is very little waste; the system of agriculture is slowly improving. The manufacture of linen for broad sheeting is carried on to a considerable extent. Ashfield Lodge is beautifully situated on an eminence within view of the church, beneath which swiftly flows the Cootehill river, a tributary to Lough Erne: it is surrounded with extensive plantations. Fort Henry was formerly a seat of the Clements family. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the vicar of Killersherdiny: the perpetual curate has a fixed annual income of £92. 8., of which half is payable by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, out of Boulter's fund, and the other half by the vicar. The church is a handsome edifice, with a lofty spire, occupying a very elevated site; it was built by aid of a gift of £500 from the Board of First Fruits in 1796, and in 1820 the Board also granted £500, of which one-half was a gift and the other a loan. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the same Board, in 1812; the glebe comprises 20 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Killersherdiny: the chapel is situated at Drummury.

ASHFORD, a village or post-town, in the parish of RATHNEW, union of RATHDRUM, barony of NEWCASTLE, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Wicklow, and 2½ (S. by E.) from Dublin. This place, which is on the south side of the river Vartrey, and on the mail-coach road from Dublin, consists of several neat cottages, and is pleasantly situated in the centre of a rich agricultural district; it has a small but well-conducted posting-house and hotel. Fairs are held on April 27th, June 24th, Sept. 8th, and Dec. 16th.—See RATHNEW.

ASHFORD.—See KILLEDEY.

ASKEATON, a market and post town, a parish, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the union of RATHERKALE, barony of LOWER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, about 16 miles (W. S. W.) from Limerick, and 119 miles (S. W. by W.) from Dublin; containing 4438 inhabitants, of whom 1862 are in the town. This place is indebted for its foundation and early importance to the Fitzgeralds, who had a magnificent castle here, and of whom James, seventh earl of Desmond, founded a monastery in 1490 for Conventual Franciscans, which was reformed, in 1490, by the Observantine friars, and ranked among

the finest ecclesiastical structures in Ireland. In 1558, James Fitzgerald, fifteenth earl of Desmond, and High Treasurer of Ireland, died here, and was buried in the monastery. He was succeeded by his son Garret, called by way of distinction the Great Earl, who forfeited his life and his large estates by his participation in the insurrection during the reign of Elizabeth. In 1564 a provincial chapter of the Franciscan order was held in the monastery; but in the hostilities which broke out soon after, the monks were expelled and some of them put to death by the English forces. The Earl of Desmond, who, in 1573, had been in the custody of the mayor of Dublin, made his escape to the castle of this place, which, in 1579, he garrisoned against the queen's forces under Sir Nicholas Malby. In April of the following year it was attacked by Sir George Carew; the garrison retired during the night, leaving a train of gunpowder which blew up part of the fortress, and the English took possession of the remainder of the castle, which was the last that held out for this powerful earl. In 1642, Lord Broghill sent 200 men to defend the town, which was then walled, and to prevent the inhabitants from revolting to the insurgents; it was for some time bravely defended by this force, but was at length compelled to surrender. In 1648 the Confederate Roman Catholics took possession of the abbey, and commenced repairing and restoring it.

The town is pleasantly situated on the road from Limerick to Tarbert, and on the banks of the river Deel, which discharges itself into the Shannon about two miles below, and is here crossed by an ancient bridge of five arches connecting the opposite portions of the town: it contains 314 houses, of very indifferent appearance. The Deel runs through the demesne of Inchirourk-More, and has a waterfall, or salmon-leap, the scenery of which is wild and romantic; there is a beautiful view of it from the town. The fishery was formerly of considerable value, but it has been much injured by the erection of the Scotch weirs on the Shannon. The trade consists principally in grain and flour, which have sometimes been exported direct to the foreign markets: there are two large flour-mills; one near the castle is very extensive. The town is advantageously situated for trade, from its vicinity to the Shannon, and from its position on the Deel, a good river up which the tide flows, capable of admitting vessels of 60 tons' burthen, and which might be deepened at a trifling expense, so as to admit vessels drawing 15 feet of water to the bridge: the quays are spacious. In the spring, considerable quantities of sea-weed and sand are landed for manure. The market-day is Tuesday, and a market-house has been erected on ground given by R. Hunt, Esq.: fairs are held on July 30th, and Oct. 9th, for horses, cattle, and sheep. There is a sub-post office; also a station of the constabulary police. The borough was incorporated by charter of the 11th of James I. (1613), under the style of "the Sovereign, Free Burgesses, and Community of the Borough of Askeaton;" and the corporation was made to consist of a sovereign and 12 free burgesses, who, amongst other privileges, were empowered to have a court of record, to be held every Monday, for the trial of all actions personal to the extent of five marks. It returned two members to the Irish parliament until the Union, when it was deprived of the franchise; and of the £15,000 awarded

in compensation for the loss of that privilege, £6850 were paid to Henry Thomas, Earl of Carrick, £6850 to the trustees of the will of Hugh, Lord Massey, £1100 to Sir Vere Hunt, Bart., and £200 to Sir Joseph Hoare, Bart. The corporation has since become extinct. A court of petty-sessions is held before the county magistrates every alternate Tuesday. A manorial court, with jurisdiction to the amount of £10 late currency, was formerly held every month before the seneschal, who was appointed by Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart., lord of the manor; but it has been discontinued in consequence of the establishment of the petty-sessions, and no seneschal has been appointed since the death of the last, in 1834.

The PARISH comprises 6521 statute acres. The surface is very undulating, and numerous rocky knolls rise considerably above the ordinary level: the lands are arable and pasture; the soil is every where light. The system of agriculture, though advancing, is still capable of further improvement. Limestone of good quality is obtained in great abundance; and copper-ore has been discovered in several places, but no attempt has been hitherto made to work it. The scenery is pleasantly diversified, and enlivened with some gentlemen's seats. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, with the rectory of Lisakeery and the vicarage of Iverus united, forming the union of Askeaton, in the patronage of Sir Matthew Blakiston, in whom the rectory is impropriate. The tithe rent-charge of Askeaton is £337. 10., of which £225 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent; the whole union produces to the incumbent a rent-charge of £307. The church was built at a cost of £1058, of which £938 were provided by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house, a large and handsome residence, was built in 1828, at an expense of £800, of which £450 were a gift, and £350 a loan, from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 20 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district comprising the parishes of Askeaton, Iverus, Lisakeery, and Tomdeely; there are two chapels, one in the town, and one at Ballysteane, both thatched buildings. There is also a dispensary.

The old parochial church was that of a preceptory of Knights Templars, founded in 1298. On the south side is a transept, now in ruins, separated from the church by two lofty arches which have been rudely closed up; and near the east end are the remains of an ancient tower, square at the base and octagonal above. This tower, and also the church and transept, are precisely in the state described in the *Poeta Hibernia*, published more than 200 years since. To the west of the church are the remains of the once stately castle, boldly situated on a rock of limestone in the river Deel: and near it are those of the banqueting-house, a very spacious and elegant building, and, with the exception of the roof, still in a very perfect state; the arched vaults beneath are very extensive, and the windows of the great hall are lofty and of beautiful design. On the eastern bank of the river, and at a short distance to the north, are the venerable ruins of the Franciscan abbey. It is built entirely of the dark grey marble which is found here in such abundance: the cloisters are nearly entire, and of beautiful character; on each side of the inclosed quadrangle are twelve lofty pointed arches supported by

cylindrical columns with richly-moulded capitals; and in the centre of the square is an ancient thorn of stately growth. The church, with the exception of the roof, is partly standing: the eastern gable, with its lofty window, has some details in the later English style; the other portions are much decayed, and large masses of the walls lie scattered around, as if detached by the force of gunpowder. These ruins are close to the bank of the river, and are almost washed by every tide. Two miles north of the town are the ruins of Court Browne Castle, seated on an eminence overlooking the Shannon. In 1834 two very splendid fibule of pure gold were found near the town; and, in the following year, several ancient gold coins were discovered in sinking the foundation of a wall on the west side of the river. Silver chalices, crossers, and a great number of coins, have been found near the abbey and the castle.

ASSEY, or ATHSY, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of LOWER DERC, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Navan, on the river Boyne; containing 138 inhabitants. It comprises 1218½ statute acres; the land, though not rich, is tolerably productive; a considerable portion is under tillage, and the remainder is good grazing land. The house of Bellinter is situated in a well-wooded demesne of more than 500 acres, stretching into the adjoining parish of Balscon. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, to which the rectory of Balscon was united by diocesan authority in 1826, together forming the union of Assey, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge of the union is £99. There is neither church nor glebe-house; the occasional duties are performed by the incumbent of Kilmessan, who receives £10 per annum, and has the glebe, which consists of three acres. The Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Inquiry, in 1831, recommended that the two parishes of Assey and Balscon should be formed into one, to be called the parish of Athsy, and that a church and glebe-house for a resident minister should be erected. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Dunsany and Kilmessan. Of the ancient castle of Asigh, on the right bank of the Boyne, there remains a square massive tower, commanding an extensive view of the hills of Taragh and Skryne: about 30 yards northward are the ruins of a small chapel.

ATHASSEL, a parish, in the union of TIPPERARY, barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (W.) from Cashel: the population and extent are returned with the parish of Relickmurry. This place, which is situated on the river Suir, was distinguished for its priory, founded towards the close of the 12th century by William Fitz Aldelm de Burgho, for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to St. Edmund the King and Martyr. In 1319 the town was set on fire by Lord John, brother of Lord Maurice Fitz-Thomas; and, in 1329, Bryan O'Brien burned it to the ground: there are now only some slight traces of its site. The priory, which was amply endowed, and of which the abbot sat in parliament, continued to flourish till the reign of Edward VI., when it was dissolved; and in that of Philip and Mary it was, with other possessions, granted to Thomas, Earl of Ormonde. The remains are extensive and highly interesting, and show the buildings to have been distinguished for elegance and magnificence,

and equal, if not superior, to any monastic structure in the kingdom. In this monastery was interred Richard de Burgho, second earl of Ulster, called, from his complexion, the Red, who, after giving a splendid entertainment to the nobles and his friends at Kilkenny, in 1326, retired hither and soon after died. Castle Park is a spacious and well-built mansion, pleasantly situated in a richly planted demesne, in which are some remains of an ancient castle; Ballycarron, also, has an extensive and finely planted demesne. Golden Hills is a castellated residence. Suir Castle, a modern edifice, is situated on the banks of the Suir, and within the demesne are the ruins of a castle with a square tower. The parish is in the diocese of Cashel, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Relickmurry; in the Roman Catholic divisions it forms part of the district of Golden.

ATHBOY, a market and post town, a parish, and formerly a borough, in the union of TRIM, barony of LUNE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N.W.) from Trim, and 28 (N.W. by W.) from Dublin; containing 5365 inhabitants, of whom 1826 are in the town. This place derives its name, signifying in the Irish language "the yellow ford," from its situation on a stream which falls into the river Boyne near Trim. The town contains 324 houses, and is at present a place of very little trade: the road from Oldcastle to Dublin runs through it; there is a very large flour-mill. The market is on Thursday, and is well supplied with corn and provisions. The principal fairs are held on the Thursday before Jan. 28th, May 4th, Aug. 4th, and Nov. 7th; there are others on March 3rd and 10th, June 22nd and 30th, and Sept. 22nd and 29th, but they are very inconspicuous. Athboy is within the district of Drogheda, and is a chief station of the constabulary police.

In the 9th of Henry IV. (1407), a charter was granted on petition from the provost and commonalty, which, after setting forth that the town had been from time immemorial an ancient borough, confirmed all existing privileges, and bestowed a guild mercatory, freedom from tolls and customs throughout the king's dominions, and other immunities. Henry VI., in 1446, gave a confirmatory charter, by which additional customs were conferred for a term of 60 years. These charters, again, were confirmed in the 9th of Henry VII.; and in the 9th of James I. (1612), on a surrender of the corporation property, a charter of inspection and confirmation was granted, under which the corporation was entitled "the Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town of Athboy." This charter vested the right of electing the provost in the burgesses and freemen, and the burgesses and all inferior officers were to be chosen by the corporation at large. It ordained that the provost should be a justice of the peace, and prohibited all other justices from acting within the borough, which comprised an extent of one mile beyond the town in every direction: it also granted a court of record, with jurisdiction to the amount of £10. From the second of Elizabeth the borough returned two representatives to the Irish parliament, who were exclusively elected by the members of the corporation; but it was disfranchised at the Union, when the £15,000 compensation money for the loss of this privilege was awarded to the trustees under the will of John, Earl of Darnley, to be

applied to the trusts of the will. The corporation then fell into disuse, and is now extinct. By patent granted in 1694 to Thomas Bligh, Esq., "the town's lands and commons," and several other denominations of land, were erected into a manor, and power was given to him and his heirs to hold a court leet twice in the year, and a court baron every three weeks, or not so often, before a seneschal; but no manor court has been held, or seneschal appointed, since the beginning of the present century. Petty-sessions are held every third Wednesday by the county magistrates.

The parish extends five Irish miles in length and four in breadth, and comprises 11,584 statute acres: the land is mostly of very good quality, and is principally under grass; there is an abundance of limestone, used both for building and as manure. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, to which the rectory and vicarage of Girty, and the rectories of Moyagher, Rathmore, and Kildalky were united by act of council in 1678, now forming the union of Athboy, in the patronage of the Crown, the Lord-Primate, and the Bishop of Meath: the rectory is appropriate to the Lord-Primate. The tithe rent-charge of Athboy is £420, of which £270 are payable to the lessee of the Lord-Primate, and £150 to the vicar; and the rent-charge of the entire union payable to the incumbent is £360. The church has an ancient tower, but the body of the building is somewhat modern; it has been enlarged at the cost of £770, of which £670 were provided by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house, situated near the town, was built in 1818, at an expense of £1700, principally defrayed by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1050 from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises six acres in Athboy, and 1½ in Girty. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district comprising the parishes of Athboy and Rathmore: the chapel is a handsome and commodious edifice in the ancient style of architecture, with a steeple 90 feet high; it is lighted by five windows of considerable dimensions on each side, and three at each end, and has three entrances in front. There is a dispensary; and three almshouses were founded by the late Earl of Darnley, containing apartments for twelve poor widows, who have each an annual allowance of £5. 5., with a garden, and ten kishes of turf; about 43 out-pensioners also receive weekly allowances from his lordship's successor. A monastery of Carmelite friars was founded here early in the 14th century, and, with its possessions, was granted in the 34th of Henry VIII. to Thomas Casey. There are some picturesque remains of the ancient church; at Frayne are considerable ruins of two castles, and at Causestown the ruins of a third. This town confers the inferior title of Viscount on the Earl of Darnley; John Bligh, Baron Clifton of Rathmore, having been advanced to the dignity of Viscount Darnley of Athboy on the 7th of March, 1722-3.

ATHEA, or TEMPLE-ATHEA, a village, in the parish of RATHRONAN, union of NEWCASTLE, barony of SHANID, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Newcastle; containing 215 inhabitants. It is picturesquely situated on the river Geale, and on the road to Shanagolden. In it is the Roman Catholic chapel of the district of Athea; also a constabulary station.

ATHENEASY.—See ATHINASSY.



Seal.

town, which is wholly within the barony of Athenry. This place, anciently called Athnere, is said to have derived its name from *Ath-na-Riagh*, "the King's ford," or "the abode of a King." Sir James Ware considers it to have been the chief town of the *Anteri*, who, according to Ptolemy, were the ancient inhabitants of this part of the country. It was the first town established by the De Burgos and Berminghams, the Anglo-Norman invaders of Connanght, and at a remote period was surrounded with walls and became a place of importance. In the reign of John, Meyler de Bermingham granted a site of land here for the foundation of a Dominican monastery, and contributed towards the erection of the buildings, which were completed in 1261. Florence O'Flin, Archbishop of Tuam, and the Earls of Ulster and many others were munificent benefactors to this establishment, which became very extensive and wealthy, and was the chief burial-place of the earls and of all the principal families of this part of Ireland. Indulgences for the benefit of the monastery were granted by the Pope in 1400, and in 1423 its church was burned down; in 1427, some of the monks obtained licence from the Pope to found two subordinate establishments; and in 1445 Pope Eugene IV. renewed the bull of Pope Martin for repairing the church, at which time there were 30 brethren in the monastery. A Franciscan friary was founded here by Thomas, Earl of Kildare, in 1464; and chapels were successively erected by his wife, the Earl of Desmond, and O'Tully.

In 1577, the two sons of the Earl of Clanricarde, called the "Mac-an-Earlas," renouncing the submission which they had recently made to Queen Elizabeth, assembled their partisans in considerable force and sacked the town, destroyed the few houses that had recently been built, set fire to the new gates, and drove away the workmen employed in repairing the fortifications and in erecting other buildings which had been undertaken by the chief governor, Sir Henry Sidney. From this period the town remained in a deserted condition till 1584, when Robert Foyle, John Browne, and other of its former inhabitants, petitioned the queen's council in England for such encouragement as would enable them to bring over English artisans and tradesmen to settle in the town, to rebuild and improve it, and to support a sufficient force for its future protection. The queen, in 1585, directed the lord-deputy to accede to their request forthwith; and although no record exists of any such grant having passed the seal, several buildings were erected and numerous improvements made. In 1596 the northern Irish invested the town, burned the gates, and forced an entrance; they were repulsed in an attack on the castle, which was bravely

defended, but they took possession of all the wall towers, and made prisoners of the inhabitants who guarded them. They afterwards set fire to the town, which, with the exception only of the castle, the abbey, and the church, was reduced to ashes, and from this time seems to have been entirely neglected except by its immediate proprietors. In 1644 the Dominican establishment was revived, and converted into a university; and in 1662 a writ of privy seal was issued on behalf of the inhabitants; but the town, which had once held the second rank in the county, never recovered its ancient importance. It is situated on the roads from Orammore to Monivac, and from Longhrea to Tuam, and contains 254 houses: there is a sub-post office, in connexion with Craughwell. The regular market, with a fair in October, was granted to Sir Wm. Parsons, Bart., in 1629, and is on Friday, but is only indifferently attended; a market is also held on Sunday, and the principal shops of the town are kept open during the whole of that day. Fairs for sheep and cattle are held on May 5th, July 2nd, and Oct. 20th, of which that in July is the largest. A constabulary police force is stationed here.

The borough, which was lately divested of its privileges, was very ancient, and probably existed by prescription. From a murage grant made to the "bailiffs and honest men of Athenry," in the 4th of Edward II. (1310), it would appear that there had been a corporation previously; and writs of the first and some subsequent years of the reign of Richard II. show that it then returned representatives to parliament. Queen Elizabeth, by letters-patent dated at Greenwich in the 16th of her reign, granted to the portreeve and burgesses divers extensive privileges, and in the same year she gave them the site and precincts of the Dominican monastery. In 1578 she conferred upon them various rectories and tithes; but all these privileges and possessions appear to have become forfeited during the civil dissensions which soon afterwards ensued, as Charles II., by his letters under the privy seal in 1662, after reciting the petition of "the ancient inhabitants, natives, and freemen of the old corporation of Athenry," and other particulars referring to the borough, ordered that they should be forthwith reinvested as a corporation, with all their rights and estates, excepting such inhabitants as had been disloyal to his government. A charter was granted in the 4th of James II., on a seizure of the franchises, but it does not appear to have been accepted or acted upon. In the grant of Elizabeth, under which the borough continued to be governed till its extinction, the corporation is styled "the Portreeve, Burgesses, and Freemen of the Corporation of the Town and Liberties of Athenry." The body consisted of a portreeve and an unlimited number of burgesses and freemen, who were empowered to appoint a common clerk and "all such other necessary servants as Trim used;" but the only inferior officers were a serjeant-at-mace, cramer, pound-keeper, two appraisers, and a bellman, appointed by the portreeve. The portreeve was annually elected on the 14th of Sept., by the portreeve and burgesses, from three burgesses nominated on the preceding day by the same body, and was sworn in on the 29th: the burgesses were nominated on one day, elected on the next, and sworn on the 29th of Sept., and were latterly about twenty in number. By the act of the 3rd and 4th of Victoria, cap. 108, the corporation was dissolved, and any pro-

perty it possessed became vested in the guardians of the poor of the two unions. The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union; the £15,000 awarded as compensation for the abolition of its franchise was paid to the trustees of the marriage settlement of Theophilus Blakeney, Esq. The ancient limits of the borough comprehend the town, and a surrounding agricultural district called "the liberties." The portreeve, who had power to appoint a deputy, was a justice of the peace within the borough and its liberties, clerk of the market, and sole judge in the borough court. The town or portreeve's court was held for all pleas, real and personal, to an unlimited amount, as often as business required, which of late had been but seldom, and generally on a Monday, not in any fixed court-house or place, but in different parts of the town; the ordinary process was by attachment against the debtor's goods, on affidavit made by the plaintiff. Petty-sessions are held in the town every Monday, at which several of the county magistrates usually attend.

The PARISH comprises 24,950½ statute acres: the system of agriculture is somewhat improved; there is still, however, a considerable extent of unreclaimed bog. A coal-pit was opened some years since at Castle Lambert, and a considerable quantity of coal was found, but the working was soon discontinued. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tasm; the rectory is partly appropriate to the prebend of Taghsaxon, but is principally consolidated with the vicarage, to which are united the chapelries of Abbert and Derry-maclooughy, and which is in the patronage of the Crown for two turns, and the Bishop for one. The tithe rent-charge is £806. 5., of which £5. 13. are payable to the prebendary, and the remainder to the incumbent. The church is a very neat edifice, built in 1928, by aid of a gift of £1500 from the Board of First Fruits; and there is also a church at Monivae, served by a perpetual curate. There is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a plain slated building in the town. Some remains exist of the old town walls and of one of the gates. The ruins of the Dominican monastery evince its ancient extent and grandeur: the tower of the church remained till 1845, when it fell to the ground; the east window is of good design. On Mr. Hickman's estate is a chalybeate spring, which is much resorted to. Athenry formerly gave the title of Baron to the family of Bermingham, and was the premier barony of Ireland, having been created in 1178; this title has been claimed by Edmund Bermingham, Esq., of Dalgan, and also by the family of St. George, of Tyrone, in the county of Galway.

ATHLACCA, or ATHLATRICKE, a parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of COSHMA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bruff; containing 1379 inhabitants. This place was anciently the residence of the powerful family of De Lacy, who were proprietors of the surrounding territory, and had two very strong castles, one near the present village, and the other at Tullerbuoy, now Castle Ivers. In 1691, a sanguinary battle was fought here between the Irish adherents of James II., and a force of militia and dragoons commanded by Capt. O'Dell on the part of William III.; the latter were defeated with great slaughter. The parish is situated on the road

from Croom to Kilmallock, and is intersected by a beautiful little river called the Morning Star, which falls into the Maigue about a mile below the village. It comprises 5511 statute acres; the land is fertile, resting on a substratum of limestone, and around Rathcannon it is exceedingly productive. About one-half is under tillage; the remainder is rich meadow and pasture land, on which a large number of cattle are fed; there is not an acre of waste or turfary. A great want of timber prevails throughout the district; scarcely a tree or shrub, or even a hedge-row, is to be seen, except around the houses of the principal inhabitants. The residence of Castle Ivers is about a mile from the village, and is pleasantly situated in a well-planted demesne. A constabulary police force has been stationed in the village. The parish is in the diocese of Limerick, and is a rectory, united to Dromin: the tithe rent-charge of Athlaccas is £390. The church, built in 1813, by aid of a loan of £560 from the Board of First Fruits, was burnt by the Rockites in 1822; and the present church, a small but neat edifice, with a tower and lofty spire, was erected in the following year by a cess levied on the parish. The glebe-house, built in 1813, by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £360 from the Board, is a handsome residence situated on a glebe of 14 acres, the whole of which is tastefully laid out. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish also forms part of the union or district of Dromin, and has a chapel. Adjoining Castle Ivers are the ruins of Tullerbuoy Castle. On the summit of a fertile eminence are the extensive remains of the castle of Rathcannon, built by the O'Casey family in the 16th century, on the site of a very ancient fortress. Near Castle Ivers are the ruins of Kilhroney church, built on a gentle eminence by the Knights Templars, in 1289, in view of their wide manor of Ross-Temple. In the churchyard are some curious tombs of the De Lacy family, who were great benefactors to the church and parish, and presented a valuable service of communion plate. Near the castle of Rathcannon, a very perfect specimen of the elk or moose deer was discovered by Archdeacon Maunsell, who presented it to the Royal Dublin Society, in whose museum it may be seen: the body, from the nose to the tail, is 11 feet in length; the antlers measure 12 feet from tip to tip, and the highest point is 10 feet from the ground.

ATHLEAGUE, a post-town and parish, in the union of ROSCOMMON, partly in the barony of KILLIAN, county of GALWAY, but chiefly in that of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and in the province of CONNAUGHT, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Roscommon, and 7¼ (W.) from Dublin; containing 5087 inhabitants, of whom 631 are in the town. This parish is situated on the river Suck, and on the road from Roscommon to Mount-Talbot and Ballinacloe: it contains 13,012 statute acres; the state of agriculture is improving. There are large tracts of bog, now being reclaimed, but not on an extensive scale; a great part of the Galway portion of the parish consists of this species of land. Limestone and freestone of excellent quality abound; and mines of iron were formerly worked, but were discontinued from the scarcity of fuel. Over the Suck is a bridge, from one end of which the houses stretch along the right bank of the river, with a street or road ascending a hill at right angles; the number of houses in the town is 126. There is a sub-office under the post-office

of Roscommon. The principal seats in the parish are, Rookwood, a handsome residence, and Castle Kelly, originally built as a castle in the 14th century; the modern portion is castellated, and part of the ancient structure still remains. Near the river are some large insulated mills. Fairs are held on July 11th and Sept. 24th. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, united in 1807 to that of Kilbegnet, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is inappropriate in the Incorporated Society for Protestant Charter Schools, by deed of request from Lord Ranelagh. The tithes rent-charge of Athleague is £169, of which £68 are payable to the proprietor, and the remainder to the vicar; the gross amount of tithes in the union payable to the incumbent is £156. The church, built in 1849, partly by subscription and partly by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is at Athleague, and is the only one in the union; the cost of its erection was £737. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £400 and a loan of £214 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1815; the glebe annexed to it comprises 23 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is situated in the town, and is in bad repair. Between Castle Kelly and Rookwood is a rath, in which stood an abbey of Grey friars, where Mayless O'Hanayn, abbot of Roscommon, died in 1266; and near it was a cell in which, according to tradition, four bishops were interred. In 1819, some labourers digging for gravel under a bog that had been cut away, on the estate of Castle Kelly, found a gold fibula weighing 17½ oz. A chalybeate spring issues from the hill of Mount-Mary.



Seal.

linasloe, 15½ (S. E. by S.) from Roscommon, and 69½ (W.) from Dublin; containing 6393 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the words *Ath Luain*, signifying in the Irish language "the ford of the moon," of which, previously to the introduction of Christianity, the ancient inhabitants were worshippers; or, according to some, from *Ath-Luan*, in reference to the rapids at the bridge over the Shannon. After the erection of a town at this ford it obtained the name of *Bail-ath-Luain*, or "the town of the ford of the moon," by which, now contracted into *Blahluin*, it is generally called by the Irish inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The town is situated on the river Shannon, by which it is divided into two parts, and on the great western road from Dublin to Galway through Ballinasloe. An abbey for Cistercian monks, dedicated to St. Peter, was founded, according to Ware, in 1216, on the western or Connaught side of the Shannon; and in that year King John gave certain lands to it in exchange for the site on which was erected the CASTLE of ATHLONE,

besides one-tenth part of the expenses of the castle, which afterwards became one of the principal military stations in the country. The castle was progressively increased in strength, and so important was it regarded by the English monarchs, that when Henry III. granted the dominion of Ireland to his son Prince Edward, this town was expressly reserved with other chief cities; and when the same king bestowed the whole of Connaught upon Richard de Burgo, he retained for himself five cantreds contiguous to the castle. In this reign another monastery was founded, on the eastern side of the Shannon, by Cathal Croibh-Dearg O'Connor, Prince of Connaught, and completed by Sir Henry Dillon, who was interred in it in 1844. In the reign of Elizabeth, Athlone was greatly improved; the fortifications were strengthened, and the castle was for some time occupied by the Earl of Essex.

The castle became the seat of the presidency of Connaught, and when the insurrection broke out in 1641, it was occupied by Viscount Ranelagh, then lord-president, with the usual ward of a royal castle. Independently of its several defences, the town was strong in itself, being built of stone; and the inhabitants having given assurances of their determination to defend it against all enemies, the president entrusted it entirely to their custody; but in a few weeks they secretly formed a design of enabling the insurgents to seize the president and his family, and to surprise the castle. For this purpose they admitted Sir James Dillon's forces within the walls on the night of Saturday, in the hope of surprising Lord Ranelagh on his way to church in the English town on the following day; but by some mistake in the appointed signal the design miscarried. The Irish forces laid close siege to the castle for twenty-two weeks, when it was relieved by some troops sent from Dublin by the Duke of Ormonde, who strengthened the garrison; but with this reinforcement the president effected nothing more than an unimportant defeat of the Connaught men near Ballintobber. During the president's absence on this expedition, the insurgents of Westmeath under Sir James Dillon attacked the English town in such numbers that the garrison were compelled to abandon the walls, but they defended the houses till Captain St. George, making a sally from the castle, compelled the assailants to withdraw. By occupying the pass of Ballykeran, however, Dillon's forces cut off all communication with the metropolis, and reduced the town to a state of extreme distress for want of supplies, which an entire troop had to cut its way through his forces to Dublin to solicit. At length, all hope of assistance being extinct, the president negotiated with the enemy for a safe conduct for his wife and family to Trim, which was honourably granted; and so forcibly did Lady Ranelagh, at Dublin, urge the necessities of the deserted English in this town, that a convoy was sent to bring the inhabitants away. This convoy, which consisted of 1100 foot and a few horse summoned from the garrisons around Dublin, under the command of Sir Richard Grenville, arrived at Athlone in the latter part of February, 1643, and found the English there so much reduced in numbers as scarcely to muster more than 450 men, and many of these so wasted by famine and disease as to be unable to march. They fought their way home through the pass of Rochonell, and the custody of the castle was assumed

by Viscount Dillon of Costelloe. After the victories obtained by Cromwell, the castle was taken on a second attack by Sir Charles Coote for the parliament; and during the fury of the war the town was burned: though restored, it never recovered its former strength or appearance; and in the reign of Charles II. the eastern portion of it was destroyed by an accidental fire.

During the war of the Revolution, the town was held for James II. by COL. RICHARD GRACE, an experienced officer, and a garrison consisting of three regiments of foot, with nine troops of dragoons and two troops of horse in and around Athlone. Immediately after the battle of the Boyne, Lieutenant-General Douglas was sent by William III. to assault the town. Colonel Grace, doubtful of his ability to defend the whole, burnt the eastern portion of it, and breaking down some of the arches of the bridge, fortified himself in the other part; Douglas, after battering the castle for eight days without success, withdrew his forces in the middle of the night. Towards the midsummer of 1691, the main body of William's army was led to the assault by DE GINKELL, who first made himself master of the eastern portion of the town, of which, after the retreat of Douglas, the Irish had taken possession, and which they had fortified with additional works. From the 30th till the 30th of June, a destructive cannonade was kept up across the river by both parties from batteries successively erected; during this period, after expending 13,000 cannon balls, many tons of stone shot, 600 shells, and more than 50 tons of powder, De Ginkell destroyed not only the castle but every house on the Roscommon side of the river. New works, however, were constantly thrown up by the garrison, assisted by the Irish army under Sr. RUTH, who had encamped at a short distance for the especial defence of the bridge, the passage of which was perseveringly contested with frequent destructive losses to William's army. On the last day of the siege a council of war was held, when it was resolved to storm the town; and the ringing of the bell of St. Mary's church was appointed as a signal for crossing the river. This was accordingly effected the same evening by the army in three divisions, and such was the simultaneous velocity of their movements, that after half an hour's sanguinary conflict the assailants became masters of the town, which was immediately evacuated by the garrison. A detachment which had been sent by St. Ruth to oppose them was repulsed by the victorious army, who turned the guns of the garrison against them; and St. Ruth, on De Ginkell taking possession of the place, decamped with his forces to Aughrim, fifteen miles distant. During this siege the loss of the defenders amounted to 1200; and their brave commander, Col. Grace, who had been chamberlain to James II. while Duke of York, and one of his most faithful adherents, was killed in the action. The English, on taking the town, immediately directed their attention to its restoration and the repair of its fortifications and works; and it soon became one of the principal military depôts for arms, stores, and ammunition. On the 27th of October, 1697, during one of the severest storms ever known here, the castle was struck by the electric fluid, which set fire to the magazine; and 260 barrels of gunpowder, 10,000 hand grenades charged, and a great quantity of match and other combustible

stores, exploded with so violent a concussion, that all the houses in the town, except a few cottages near the gates, were shattered or destroyed. The loss of life, however, was comparatively small, only seven persons being killed and 36 wounded.

Though at present the largest town on the Shannon next to Limerick, Athlone retains much of its character as a MILITARY STATION. On the Leinster side, one of the principal entrances near the river was, till lately, through a gateway in one of the old square towers, now removed; and the ancient walls, though in a great measure concealed by buildings, extend for a considerable distance in that direction. On the Connaught side there are scarcely any traces of the walls or gates; but in this quarter are situated all the present military defences of the place. These consist principally of the castle, which forms a *tête du pont*, and of advanced forts and redoubts on the outside of the town to defend the main approaches along the great road from Galway by Ballinasloe, the most important line of communication with that part of the country which is most exposed to invasion. A short canal on this side of the river enables boats navigating the Shannon to avoid the rapids at the bridge of Athlone, and adds materially to the strength of the works: it is crossed by three bridges, one of which is falling into decay, and of which two are defended by palisades, those of the third having been taken down to facilitate the passing of the mail-coaches. This canal, however, is soon to be superseded by a sailing-course, and a fine new lock in the bed of the river. The bogs along the river are a sufficient protection to the town on the south side. The oldest of the works is a tower of decagonal form, which, from the massive structure of the walls, was probably the keep of the ancient castle, though having a new exterior; it is situated on a lofty mound supported on the side next the river by a stupendous wall, but overlooked on the opposite side by the houses in the upper part of the town. The platform on which this tower, now used as a barrack, is situated, is bounded on the side next the lower town by dwellings for the officers, and walls of imposing aspect; and on the other sides by modern works mounted with cannon, commanding not only the approach on the Connaught side of the river, but also the bridge itself; and the strong circular towers at irregular intervals, with the carefully fortified entrance, give to the whole place a very formidable appearance. To the north of the castle are the *Barracks*, formerly calculated only for the accommodation of 267 artillery, 592 infantry, and 187 horses; the accommodation has been since greatly increased: a pontoon establishment was attached, but has been broken up. There are two magazines, an extensive ordnance dépôt, and an hospital. The buildings occupy an elevated situation on the banks of the river, and comprise an area of about 15 statute acres, including spacious squares for exercise: besides the barracks for the men, there are within the inclosure detached houses for the officers of the different departments, store-houses, and an armoury. The armoury, a detached building, usually contains 15,000 stand of arms, including the muskets of eight regiments of militia of the central counties; the hospital is situated on the high ground a short distance from the river, and is calculated for the reception of 96 patients. Athlone is the head-quarters of the

western district, and the residence of the major-general and staff of the district.

The town is divided into two nearly equal portions by the river Shannon, over which is a stone bridge of nine arches, erected in the reign of Elizabeth. This bridge, though 100 yards in length, is only twelve feet wide; the passage, therefore, is often attended with difficulty. It is further obstructed by the traffic of three flour-mills, one at each end and the other on the bridge; the narrowness of the arches, which are ten in number, and the width of the piers between them, prevent the free course of the water, and in time of flood cause an inundation on the shores of Lough Ree. On the south side are various sculptured tablets inserted in a wall, about nine feet broad, rising above the parapet and surmounted by a pediment ornamented with mouldings; their inscriptions afford a curious history of its erection. A new bridge, which had been some time in contemplation, has recently been completed, and the town has been greatly improved by the taking down of many of the old houses to make suitable approaches to it; half of the expenses was paid by a grant from government, the other half by a cess collected from the neighbouring counties. The total number of houses within the limits of the town is 1078, of which about half are slated and the remainder thatched; they are built chiefly of limestone, though bricks of excellent quality are made in great quantities a little below the town. Prior to the dissolution of the corporation in 1840, the town had been brought under the operation of the Lighting and Paving act of 9th George IV. cap. 82, but for paving and cleansing only. A regatta is annually held on Lough Ree in August, and continues for four days; races take place occasionally at Ballykeran. About a mile and a half from Athlone, on the Leinster side of the Shannon, is Moydrum Castle, the handsome residence of Viscount Castlemaine, a solid castellated mansion with square turrets at each angle, beautifully situated on the edge of a small lake, and surrounded by an extensive and richly-wooded demesne. The manufacture of felt hats was formerly carried on in Athlone to a great extent, but only a few are now made for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood. There are two extensive distilleries, each producing from 40,000 to 50,000 gallons of whisky annually; two tanneries, two soap and candle manufactories, two public breweries on a large scale, and several corn-mills. In the excise arrangements, Athlone gives name to, and is the head of, a district, which comprises the towns of Mohill and Carrick-on-Shannon, in the county of Leitrim; Longford, Granard, and Ballymahon, in the county of Longford; Castlepollard, in the county of Westmeath; and Roscommon, in the county of that name. The Shannon is navigable above and below the town, the communication between the two parts of the river being by a canal more than a mile in length; a communication by steam-boat between this place and Limerick has been established, and passage-boats meet the steamers at Shannon-Harbour and proceed to Dublin by the Grand Canal. The market is held on Tuesday and Saturday, of which days the latter is the principal, when sheep, swine, and great quantities of grain are exposed for sale. It is held in an open space under the wall supporting the castle mound, but the principal meat-market is at the shambles near the river, which

are abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds; fish is procured in the lake and the river Shannon, and salt-water fish is brought from Galway. The fairs, to which is attached a court of pie poudre, are on the Monday after Epiphany, March 10th, Holy-Thursday, and Aug. 24th; each is by the charters ordained to last three days. A branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland has been established here, as also a branch of the National Bank; and there is a constabulary police station.

Athlone was incorporated by charter dated Dec. 16th, 4th of James I. (1606). This charter was seized by James II. on a judgment of forfeiture obtained in the court of exchequer, and a new one was granted in the 3rd of that monarch's reign; but the judgment being subsequently declared void, the former became the governing charter, and the latter was not acted upon after the accession of William III. Other charters, confirming and extending the privileges of the corporation, were granted in the 16th of James I. and 17th of Charles II.; and the "New Rules" made by the lord-lieutenant and privy council, in the 25th of Charles II., provided that the appointment of the sovereign, recorder, and town-clerk should be subject to their approval. The style of the corporation until its dissolution was, "The Sovereign, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Freemen of the Town of Athlone;" and the officers were, a sovereign, two bailiffs, thirteen burgesses, a recorder, town-clerk, serjeant-at-mace, and billet-master. There was also a select body called the common council. The sovereign was elected by the common council from among the burgesses, annually on the 29th of June, and had the privilege of appointing a vice-sovereign with the approbation of the bailiffs and a majority of the burgesses; the bailiffs were elected from the freemen by the common council, on the same day as the sovereign, and were *ex officio* members of the council. The burgesses were elected for life from among the freemen, and the freemen also for life, by the common council, of which body, according to the practice of the corporation, twelve had to be present to constitute an election. The recorder and the town-clerk (who was also deputy-recorder) were appointed by the common council; and the serjeant-at-mace and billet-master, the former of whom acted as constable in the borough, were appointed by the sovereign. The common council were unlimited in number, but usually consisted of not more than twenty persons, including the sovereign, vice-sovereign, and two bailiffs; they held their office for life, and vacancies were filled up by themselves from among the burgesses and freemen. By the act of the 3rd and 4th of Victoria the corporation was dissolved, and the property became vested in the commissioners under the Lighting and Paving act, before mentioned, to be applied by them to aid in defraying the rates, and for improving the borough.

The borough sent two representatives to the Irish parliament prior to the Union, since which period it has sent one to the imperial parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in the burgesses and freemen, amounting, in April 1831, to 71; but by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, the non-resident freemen, except within seven miles, were disfranchised, and the privilege was extended to the £10 householders. The limits of the borough comprehend under the charter a circle of a

mile and a half radius from the centre of the bridge, but, as regards electoral purposes, were diminished by the enactments of William's reign, and now include only the town and a very small surrounding district, comprising 485 statute acres. The sovereign or vice-sovereign and the recorder were justices of the peace within the borough, having exclusive jurisdiction under the charter; the sovereign was also coroner, escheator, and clerk of the market. The civil court of the borough, which had jurisdiction in pleas not exceeding £5 late currency, was held under the sovereign every third Thursday, but has been discontinued for more than twenty-four years. The sovereign, or his deputy, sat thrice a week to hear complaints on matters arising within the borough. Quarter-sessions for the Athlone division of the county of Roscommon are held here in March and October, and at Roscommon in June and December. The portion of the borough on the Westmeath side of the river is in the Moat division of that county; the quarter-sessions are held regularly four times a year. Petty-sessions for the adjacent rural districts are held within the limits of the borough on both sides of the river, on alternate Saturdays, the county magistrates respectively presiding. By letters-patent in the 27th of Charles II., the half-quarter of land of Athlone, otherwise Beallagh, with the manor and castle, was granted to Richard, Lord Ranelagh, with power to hold courts leet and baron: these courts are not now held; but the seneschal of the manor of Twyford, who holds his courts at Moat, claims jurisdiction over that part of the borough which is in the county of Westmeath. The court-house, or Tholsel, was built in 1703; it was partly occupied as a guard-room, and partly for holding the sovereign's court, but has been taken down. There is a borough prison, to which, from its infirmity, offenders are only committed for a few hours prior to their removal; and within the corporation district is a hidewell belonging to the county of Roscommon, containing four cells, two day-rooms, and four yards.

The town is included in the parishes of St. Peter and St. Mary, the former containing the western, and the latter the eastern, portion of Athlone: St. Peter's comprises 7617 statute acres, with 5734 inhabitants; and St. Mary's 11,456 statute acres, with 7264 inhabitants. The living of *St. Peter's* is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Elphin, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is wholly inappropriate, belonging to the Incorporated Society, and amounts to £35; the stipend of the perpetual curate amounts to £96. The old church, which was situated on the site of the ancient monastery of St. Peter, was built in 1804, by aid of a gift of £500, and a loan of £300, from the late Board of First Fruits; and was subsequently repaired by a grant of £344 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It has been lately taken down, and a new church erected on an entirely new site given by Colonel Lloyd: of the expense, £2047, about £1897 were a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was built by a loan of £312 and a gift of £100 from the Board; the glebe comprises five acres, in three lots near the church. The living of *St. Mary's* is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £238. 9. The rectory was granted by Charles I., in 1636, to

Richard Linguard, together with a portion of the tithes of the parish of Ratoath, in the county of Meath, for the augmentation of the vicarage; these tithes now amount to £75. The church was rebuilt in 1837, by a loan of £2300 from the Board of First Fruits; it is a neat edifice, with a square embattled tower. The tower of the old church is still standing, and contains the bell which gave the signal for William's army to cross the river at the siege of Athlone. The glebe-house was built in 1812, by a gift of £100 and a loan of £500 from the Board, and has been since enlarged and beautified, the incumbent having received permission from the bishop to expend £600 upon it, to be repaid to him or his heirs. The glebe comprises eight acres, on a moiety of which houses in the town are built; and is valued at £125 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish of St. Peter is united with that of Drum, and contains three chapels, besides a small religious house of the Augustinian order, now falling into decay; the Roman Catholic parish of St. Mary is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, but in the diocese of Ardagh, and contains a spacious chapel, erected in 1794, and also a chapel attached to a religious house of the Franciscan order, rebuilt in 1825. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists.

"The Ranelagh school" was founded pursuant to a grant, in 1708, by Richard, Lord Ranelagh, of the castle, manor, town, and lauds of Athlone, with the customs belonging thereto, together with the lands of Clonarke, stated to contain 427 acres, and of Gortnanganhan or Gortecorson, containing 43 acres, in trust for the erection (contingent on the death of his daughter Lady Catherine Jones without issue) of two schools at Athlone for 30 boys and 30 girls, and two at Roscommon, with chapels attached; and also for the payment of £20 per annum to the minister of Athlone. Lady Jones dying without issue in 1740, the estates were, about 20 years after, vested by act in the Incorporated Society for promoting charter schools; and a school for the maintenance, instruction, clothing, and apprenticing of boys was founded in the parish of St. Peter. The number of boys was fixed at 40, with each of whom, on being apprenticed, a premium of £10 was paid; but from a considerable diminution of the income the school has been for some years declining, and now only £7 are paid as an apprentice fee. There are various other schools; a dispensary in the parish of St. Peter, and another in that of St. Mary. Robert Sherwood bequeathed the interest of £50 to the poor; and William Handcock, Esq., ancestor of Lord Castlemaine, by deed in 1705, gave lands now producing a rental of £46 per annum, to be distributed by his representatives among the poor of both parishes, on the recommendation of the ministers and churchwardens. He also bequeathed £20 per annum for the support of a schoolmaster, who must have taken the degree of A. B. The sum of £8 late currency, called the Dodwell grant, is annually distributed among a number of poor women; and £13 per annum, paid by a Mr. Evans, of Dublin, to the rector, are divided among old men. The workhouse, on a site of 7½ acres purchased for £650, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £7500; it has all the necessary accommodations for the board of guardians and its officers, and is constructed to contain the

paupers in a population of 72,168. At *Courson*, about a mile from *Athlone*, in the parish of *St. Mary*, are some small vestiges of an ancient castle formerly belonging to the *O'Briens*; on opening the ground near the ruins, a gold chain was found some years since. At *Cloonakilla*, in the parish of *St. Peter*, are the remains of an old chapel; and at *Cloonoe*, on the banks of the *Shannon*, about three miles below the town, is a more considerable ruin with a cemetery attached. There are numerous chalybeate springs in the neighbourhood. *Athlone* gave the title of Viscount to the Earl of *Ranelagh*, and since 1691-2 has given that of Earl to the family of *De Glackell*.

ATHLUMNEY, a parish, in the union of *NAVAN*, barony of *SKREEN*, county of *MEATH*, and province of *LEINSTER*; containing, with part of the town of *Navan*, 1969 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river *Boyne*, by which it is separated from the parish of *Navan*, and over which are two bridges of stone; it is intersected by the roads leading respectively from *Navan* and *Trim* to *Drogheda*, and is skirted on the south by the road from *Dublin* to *Enniskillen*. An old castle, situated on the right bank of the river, was formerly the property of the *Dowdell* family, by whom it was destroyed, to prevent its falling into the hands of *Cromwell*. The remains consist of an extensive and irregular pile of building of an oblong form, with two projecting square towers apparently of more ancient foundation than the remainder, which, with its gabled windows, appears to be in the *Elizabethan* style. The parish comprises 2453 statute acres: the land is of excellent quality, and mostly under tillage; limestone abounds, and is quarried to a considerable extent. *Athlumney*, a seat, is beautifully situated on the banks of the *Boyne*, commanding some pleasing views, and the demesne is well planted and tastefully embellished. There are extensive flour and oatmeal mills on the river, and a flax-mill in which upon the average 260 men are employed. The *Boyne* navigation from *Navan* to *Drogheda* passes through the parish. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of *Meath*, and in the patronage of *P. P. Metge, Esq.*, in whom the rectory is inappropriate; the title rent-charge is £207. 10., of which £135 are payable to the proprietor. The church is in ruins, and there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district called *Johnstown*, comprising the parishes of *Athlumney*, *Kilcara*, *Follistown*, *Gerrardstown*, and *Staffordstown*, and containing two chapels, situated at *Johnstown* and *Walterstown*; the chapel at *Johnstown* has been lately rebuilt.

ATHNASSEY, or **ATHENEASY**, a parish, partly in the barony of *SMALL COUNTY*, but chiefly in that of *COSTLEA*, union of *KILMALLOCK*, county of *LIMERICK*, and province of *MUNSTER*, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from *Kilmallock*; containing 1503 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from *Kilmallock* to *Hospital*, and comprises 2837 statute acres. The land is good; about one-half is under tillage, and the remainder is meadow chiefly attached to dairy-farms, except a small tract of very valuable bog, which is rapidly diminishing. The parish is in the diocese of *Limerick*, and is a rectory forming part of the union of *Kilmallock* belonging to the *Dean* and *Chapter* of *Limerick*: the title rent-charge is £169. 3. 5., and constitutes part of the

economy fund of the cathedral; the glebe comprises 27 acres of profitable land. In the Roman Catholic divisions *Athnassey* is the head of a district sometimes called *Ballinvana*, comprising the parishes of *Athnassey*, *Bulgadine*, *Emly-Grenan*, *Kilbreedy-Major*, and *Ballinvana*; the chapel, built in 1834, is near the verge of the *Red bog*. Some fragments of the church are still remaining in the burial-ground: it is supposed to have been founded in the 7th century, and was dedicated to *St. Athanasius*, from which circumstance probably the parish derived its name. There are traces of ancient military works within the parish, and several military weapons of rude workmanship have been found; in the parish are also the ruins of a small religious house called *Adam's Church*, and fragments of castles or buildings at *Fauntstown*, *Gormanstown*, and *Stephenson*. The ruins of *Fauntstown Castle*, erected by the *Faunt* family in the reign of *James I.*, are situated on the summit of a gentle eminence; and not far distant are the remains of an old church, near which is a holy well, much frequented on the 25th March, the patron day: close to the well is an ash-tree, the branches of which are weighed down by the numerous offerings placed on them.

ATHNEIT.—See **ANBID**.

ATHNOWEN, ST. MARY, or OVENS, a parish, in the poor-law union of *MACROOM*, barony of *EAST MUSKERRY*, county of *CORK*, and province of *MUNSTER*, 1½ mile (W.) from *Ballincollig*; containing 1925 inhabitants. This parish, which is generally called *Ovens*, is situated on the south line of road from *Cork* to *Macroom*, and is bounded on the north by the river *Lee*, and intersected by the *Bride*. It comprises 4838 statute acres: the soil in the northern or hilly part is rather poor and stony, but in the vales extremely rich, lying on a substratum of limestone forming part of the great limestone district extending to *Castlemore* on the west, and to *Blackrock* on the east. The limestone is quarried to some extent for burning into lime, for the supply of the hilly districts to the north and south for a distance of several miles. The principal seats are, *Grange*, a modern residence which occupies the site of *Grange abbey* (said to have been founded by *St. Cera*, who died in 679), and includes part of the ancient walls; and *Sirmount*, which occupies an elevated site commanding an extensive prospect over a highly interesting and richly cultivated tract of country. There are two mills on the river *Bride*, one at *Killumney* and the other at *Ovens*. The petty-sessions for the district are held every alternate week at *Carroghally* and *Lisheens*. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of *Cork*, united by diocesan authority, in 1785, to the prebend of *Kilnagorry* in the cathedral of *St. Finbarr, Cork*: the title rent-charge is £318. 15. The church is a neat ancient structure, with a square tower crowned with pinnacles. The glebe-house was built in 1810, at a cost exceeding £1000, chiefly by the then incumbent, aided by a gift of £100 from the *Board of First Fruits*; the glebe comprises 14 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district called *Ovens*, which includes also the parishes of *Desertmore* and *Aglish*, and the ploughlands of *Milane* and *Killumney* in the parish of *St. Finbarr, Cork*: the chapel, erected in 1835, is a handsome edifice of hewn limestone, in the mixed Gothic and Grecian

styles of architecture. The male and female parochial schools are supported partly at the expense of the rector. Near the bridge of Owens over the river Bride is the entrance to the celebrated limestone caves, which Smith, in his *History of Cork*, describes as 18 feet in height; but from the accumulation of rubbish they are now not more than three feet high, and are nearly filled with water. They branch off into several ramifications, and from the roofs of some of them depend stalactites of various forms: their dimensions have never been satisfactorily ascertained. There are some remains of an ancient castle, called Castle Inch.

ATHSY.—See ASSEY.



Seal.

ATHY, a market and post town, and the head of a union, in the barony of WEST NARRAGH and RHEBAN, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 17½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Naas, and 3½ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 4698 inhabitants. This place derives its name from an old ford called *Athelehoc*, or anciently *Athleger*, the "ford towards the west," which led from the territory of Leix to that of Callegagh or Caellan, and near which a great battle was fought between the people of Munster and those of Leix under Lavisagh Cean Morda, in the 3rd century. Donogh O'Brien and his forces crossed the river Barrow at this ford, on their retreat from the battle of Clontarf. The town appears to have originated in the foundation of two monasteries, soon after the English invasion; one on the west bank of the Barrow, by Richard de St. Michael, Lord of Rheban, in 1253, for Crouched friars; and the other on the east bank, by the families of Boisle or Boyle and Hogan, some time in the 13th century, for Dominican or Preaching friars. It was frequently exposed to the assaults of the neighbouring septs, especially of the O'Kellys, whose territories, then called Caellan, are included in the modern county of Kildare. In 1308 the town was burnt by the Irish, and in 1315 was plundered by the Scots under Robert Bruce, who gained the battle of Ardsicull, in which were killed, on the side of the English, Raymond le Gros and Sir William Prendergast, and on the side of the Scots, Sir Fergus Andressan and Sir Walter Murray, all of whom were buried in the Dominican monastery. In 1493, the Lord Justice of Ireland, considering Athy, from its situation on the Irish frontier, to be one of the keys of the Marches of Kildare, and necessary to be maintained for the defence of those parts, placed it in the custody of a military governor; and about the year 1506, a castle was built on the eastern side of the river, by Gerald, eighth earl of Kildare, for the protection of the town. This fortress, having been enlarged in 1575 by one of the family of White, has since obtained the name of White's Castle: in 1648 it was held by the Irish under O'Neal, but was taken in 1650 by the parliamentary forces under Colonels Hewson and Reynolds.

The town is pleasantly situated on the river Barrow at its junction with the Grand Canal, and on the road from Dublin, through Cashel, to Cork; the surround-

ing country is remarkably open and healthy. It comprises 844 houses, and consists chiefly of one long street divided into two parts by the river, over which is a neat stone bridge of five arches, built in 1796. On the east side of the bridge the road from Monastereven to Carlow intersects the main street at right angles, forming, on the Carlow side, a neat square called the Market-square. The streets are well paved, and partly lighted under the provisions of the 9th of George IV., cap. 82, which came into operation here, on 16th Feb. 1849. The only trade is in corn, of which a very considerable quantity is sold in the market, for the supply of some extensive mills on the Barrow, and of the Dublin market, the portion destined for which is sent thither by the Grand Canal in boats and barges; there is also a daily fly-boat, for the conveyance of passengers to and from the metropolis. The situation of Athy in the neighbourhood of an exhaustless turbary, affording fuel at a low price, is advantageous for the establishment of manufactures; and its facility of communication by water with Dublin and other parts of the kingdom admirably adapts it for carrying on an extensive inland trade. In the excise arrangements, it is within the district of Naas. The market is on Tuesday and Saturday, and, in addition to an ample supply of corn, is well furnished with meat, poultry, butter, and other provisions. Fairs are held on the 25th of April and July, under patent granted August 17th, 1756, by George II.; also on March 17th, June 9th, Oct. 10th, and Dec. 11th, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. There is a chief station of the constabulary police, also a barrack capable of accommodating a troop of cavalry.

The inhabitants were incorporated in 1613, at the instance of Sir Robert Digby, Kat., by a charter in which the CORPORATION is entitled "the Sovereign, Bailiffs, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Athy." The officers of the late corporation were, a sovereign (who was a justice of the peace), 2 bailiffs, 12 free burgesses, a recorder, and several inferior officers. The sovereign and bailiffs were elected annually, on June 24th, by the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses, out of the body of burgesses, and were sworn into office on Sept. 29th; the burgesses were elected for life, out of the body of the freemen; the latter, in recent instances, were nominated by the sovereign. The governing body consisted of the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses: the recorder, treasurer, and inferior officers were appointed either by the sovereign or the governing body. By the act of the 3rd and 4th of Victoria, cap. 108, the corporation was dissolved, and the management of the property of the borough became vested in the commissioners of lighting and paving, to aid in defraying the rates. The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament until the Union, when, of the £15,000 awarded as compensation for the abolition of the elective franchise, £13,800 were paid to the Duke of Leinster, as proprietor of the borough, and £1900 to Lord Ennismore. A court of record was held here until 1897, for determining pleas to any amount arising within the borough and its liberties, which extend half a mile in every direction from White's Tower. A curl court, for the recovery of debts under 40s. late currency, was also formerly held, on the 1st Monday in every month; the sovereign presided. The summer assizes for the county, and the Epiphany and Midsum-

mer quarter-sessions for the division, and also a weekly petty-session on Tuesday, are held in the court-house, which is a neat and commodious building in the market-square. A court, called a "presenting court," is held annually in the month of October, to make presentments for the ensuing year; and a market jury of 12 persons is also chosen as inspectors of the markets, weights, and measures. The county gaol is situated outside the town, on the road to Carlow: it was completed in 1830, at an expense of £6000, of which £2000 were given by the Duke of Leinster, in addition to the site, and the remainder was paid by the county; it is a well-arranged building on the radiating principle, the governor's house being in the centre, and comprises 6 airing-yards, 6 day-rooms, 2 work-rooms, and 32 sleeping and 3 solitary cells, with a matron's room, 2 hospitals, and a chapel.

The town comprises the greater part of the parishes of St. John and St. Michael, which, together with the rural parishes of Ardrie and Churchtown, constitute the vicarage of St. Nicholas, or Nicolastown, united by act of council in 1804 to the rectory and vicarage of Tankardstown, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Archbishop; the tithe rent-charge of the several parishes is £408. The church of the union, a plain edifice, is in the parish of St. Michael; and a new church, a handsome edifice, has been built at a cost of £2228, whereof the Ecclesiastical Commissioners provided £1260, on a site given by the Duke of Leinster, who also gave a site for the glebe-house, and subscribed £600 towards the erection of the church. The glebe contains six and a half acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this town is the head of a district, comprising the same parishes as the Protestant union, together with that of Killyberry, and containing two chapels, one in St. Michael's and the other at Tankardstown; the former is a spacious edifice, built in 1796, principally by a donation from Maurice Keating, Esq., of Narragbmore, on an acre of land given by the Duke of Leinster, who also contributed towards its erection. There are places of worship for Calvinists and Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school is held in a room behind the court-house. Contiguous to the Roman Catholic chapel are two large schoolrooms: one of them for boys, was built in 1826 by voluntary subscription, aided by a donation of £100 from the Duke of Leinster, who also gave the site and erected a convenient residence for the parish priest, at a nominal rent; the other, for girls, was built by a donation from the late Mrs. Dooley. Here are likewise a fever hospital, built and partly supported by subscription, and a dispensary. The workhouse, on a site of six and a half acres given free, has all the accommodation necessary for the board of guardians and its officers, and is constructed to contain 500 paupers; it was opened January 9, 1844.

There are several remains of ANTIQUITY; but of the monasteries little is left besides a gateway on the Carlow road, which, when seen in connexion with the plantations intervening between it and the river, forms a picturesque and interesting feature in the landscape. Near the entrance from the Dublin road is a modern building occupied by two Dominican friars, with a small domestic chapel, near which is the ancient burial-ground of St. Michael's. The remains of White's Castle,

which is situated close to the bridge, consist only of a massive square and embattled tower, now used as the police barrack. On the western bank of the river, a quarter of a mile above the town, stand the remains of *Woodstock Castle*: the date of its erection is unknown, but it is supposed to have been built, about 1290, by a descendant of the Earl of Pembroke, or more probably at a later period by Thomas Fitzgerald, seventh earl of Kildare, who, on marrying Dorothea, daughter of Anthony O'Moore, of Leix, in 1434, received the manors of Woodstock and Rheban as her dower. The walls are very thick and in moderately good preservation, and the mullioned windows are much admired for the elegance of their execution; a fine arched gateway and part of the outer court yet remain. The castle was taken from the insurgents, in 1642, by the Marquess of Ormonde, who made it a halting-place for his troops; and, in 1647, Owen Roe O'Nial surprised it and put the garrison to the sword, but Lord Inchiquin compelled him soon afterwards to surrender both it and Athy. *Rheban Castle* is on the west bank of the Barrow, above two miles from the town. In the 2nd century Rheban was one of the inland towns, and it is found in Ptolemy's map. The castle was built, or greatly enlarged, in the 13th century, by Richard de St. Michael, when it and an adjoining district named Dunamase were erected into a barony, of which he was created baron. The first English settlers strengthened and repaired this castle, as also the opposite one of Killyberry. Its name was formerly *Raba* or *Righban*, "the habitation of the King;" and though now in ruins, its massive walls, mullioned windows, and imposing position, shew that it was intended to awe the surrounding country. In 1325, Rheban, Dunamase, and all their dependencies, were taken by O'Moore, whose descendant, Anthony O'Moore, gave it in dower to the Earl of Kildare, through whom it has descended to the dukes of Leinster. About three miles from the town, on the Dublin road, and in a most commanding position, is a rude and very extensive ancient fortification constructed entirely of earth raised so high as to command all the adjacent country: it is called the *Moot of Ardscull*, and if not raised on the occasion of the battle already noticed, was probably the scene of it; it was inclosed and planted about the year 1825 by the Duke of Leinster, and is a conspicuous landmark.

ATTANAGH, a parish, in the unions of KILKENNY and ABBEYLEIX, partly in the barony of CLARMALLAGH, QUEEN'S COUNTY, but chiefly in that of FASSADING, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Durrow; containing 919 inhabitants. This parish, formerly called *Rathanna* and *Attier*, is situated on the river Nore, and comprises 2560 $\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, of which 630 $\frac{1}{4}$ are in the Queen's county. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory; the rectory is united to that of Abarney, and in the patronage of the Crown; the vicarage is united by act of council to the vicarage of Abarney and the rectories of Kilmenan and Rosconnell, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of Attansgh is £103. 17., of which £69. 5. are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar; the gross rent-charge payable to the vicar is £270, and the tithes of the rectorial union amount to £239. 5. The church, a plain neat edifice, was erected by aid of a loan of £850

from the Board of First Fruits, in 1821. The glebe-house is situated on a glebe of 44 acres, on which also the church is built, and there is another glebe of 100 acres in Rosconnell. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is one of the nine denominations that form the district of Ballyragget.

ATTYMASS, a parish, in the union of BALLINA, barony of GALEN, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Foxford; containing 3435 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the river Moy, and on the east by the Ox mountains, and comprises 11,154 statute acres. The lands are partly under tillage, but the system of agriculture is not in a very improved state; there are, moreover, large tracts of waste land, which are chiefly irreclaimable bog and mountain. Freestone abounds, but limestone is rather scarce, being found only in some parts of the parish. The surface is interspersed with several lakes, which, being surrounded with mountains, have a beautifully picturesque appearance. Fairs are held at Bonnefinglass on May 24th, July 7th, Nov. 15th, and Dec. 15th. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, and forms part of the union of Ardagh; the rectory is inappropriate in Sir W. H. Palmer, Bart. The tithe rent-charge is £135. 5. 8., which is equally divided between the proprietor and the vicar. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a neat slated building. On the edge of a lake at Kildermot is a picturesque ruin of an ancient convent.

AUBURN, a village, in the parish and barony of KILKENNY WEST, union of ATHLONE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from Athlone: the population is returned with the parish. It is a very small place, but is celebrated as being the spot from which, from real life, Oliver Goldsmith drew his enchanting description of rural scenery in the *Deserted Village*: the house in which the poet resided is now in ruins; and the hawthorn-tree, round which a wall was built to preserve it, has been carried away piecemeal as relics. Near the village is Lissoy, which is described as "the modest mansion," in his tale of the *Picar of Wakefield*, in which it is known he gave an accurate picture of his sister, and brother-in-law, Daniel Hodson, Esq., who resided there.—See KILKENNY WEST.

AUDLEY.—See SKULL.

AUGHIA, in the county of CARLOW.—See AGHA.

AUGHACREW.—See AGHACREW.

AUGHADOWN, or AGHADOWN, a parish, in the union of SKIBBEREEN, East Division of the barony of WEST CARBERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.S.W.) from Skibberreen; containing, with several inhabited islands, 5757 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the north bank of the river Ilan, and comprises 8952 statute acres. Its surface is very uneven; in some parts, especially towards the north, it is rocky and unproductive; but near its southern boundary, towards the Ilan, the land is good and produces excellent crops. About two-thirds are under cultivation; the remainder is rocky ground and bog, of which latter there is a considerable extent near Newcourt. The state of agriculture is not much improved; the old heavy wooden plough is still used, and some of the land is cultivated by spade labour; the

fences are every where much neglected. Several good roads intersect the parish, one of which is a new line from Skibberreen to Crookhaven, and of considerable advantage. The Ilan is navigable for vessels of 200 tons' burthen nearly to its eastern extremity: a quay and some storehouses have been constructed at Newcourt, but are entirely neglected, and the harbour is only frequented by a few sand-boats, which discharge their cargoes there for the convenience of the farmers. Aghadown House occupies an elevated site in the midst of flourishing plantations, and commands a fine view of the western coast. Fairs for the sale of cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., are held on May 6th and October 2nd. A manor court is held monthly, by a seneschal appointed by Lord Carbery, for the recovery of debts under 40s.; and here is a constabulary police station. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is partly inappropriate in Lord Audley, and partly forms the corps of the arch-deaconry of Ross. The tithe rent-charge is £450, half of which is payable to the proprietor and appropriator, and half to the vicar. The church, situated on the margin of the river, is a small neat edifice with a square tower, built by aid of a loan of £500, in 1813, from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house, built in 1784, and enlarged in 1817 by the then incumbent at a cost of £500, is handsome and commodious, and is situated on a glebe of 45½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, which comprises also the parish of Kilcoe and part of Abbeystrowry, and contains two chapels, situated in Aghadown and Kilcoe, the former of which is a large and handsome edifice, occupying an elevated site near Curragh. In the demesne of Whitehall are the ruins of Kincoo or Kincolinsky Castle, built by the O'Driscolls in 1495; and on the grounds of Lake View are some remains of an ecclesiastical edifice, called by the people of the neighbourhood the Abbey of Our Lady.

AUGHAGOWER, or AYLE, a parish, in the union of WESTPORT, partly in the barony of BURRISHOOLE, but chiefly in that of MURRISK, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (S.E. by 8.) from Westport; containing 12,335 inhabitants, of whom 176 are in the village. This parish is situated on the confines of the county of Galway, on the road from Westport to Ballinrobe, and comprises 55,047½ statute acres: the greater portion is mountain, about one-tenth only being under tillage; about 100 acres are woodland, and there are large tracts of bog. The system of agriculture is in a very rude and unimproved state, spade husbandry being still prevalent to a considerable extent. Lead-mines have been opened in the mountains, which are the property of the Marquess of Sligo, but they are not worked at present; and there is a large quarry of slate of a very heavy quality, which, also, is not now in operation. Mount-Browne House, now the seat of J. Browne, Esq., was, during the disturbances of 1798, the seat of the Right Hon. Denis Browne, brother of the Marquess of Sligo, and was for some time in the possession of the insurgents. The linen manufacture is partially carried on, but is diminishing every year, and at present affords employment only to a small number of persons. Fairs are held on June 24th, July 21st, August 6th, and September 29th. The parish is in the diocese of Tuam; the

rectory is appropriate to the archdeaconry, and also to the prebend of Faldown in the cathedral of Tournai; the vicarage forms part of the union of Westport. The tithe rent-charge is £337. 10., of which £266. 5. are payable to the vicar. The church, which has a square tower, was erected in 1827, by a loan of £767 from the Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel is a small thatched building, and there is also a chapel at Erriff of similar character, both inadequate to the accommodation of their respective congregations. The only antiquities are, a round tower in the village, and the remains of an old castle at Doone. St. Patrick founded here the monastery of Achafobhair, and placed St. Senach over it; it afterwards became the parish church.

AUGHALOO, AUGHLOE, or AGHALOO, a parish, in the union of ARMAGH, barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Caledon, 9867 inhabitants. This parish, which is the most eastern in the county, is bounded on the east by the river Blackwater, and situated on the road from Armagh to Aughnacloy; it contains 19,583½ statute acres, of which 140 are under water. The surface is pleasingly undulated, and well planted and watered; the lands are in a high state of cultivation, the system of agriculture is greatly improved, and there is little waste land and only a small portion of bog. Here are several gentlemen's seats, the principal of which is Caledon Hill, the seat of the Earl of Caledon. Aughaloo is in the diocese of Armagh, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the corps of the archdeaconry of Armagh and the union of Carrenteel or Carnteel; the tithe rent-charge is £456. 18. 6. The church is situated in the town of Caledon. A perpetual curacy was founded here in 1807, by the archdeacon, who endowed it with £50 per annum and 26½ acres of glebe; it has also an augmentation from Primate Boulter's fund, and is in the gift of the Archdeacon. The district of Brantry was formed in 1844, and a church built at the sole expense of the Dowager Lady Caledon. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Aughaloo and Carrenteel; the chapel is at Caledon. There are three places of worship for Presbyterians, at Minterburn, Crilly, and Caledon; there is also an Independent meeting-house, but no regular service is performed in it. Close to a stream that separates the ecclesiastical union of Carrenteel from the parish of Errigal-Kerogue is a sulphuric spring, resembling in its properties the Harrogate waters, but wanting their purgative quality: it has been inclosed in a small house erected over it by an individual who had received benefit from the use of the water. At Glenarb are the remains of a monastery with a burial-ground, and numerous stone crosses have been discovered.—See CALEDON.

AUGHAMACART, or AGHAMACART, a parish, in the union of ABBEYLEIX, barony of CLERMALLAGH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (W.S.W.) from Durrow; containing 3667 inhabitants. This place is situated on the confines of the county of Kilkenny, and on the road from Durrow to Johnstown, which forms part of that from Dublin to Cork. A priory of Augustine canons was founded here in 550 by O'Dempsey, under the invocation of St. Tighearnach,

and soon afterwards became the burial-place of the Fitzpatricks, princes of Ossory, who were its patrons. In the 43rd of Elizabeth it was granted to the descendants of that family, then barons of Upper Ossory, who erected a castle at Culla Hill, which is now a picturesque ruin; the principal remains are a lofty rectangular tower very much broken, and fragments of various outer walls surrounded by a moat. The parish comprises 9600½ statute acres: the lands are in general fertile and in a good state of cultivation; the system of agriculture is much improving; the waste land consists of mountain. Fairs are held at Culla Hill on May 27th and Oct. 2nd, the latter of which is a large sheep-fair. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, with the vicarages of Cahir and Killeen united episcopally and by act of council, and in the patronage of John Wilson Fitzpatrick, Esq., in whom the rectory is inappropriate: the tithe rent-charge of the union is £350, of which £295 are payable to the impropricators, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is old, but in tolerable repair. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 38 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Durrow; the chapel is at Culla Hill. Of the ancient priory, only portions of the chapel walls and of the belfry remain, the latter having an arched doorway of good design.

AUGHANAGH, or AGRANAGH, a parish, in the union of BOYLE, barony of TRAGHILL, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (N.W.) from Boyle, on Lough Arrow, and on the road from Boyle to Sligo; containing 2714 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the Curlew mountains, and comprises 8638½ statute acres, including a considerable extent of mountain and bog. There are quarries of excellent limestone, resembling marble, and much used for building. The residence of Hollybrook is beautifully situated on the shore of Lough Arrow; the grounds are well planted, and contribute in a pleasing manner to embellish the scenery of the lake. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Boyle: the tithe rent-charge is £63. 1. 6., of which £46. 14. 8. are payable to the impropricators, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Aughanagh is included in the district of Riverstown: the chapel, at Greyfort, is a good slated building. On the lands of Aughda are the remains of an abbey.

AUGHANLOO.—See AGHANLOO.

AUGHANUNCHON, or AGRANINSHON, a parish, in the union of LETTERKENNY, barony of KILMACRENNAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 1½ mile (N.E.) from Letterkenny; containing 1649 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on Lough Swilly, and on the road from Letterkenny to Ramelton, comprises 4011½ statute acres, including 184½ acres of tideway. A sea line of two miles, taking in the bends of the Lough, is now embarked; a wharf is about to be built, and steamers to England and Scotland will be enabled to ply, and thus increase the traffic of the district. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £110. 5. A new church has been built at an expense of £759, of which £659 were provided by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A glebe-house was built in 1790, at an expense exceeding £1000, of which £100 were

a gift from the Board of First Fruits; and in 1832 it was rebuilt by the Rev. J. Irwin, the incumbent. The glebe comprises 296 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions Aughaunchoy forms part of the district of Anghuish.

AUGHAVALL, or OUGHAVALL, a parish, in the union of WESTPORT, barony of MURRISK, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with the market and post town of Westport, 13,441 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the bay of Westport, and on the road from Castlebar to Lewisburgh; it is partly bounded by the celebrated mountain of Croagh Patrick, rising 2499 feet above the level of the sea, and comprises 33,695 statute acres. The land is chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture is improving, but there are still large tracts of bog, which, lying on an inclined plane, might be easily reclaimed and rendered productive. Limestone of good quality abounds, and is quarried for building, for mending the roads, and for burning into lime. Lead-mines were formerly worked, but are now disused; and in the mountain of Sheffrey a copper-mine was opened, but has long been discontinued. The principal seat is Westport House, the mansion of the Marquess of Sligo. Besides the market at Westport, fairs are held there and at Murrisk. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, with the vicarages of Aughagower, Kilmaclassar, and Kilgavower united by act of council, constituting the union of Aughaval, or Westport, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is partly appropriate to the archdeaconry of Tuam. The tithe rent-charge of Aughaval is £225, of which £168. 15. are payable to the vicar; and the entire union produces a vicarial rent-charge of £663. 7. 6. The church, an old building in the demesne of the Marquess of Sligo, was erected by aid of a gift of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, and was lately repaired by a grant of £166 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £300 and a loan of £500 from the same Board, in 1815; the glebe comprises five acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: there are three chapels, one of which, in Westport, is spacious, and ornamented with a handsome front; the other two are at Thornhill and Drummish, and are new slated buildings, but quite inadequate to the accommodation of their respective congregations. There are also places of worship at Westport for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists, the former in connexion with the General Assembly. The remains of an ancient abbey still exist at Murrisk; and in the parish are some chalybeate springs. A large patron is held annually at Murrisk on the 28th of August.—See WESTPORT.

AUGHAVEA, or AGHAVEAGH, a parish, in the union of LISNABEEKE, barony of MAGHERASTEPHENA, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, on the road from LISNABEEKE to Five-mile-town; containing, with the post-town of Brookborough, 6281 inhabitants. It comprises 17,143 statute acres, of which about 17½ are water. Nearly one-fourth of the land is bog or mountain, the former affording good fuel, and the latter pasturage for cattle; there is, strictly speaking, no waste land but what may occur from neglect or from bad cultivation. The greater portion of the surface is under tillage, and the system of agriculture is improving. There are some excellent quarries of freestone, which is raised for building and for other uses. The living is

a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £225. There are 14 townlands in the parish, the tithes of which are annexed to the old abbey of Lisdowne, in the possession of the Leonard family, and are not included in the applotment under the rent-charge act. The church is a plain edifice, erected by the parishioners at an expense of £705; a tower was added in 1810, by a loan of £300 from the Board of First Fruits. Divine service is also performed every Sunday in the school-house at Brookborough. The glebe-house is a handsome building erected in 1825, at a cost of £876, of which £692 were a loan, also, from the Board: the glebe comprises 45½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Aughurcher, and has a chapel. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists at Brookborough, *which see*.

AUGHAVILLER, or AGHAVILLER, a parish, in the union of CALLAN, barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.W.) from Knocktopher, on the road from Kilkenny to Carrick-on-Suir; containing 1987 inhabitants. It comprises 5670½ statute acres. The farmhouses, being well built and slated, present a neat and comfortable appearance; there is a good freestone quarry in the parish. Castle Morres, the splendid mansion of the De Montmorency family, occupies an elevated site, and has been recently much enlarged and improved. The estate confers the titles of Baron and Viscount Mountmorres in the peerage of Ireland, which are now held by a relation of the present proprietor. Three fairs, called the "fairs of Harvey," are held at Hugginstown. The parish is in the diocese of Ossory, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Kilgobann; the tithe rent-charge is £150. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is included within the union of Knocktopher, or Ballyhale; it contains two chapels, situated respectively at Newmarket and Hugginstown. Near Castle Morres, within a few yards of the site of the old church, is the lower part of an ancient round tower of brick, measuring 50 feet in circumference above the base.

AUGHER, a market-town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish, union, and barony of CLOGHER, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Clogher, and 75½ (N. W.) from Dublin; containing 753 inhabitants. Of the origin and early history of this place but very little is known. In the reign of Elizabeth, Lord-Deputy Mountjoy placed in it a powerful garrison to defend the pass through the valley in which it is situated, and the garrison retained possession for some time, constantly harassing the army of the Earl of Tyrone till his final surrender at Mellifont. From this place, also, the queen's army marched when it crossed the mountains to give battle to the earl at Magheraloney, where that chieftain's principal magazine was taken, in June 1602. At the time of the English settlement of Ulster, by virtue of a decree by James I. in 1611, Sir Thomas Ridgway, Knt., Treasurer-at-War for Ireland, received in 1613 a grant of 315 acres of land in the barony of Clogher, under an agreement that he should, within four years, settle on a parcel of land called Agher twenty Englishmen or Scots, chiefly artificers and tradesmen, to be incorporated as burgesses and made a body politic within the said four years. He was to set apart convenient places for the

site of the town, churchyard, market-place, and public school; and was likewise to assign to the burgesses houses and lands, and 30 acres of commons. Sir Thomas had previously obtained, in 1611, the grant of a market and two fairs to be held here; and in 1613, the town and precincts, with the exception of a fort and bawn called Spur Royal Castle, which had been erected, were created a borough. Besides the 315 acres of land on which he was to found the borough, Sir Thomas Ridgway received a grant of 8000 acres called Portclare; and according to Pynnar's report in 1619, it appears that, besides the fort and bawn, he had built 16 houses of stone in the town, which were inhabited by English artificers, who were burgesses, and had each two acres of land, and commons for their cattle.

In 1630, Sir James Erskine, Knt., then proprietor of the manor, procured a grant of two additional fairs. On the breaking out of the war in 1641, a garrison was stationed here by Col. Chichester and Sir Arthur Tyringham, and the castle was gallantly defended against the insurgent forces, who, in an attempt to take it by storm, were repulsed. This defeat so exasperated their leader, Sir Phelim O'Neil, that in revenge he ordered his agent, Mac Donnell, to massacre all the English Protestants in three adjacent parishes. Sir James Erskine dying without male issue, the extensive manor of Portclare, which in 1665 was confirmed in the family by Charles II., under its present name of Favour Royal, was divided between his two daughters, who married into the families of Richardson and Moutray; and the respective portions are still in the possession of their descendants, of whom the present proprietor of Augher Castle has assumed the additional surname and arms of Bunbury. The castle was finally dismantled by order of parliament, and continued in a state of dilapidation and neglect till 1832, when it was restored, and a large and handsome mansion built adjoining it, by Sir J. M. Richardson Bunbury, Bart. The ancient building consisted of a pentagonal tower, surrounded by a wall 12 feet high, flanked by four circular towers. The wall has been removed, but one of the round towers has been restored; the entrance gateway has also been removed, and rebuilt on an elevated situation commanding some fine views, in which the remains of the old castle form an interesting object. The mansion stands in a well-wooded demesne of 220 acres, and upon the margin of a beautiful lake.

The town is situated on the river Blackwater, over which is a bridge adjoining it, and in a fertile valley between two ridges of lofty mountains clothed with verdure to the summit, and the highest of which, Knockmany, is covered on its south side with thriving plantations. It consists of one principal street, from which another branches at right angles on the south, leading to Clogher. There is a receiving-house for letters. Several new roads have been formed; and not far distant is an excellent bog. The lands in the neighbourhood are well cultivated, and besides Augher Castle, there are several gentlemen's seats near the town. The market is on Monday, and has become a good market for oats; fairs, also, for the sale of cattle, sheep, pigs, and other commodities, are held on the last Monday in every month, in the market-place set apart under the original grant at the bottom of Clogher-street: the market-house is the only public building in

the town. The collection of tolls and customs has been discontinued by the proprietors of the manor. Here is a chief station of the constabulary police.

The charter granted in 1613 incorporated the inhabitants under the style of "The Burgomaster, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Augher," with the privilege of holding a civil court of record with jurisdiction to the extent of five marks, and the privilege of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which latter they continued to exercise till the Union, when the £15,000 compensation money for the abolition of its franchise, was awarded to James, Marquess of Abercorn. Since that period no corporate officers have been appointed, and the town is now entirely within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty-sessions irregularly. The seneschal of the manor holds a court here every third Monday, for the recovery of debts to the amount of 40s., the jurisdiction of which extends into the parishes of Errigal-Kerogue, Errigal-Through, Ballygawley, and Clogher; and a manorial court leet is held once in the year. Divine service is performed in the market-house every Sunday by the officiating clergyman of Clogher. A school for boys was built on part of the Commons hill, or Fair green, granted by the proprietors of the manor to the deans of Clogher, in trust for a school-house: the funds were provided from the "Lord-Lieutenant's School Fund."

AUGHNACLOY, a market and post town, in the parish of CARRETEEL, union of CLOGHER, barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 16 miles (S. E.) from Omagh, and 75½ (N. N. W.) from Dublin; containing 1841 inhabitants. This place, which is on the confines of the county of Monaghan, is situated on the river Blackwater, and on the road from Dublin to Londonderry. The town was built by Acheson Moore, Esq., who also erected the parish church, and it is now the property of his descendant. It consists of one principal street of considerable length, from which three smaller streets branch off, and contains 351 houses, the greater number of which are thatched buildings, although there are several good houses of brick roofed with slate: in the immediate neighbourhood are some gentlemen's seats. The market is on Wednesday, and is very well attended; fairs for live stock are held on the first Wednesday in every month. There is a convenient market-house. In the excise arrangements, the town is within the district of Armagh: a constabulary police station has been established here; and petty-sessions are held every alternate Monday. The church, a spacious and handsome edifice, was erected in 1736. There are also places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; a Roman Catholic chapel stands about half a mile from the town. A fever hospital was erected in 1843. At Garvey, two miles distant, is a very valuable mineral spring, which has been found efficacious in dyspeptic and cutaneous diseases; it is inclosed within a building, and near it is a house affording accommodation to those who may frequent it for the benefit of their health. Dr. Thomas Campbell, author of *Strictures on the History of Ireland*, was a native of this place.

AUGHNAMULLEN, a parish, in the unions of CASTLE-BLAYNEY and COOTERHILL, barony of CREMORNE, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER

3 miles (S. by W.) from Ballibay, on the road to Dublin; containing 18,219 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 30,710 statute acres, including 1643½ under water: there are large tracts of mountain and bog. The mountain of Bunnanimma is an isolated mass about six miles in circumference, and its summit rises 886 feet above the level of the sea, constituting the highest point of land in the county: the waters flow from this mountain on the south-east to the sea at Dundalk, and on the west-north-west to Ballyshannon. On the south-east part of it is Lough Eagish, or Crieve Lough, partly supplied by springs, and partly by rain water, which descends from the heights by which it is flanked on the east and west. A stream issuing from it presents by its rapid fall and constant supply, together with the abundance of fuel furnished by the bogs in the vicinity, such favourable sites for bleaching-mills that not less than fourteen mills are situated on its short course northward to Ballibay water, the tail race of one serving as the head of the next below it: the lake is under the care of an engineer or waterman, to regulate the flow of water, so that a deficiency is seldom experienced even in the driest seasons. There are many other lakes in the parish, the principal of which are Lough Avcan, Lough Chantinee, and Lough Ballytrain. A battle is said to have been fought on an island in the lough opposite the glebe-house, where large bridles and battle-axes have been found: this island comprises several acres of very excellent land, mostly in pasture. Of the entire extent of the parish, 25,008 acres are arable and pasture, and 1503 bog and waste land. The soil is of an average quality, and the system of agriculture is capable of much improvement: flax of a good description is cultivated to a great extent, and wheat, oats, barley, and rye are also grown. There are very extensive bleach-greens at Crieve, near Ballibay, and similar establishments at Drumfaltra, Cremorne, and Chantinee. Flax-mills are in operation at Crieve and Laragh, and the latter, in which machinery for spinning has been erected, afford employment, with a weaving factory and bleach-green, to more than 300 persons; a large corn-mill at Rea, and two others at Derrygooney, are also well supplied with water from the lakes. Some slate-quarries of an inferior description, and a lead-mine, were formerly worked, but have been discontinued. Among the principal seats are Mountain Lodge, situated in a beautiful demesne, and Chantinee, in the demesne of which are some fine waterfalls.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £675. The church is an old and plain, but neat edifice, with a tower, and occupies a picturesque situation: it was repaired in 1830 by parochial assessment, and a loan of £150 from the Board of First Fruits; and an aisle, in the style of the 14th century, was added in 1845. Near Ballytrain is a chapel of ease, a very neat structure, for the eastern division of the parish, built in 1828, by a gift from the same Board, of £900. The glebe-house is handsome and commodious, and the glebe comprises 46 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is divided into two districts, east and west, having separate parochial clergy: there are five chapels, one of which, at Luttin, was built in 1822, at an expense of £800; another, at Loughbawn, a spacious slated edifice, was built in 1833,

at an expense of £1000. There are also two places of worship for Presbyterians; one at Ballytrain, and the other at Crieve. On the summit of a hill overlooking Lough Eagish, about 35 years since, an urn was found in a rude tomb covered with a stone which weighed about two tons, supposed to be the burial-place of some prince or chief. The townland of Cremorne gives the title of Baron to the family of Dawson, of Dawson's Grove, in this county.

AUGHNISH, a village, in a detached portion of the parish of OUGHTMANNA, union of ENNISTYMON, barony of BURKEN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N.W.) from Burren; containing 313 inhabitants. This village, like others on this part of the coast, is frequented during the summer for bathing; it is situated on the bay of Galway, and near Aughnish Point, a headland on the north side of the harbour of New Quay, projecting into the bay from the peninsula formed by the parish of Duras, in the county of Galway, and forming the northern extremity of the county of Clare. On this point is a martello tower, and there is also one on Finvarra Point, to the south-west, in another detached portion of the parish.

AUGHNISH, a parish, in the union of MILFORD, barony of KILMACRENNAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; containing, with part of the post-town of Ramelton, 4974 inhabitants. This parish is situated on Lough Swilly, and on the road from Letterkenny to Rathmullen; it comprises 9194½ statute acres. The land is principally arable and pasture, with a small quantity of bog; agriculture is improving, and the waste lands are being reclaimed. There are extensive bleach-greens and flour-mills; and the parish is benefited by its vicinity to the river Lannon, which is navigable for vessels of 150 tons' burthen to Ramelton. Fairs are held on the Tuesday after May 20th and Dec. 11th, and on the 17th of July; and petty-sessions are held every alternate Thursday at Ramelton. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Raphoe, united subsequently to the 15th of James I. to the rectory of Tully or Tullaferne, together forming the union of Aughnish or Tully-anghnish, which is in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge of Aughnish is £382. 0. 6., and of the entire union £825. The church, which is at Ramelton, is a plain structure rebuilt in 1825, at a cost of more than £2300, of which £600 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits, £200 a gift from the university, as patrons, £50 from the late Archbishop of Dublin, £50 from the late Sir James Stewart, £25 from the late Thomas Brookes, Esq., and the remainder from Dr. Usher, the then incumbent. The glebe-house, in the centre of the parish, one mile from the church, was built in 1828, at an expense of £3600, of which £1384. 12. were a loan from the same Board, and the remainder was either charged on the revenues of the living or contributed by the incumbent. The glebe lands in Aughnish consist of 389a. 3r., and those in Tullaferne of 512a. 15p., each portion valued at 10s. per acre. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is held by the Bishop of Raphoe; the chapel is a spacious building. There are places of worship for Presbyterians of the General Assembly, and for Wesleyans; also a dispensary, a loan fund, a fund for supplying flax, and a Ladies' Society.—See RAMELTON.

AUGHORE.—See FRESHFORD.

AUGHRIM, a post-town and parish, in the union of BALLINASLOE, partly in the barony of CLONMACNOON, but chiefly in that of KILCONNELL, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 99 miles (E.) from Galway, and 75½ miles (W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 2127 inhabitants, of whom 458 are within the town. This place is celebrated for the memorable and decisive BATTLE fought in its immediate vicinity on the 19th of July, 1691, between the forces of William III., consisting of 18,000 men under the command of General De Ginkell, and the Irish army of James II., consisting of 25,000 men under General St. Ruth. Each general having taken up his position (that of St. Ruth, on Kilcommodon hill, being very strong), the action commenced at noon by a detachment from the English lines crossing a wide bog, and forcing, after a very sharp skirmish, the pass on the right of the Irish camp. About five o'clock the left wing of the English, both infantry and cavalry, advanced against the Irish; and after the engagement had continued more than an hour and a half with various success, St. Ruth detached a considerable part of the cavalry of his left wing to the support of the right, which was severely pressed. General Mackay, who was on the English right, availing himself of this opportunity, and while his cavalry were forcing the pass of Aughrim Castle, ordered several regiments of infantry to pass the bog, and wait till the cavalry wheeled from the right to sustain them. Harried on by their impetuosity, these regiments approached almost to the main body of the Irish army, and being encountered by the enemy's horse and foot were, after a severe conflict, partly driven back to the bog; but General Talmash, who commanded the English cavalry of the left wing, assisted by Generals Mackay and Rouvigny from near Aughrim Castle on the right, advancing to their support, bore down all opposition, and enabled the infantry of the centre to rally and repossess themselves of their former ground. St. Ruth, seeing that the result of the battle depended on his making a powerful impression on the English cavalry, advanced against them with a body of the Irish cavalry, but being killed by a cannon ball, his whole army was thrown into confusion and retreated with precipitation. The pursuit was continued for three miles with the greatest activity; and the Irish lost 7000 men slain and 450 taken prisoners, besides their cannon, ammunition, and baggage; while, on the side of the English, only 700 were killed and 1000 wounded. General De Ginkell, after his victory, remained here for a few days to refresh his forces.

The town, which is situated on the road from Ballinasloe to Galway, and contains 110 houses, was anciently called *Eachraim*, or *Aghrim O'Many*, and was the site of a priory of Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, said to have been founded in the thirteenth century, and to have been dedicated to St. Catherine, by Theobald, first Butler of Ireland. The establishment continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when it was given to Richard, Earl of Clanrickarde. The market has fallen into disuse: fairs, however, are held on June 21st and Oct. 14th, and the October fair is noted for the number of turkeys which are sold, in general not less than 20,000; they are smaller than those of other parts of Ireland. A constabulary police force is stationed here. The Grand Canal comes up to Ballinasloe, within

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three miles. The parish comprises 7252 statute acres: about half a mile from the town, on the Ballinasloe road, is an extensive bog. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, with part of the rectory united, and to which also the rectories and vicarages of Killaghton, Kilgerrill, and Killmore-daly, were episcopally united in 1735, together constituting the union of Aughrim, in the patronage of the Bishop; the remainder of the rectory is partly appropriate to the see and partly to the deanery. The tithe rent-charge of Aughrim is £110. 17., of which £24. 6. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who now receive the episcopal income, £6. 18. 6. to the dean, and the rest to the vicar; the vicar's total rent-charge from the union is £306. 6. The church is a neat edifice, erected in 1819, at a cost exceeding £1700, of which £1500 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £340 from the same Board, in 1826: the glebe comprises 20 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kileconnell; the chapel here is a neat building. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. Some remains yet exist of the castle of Aughrim, which, about the time of the battle, was the residence of the family of O'Kelly. Swords, spear-heads, and cannon balls, with coins of James II., are frequently dug up. Aughrim gives the title of Viscount to the family of De Ginkell, descendants of General De Ginkell, on whom it was conferred by William III., together with that of Earl of Athlone, March 4th, 1692, for his important services here and at Athlone, and to whom he subsequently granted all the forfeited estates of William Dongan, the attainted Earl of Limerick, comprising 26,480 acres of profitable land.

AUGHRIM, a parish, in the union of CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, barony and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3½ miles (S.) from Carrick-on-Shannon; containing 4469 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called *Tirebrine*, is situated on the road from Dramsna to Elphin, and on the river Shannon: it comprises 8254½ statute acres, principally under tillage; there are about 130 acres of woodland, some small detached tracts of bog, and several inferior lakes. Within its limits are quarries of excellent limestone for building. Petty-sessions are held here on alternate Thursdays; and there is a fair at Ardsallagh on the 21st of December. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory and vicarage of Cloonaff and the vicarage of Killmoad episcopally united in 1811, in the diocese of Elphin; the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Tirebrine in the cathedral of Elphin. Both the vicarage and the prebend are in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of Aughrim is £142. 10., payable in moieties to the prebendary and the vicar; and the entire amount of rent-charge payable to the incumbent is £117. 15. The church, built by subscription in 1753, is a neat plain building with a small spire, and has been repaired by a grant of £154 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is no glebe-house: the glebe comprises 18a. 2r. 25p., and is subject to a rent of £15. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is situated on the townland of Rodeen. The ruins of the old church, in which some of the earls of Roscommon were interred, yet exist. On the summit of a high hill on the estate of

Rockville, which commands extensive views of the surrounding country, is a very large fort, containing in the middle a heap of stones, said to be the place of interment of some native chief.

AUGHTERLEIGH.—See OUGHTERLEAGUE.

AYLE.—See AUGMAGOWER.

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BADONY, LOWER, a parish, in the union of GORTIN, barony of STRABANE, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Omagh; containing, with the village of Gortin, 7784 inhabitants. This place is situated on the Gortin water, and is bounded on the north by the Spereen mountains, which are the highest in the county, and among which the mountain of Sawil rises 2235 feet above the level of the sea. The base of this mountain is a vast accumulation of sand and water-worn stones, rising to an elevation of 900 feet. The parish comprises 47,921½ statute acres, including 178½ under water; the greater portion is mountain and bog, but the former affords good pasturage and the latter an abundance of fuel. On the road from Sawil to Gortin is a pass called Barnes Gap, in which various indications of copper-ore have been discovered. The mountain of Mullaghecairn, 1178 feet high, is on the other side of Gortin, towards Omagh, but rather to the east, and the beautiful and romantic glen called Gortin Gap is at its base: through this glen, which is fertile and well cultivated, the road from Omagh winds for two miles. In a large bog is the ancient fortress of Loughnacranagh, where the Earl of Tyrone sheltered himself from the British troops under Lord-Deputy Mountjoy, who despatched Sir Henry Dockwra from Omagh, in June 1602, to give battle to the Irish prince, whom he defeated. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture and in the breeding of cattle; and the weaving of linen-cloth is carried on in several of the farmhouses. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, separated from Upper Badony by order of council in 1706, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £562. The church, situated in the village of Gortin, and built in 1706, is now in a dilapidated state, and about to be rebuilt. A chapel of ease has been lately built in the townland of Grenan, about four miles distant from the church, on a site presented by Mr. Hamilton. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels, one at Roosky, the other at Greencastle. There are also two places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly.

BADONY, UPPER, a parish, in the union of GORTIN, barony of STRABANE, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Newtown-Stewart; containing 5822 inhabitants. A monastery for Franciscans of the third order was founded at Corrick, in this parish, about the year 1465. It continued to flourish till the dissolution, and in the reign of James I. was given, with all its possessions, to Sir Henry Piers, who soon after sold it to Sir Arthur Chichester; it was subsequently granted to the Hamilton family, whose

descendant is the present proprietor. There are some highly picturesque remains of this abbey, affording an idea of the original extent and elegance of the buildings. Here was also a strong fortress, of which there are some remains. The district appears to have been distinguished at an early period as the scene of various important battles, and in the fastnesses of its mountains the lawless and daring found a secure asylum. In the reign of Elizabeth, O'Neil was defeated here with the loss of all his baggage, plate, and treasures, and compelled to make his escape across the river Bann to his castle of Roe. The parish comprises 38,208½ statute acres, including 150½ under water: nearly three-fourths are mountain and bog, and the remainder, with the exception of a small portion of woodland, is arable. The state of agriculture is progressively improving; extensive tracts of mountain have been recently inclosed and brought into cultivation, and great portions of bog and mountain may still be reclaimed. Part of the Sawil mountain is within the limits of the parish, and rises to an elevation of 2235 feet above the level of the sea. Most of the farmers and cottagers unite with agricultural pursuits the weaving of linen; and great numbers of cattle and horses are bred, and pastured in the extensive mountain tracts. Fairs are held on the 16th of every month for the sale of cattle, horses, and pigs, and are in general numerously attended. A constabulary police force has been stationed here. A manorial court is held monthly, at which debts under £2 are recoverable; and a court of petty-sessions is held every alternate week at Gortin, in Lower Badony.

This parish was formerly much more extensive than it is at present; an act of council was obtained, by which it was divided into the parishes of Upper and Lower Badony, and a church was soon afterwards built for the latter at Gortin. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £297. 14. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, for the repair of which a grant of £108 was lately made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house, a handsome residence, was built in 1826, at a cost of £1265, of which £830 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 600 acres, of which 150 are profitable land; the remainder is mountainous, and of little value. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are two chapels, one of which, near the foot of the mountains, is a spacious building. There are also two places of worship for Presbyterians of the General Assembly; the minister of one of them officiates also in the adjoining parish of Lower Badony. The parochial male and female school is aided by a small annual payment bequeathed by the late C. Hamilton, Esq., but is chiefly supported by the rector.

BAGNALSTOWN, a post-town, in the parish of DUNLECKNEY, barony of IDROONE EAST, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (S.) from Carlow, and 49 miles (S. S. W.) from Dublin; containing 2225 inhabitants. This town is beautifully situated on the river Barrow, and on one of the mail-coach roads from Dublin to Kilkenny; it is a place of considerable trade, and contains 370 houses, and some extensive corn-mills. It has a patent for two fairs, and ten other fairs have been established by the proprietors.

Quarter-sessions are held here in Jan., April, July, and October, and petty-sessions every Monday; there is a manorial court, but no seneschal is at present appointed. Here is a station of the constabulary police. The court-house is a handsome building in the Grecian style, in front of which is a portico with four Doric pillars. There are also a large Roman Catholic chapel, and a dispensary.

BAILIEBOROUGH, or **MOYBLOGUE**, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of **LOWER KELLS**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, and partly in that of **CASTLERAMAN**, but chiefly in that of **CLONKEE**, county of **CAVAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by N.) from Kells, and $42\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from Dublin; containing 10,699 inhabitants, of whom 1203 are in the town. This town is situated on the road from Coochill to Kells, and consists of only one street, containing 196 houses. The market is the largest in the county, and is on Monday: fairs are held on Feb. 17th, May 17th, June 15th, Aug. 14th, Oct. 14th, and Nov. 17th. The Hilary and Midsummer general quarter-sessions are held here: the court-house was enlarged and improved in 1834. The bridewell was built in that year, and contains five cells and two yards, with separate day-rooms and yards for female prisoners. A manorial court is held yearly; and here is a station of the constabulary police. Under the excise arrangements, the town is within the district of Drogheda.

In the incumbent's title this PARISH is denominated "Moybologue otherwise Bailieborough:" it was formed by act of council in 1778, by separating from the parish of Killan, now called Sherecock, 29 townlands including the town of Bailieborough, and uniting them to the old parish of Moybologue. It comprises 17,152 statute acres. The land is generally of good quality: that part of the parish which is in the county of Meath is cultivated for all kinds of grain. Several small bogs are scattered over the surface, which are diminishing in extent either by draining or by digging for fuel. There are some quarries of an inferior kind of stone, chiefly used for building; and about a mile from the town is an extensive bleach-green, with a comfortable house and small demesne. Bailieborough Castle, the seat of Sir Wm. Young, Bart., is situated in a fine demesne, and occupies the site of an ancient fortress described in Pynnar's Surrey, under the head of Tonregie, as a vaulted castle, with a bawn 90 feet square, and two flanking towers, attached to which were 1000 acres of land: this ancient castle remained standing till within a few years, when it was pulled down to make room for additions and improvements in the present house. The living is a united rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £414. 16s., of which £235. 11s. are payable by the Moybologue portion of the parish, and the remainder by the townlands added to it. The old church being a dilapidated building, a new one has lately been erected. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £100 and a loan of £900, in 1811, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe consists of two farms near the church, comprising 132 acres of arable and pasture land, and 39 acres of bog. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Killan or Sherecock, and partly in that of Kilmainham and Tivorchur: the chapel

of the former portion is situated in the town of Bailieborough, and that of the latter at Tivorchur. There are two meeting-houses for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and the Wesleyan Methodists have also a place of worship, in which divine service is performed every alternate Sunday. A dispensary was established in 1822. The workhouse, on a site of six acres purchased for £340, was completed in 1842, at a cost of £6000, and is constructed to contain 600 paupers.

BALBRIGGAN, a sea-port, market, and post town, and a chapelry, in the parish and union of **BALROTHERY**, barony of **BALROTHERY EAST**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 15 miles (N. by E.) from Dublin; containing 2959 inhabitants. According to Ware, a sanguinary conflict took place here on Whit-sun-eve, 1329, between John de Bermingham, Earl of Louth, who had been elevated to the palatine dignity of that county, Richard, Lord De Malahide, and several of their kindred, in array against the partisans of the Verduns, Gernons, and Savages, who were opposed to the elevation of the earl to the palatinate of their county; the former, with 60 of their English followers, were killed. After the battle of the Boyne, William III. encamped at Balbriggan on the 3rd of July, 1690. The town, which is situated on the eastern coast and on the road from Dublin to the north of Ireland, owes its rise, from a small fishing village to a place of manufacturing and commercial importance, to Baron Hamilton, who in 1780 introduced the cotton manufacture, for which he erected factories, and who may justly be regarded as its founder. It contains 624 houses, many of which are well built; hot baths have been constructed for visitors who frequent the place during the bathing season. In the environs are several gentlemen's seats, the principal of which is Hampton Hall, the residence of the Hamilton family. The inhabitants are partly employed in the fishery, but principally in the cotton manufacture; there are two large factories, the machinery of which is worked by steam-engines and water-wheels of the aggregate power of 84 horses, giving motion to 7500 spindles, and spinning upon the average about 7400lb. of cotton-yarn per week. More than 300 persons are occupied in these factories, to which are attached blue-dye works; and in the town and neighbourhood are 942 hand-looms employed in the weaving department. The principal articles made at present are checks, jeans, calicoes, and fustians. The town is also celebrated for the manufacture of the finest cotton-stockings, which has been carried on successfully since its first establishment about 50 years since; 60 frames are employed in this trade, and the average produce is about 60 dozen per week. There are on the quay a large corn-store, and some extensive salt-works; and in the town is a tanyard. The fishery, since the withdrawing of the bounty, has very much diminished: there are at present only 10 wherries or small fishing-boats belonging to the port.

The town carries on a tolerably brisk coasting-trade: in a recent year, 134 coal vessels, of the aggregate burthen of 11,566 tons, and 29 coasting-vessels of 1795 tons, entered inwards, and 17 coasters of 1034 tons cleared outwards, from and to ports in Great Britain. The exports consist chiefly of corn, meal, and flour, and the chief import is coal. The harbour is rendered safe for

vessels of 150 tons' burthen by an excellent pier, completed in 1763, principally by Baron Hamilton, aided by a parliamentary grant; and is a place of refuge for vessels of that burthen at $\frac{1}{2}$ tide. A jetty or pier, 420 feet long from the N.W. part of the harbour, with a curve of 105 feet in a western direction, forms an inner harbour in which at high tide are 14 feet of water, and affords complete shelter from all winds; it was commenced in 1826 and completed in 1829, at an expense of £2912, of which the late Fishery Board gave £1569, the Marquess of Lansdowne £100, and the remainder was subscribed by the late Rev. Geo. Hamilton, proprietor of the town. At the end of the old pier is a lighthouse. The Drogheda or Grand Northern Trunk railway from Dublin passes along the shore close to the town, and to the east of the church. The market is on Monday, and is abundantly supplied with corn, great quantities of which are sent to Dublin and to Liverpool; there is a market for provisions on Saturday; and fairs are held on the 29th of April and September, chiefly for cattle. A market-house was erected in 1811, partly by subscription and partly at the expense of the Hamilton family. The town, in the excise arrangements, is within the district of Drogheda; it is the head-quarters of the constabulary police force of the county; and near it is a martello tower with a coast-guard station, which is one of the nine stations within the district of Swords. Petty-sessions for the north-east division of the county are held here every alternate Tuesday.

The CHAPELRY of St. George, Balbriggan, was founded by the Rev. G. Hamilton, of Hampton Hall, who in 1813 granted some land and settled an endowment, under the 11th and 12th of George III., for the establishment of a perpetual curacy; and an augmentation of £25 per annum has been recently granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from Primate Boulter's fund. In 1816 a chapel was completed, at an expense of £3018, of which £1400 were given by the Board of First Fruits, £479 were raised by voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants, and £1139 were given by the founder and his family. This chapel, which was a handsome edifice with a square embattled tower, and contained monuments to the memory of R. Hamilton, Esq., and the Rev. G. Hamilton, was burned by accident in 1835, and the congregation assembled for divine service in a schoolroom till it was restored, for which purpose the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted £785: the total cost of restoring and enlarging the building was £966. The living is in the patronage of G. A. Hamilton, Esq. There is a chapel belonging to the Roman Catholic district of Balrothery and Balbriggan; also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school and a dispensary are in the town.—See BALROOTHERY.

BALDOYLE, a parish, in the union of NORTH DUBLIN, barony of COOLLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (N.E.) from Dublin; containing 1100 inhabitants, of whom 835 are in the village. Sir W. de Windsor, lord-justice of Ireland, held a parliament here in 1369. The village is pleasantly situated on an inlet or creek of the Irish Sea, to the north of the low isthmus that connects Howth with the main land: it comprises 174 houses, and is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the fishery, which at

the commencement of the present century employed nine wherries belonging to this place, averaging seven or eight men each; at present nearly 100 men are so engaged. The creek is formed between the mainland and the long tract of sand on the north of Howth, at the point of which, near that port, a white bnoy is placed; it is fit only for small craft. The manor was granted to the priory of All Saints, Dublin, by Diarmit, the son of Murchard, King of Leinster, who founded that house in 1166. The corporation of Dublin now own the entire parish, which comprises 1235½ statute acres, about two-thirds whereof are arable: the system of agriculture is improving, and the general routine of crops is pursued with success. The village has a receiving-house for letters under Dublin, and is a chief station of the constabulary police, and also a coast-guard station, forming one of the nine that constitute the district of Swords. The Drogheda or Grand Northern Trunk railway, from Dublin to that town, passes through the Grange of Baldoyle. The parish is in the diocese of Dublin, and is a curacy forming part of the union of Howth. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is included in the district of Baldoyle and Howth, which comprises also the parishes of Kinsealy and Kilbarrack, and contains three chapels, situate respectively at Howth, Kinsealy, and Baldoyle: the last has been rebuilt by subscription, and has a portico of four Tuscan pillars surmounted by a pediment, above which rises a turret supporting a dome and cross. At the Grange are the picturesque ruins of the ancient church, surrounded by horse-chestnut, lime, and sycamore trees; and in the grounds of Donaghmede is a holy well, resorted to on St. John's eve.

BALDUNGAN, a parish, in the union of BALROOTHERY, barony of BALROOTHERY EAST, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 14 miles (N.N.E.) from Dublin; containing 118 inhabitants. A strong fortress was erected here, in the 13th century, by the Barnewall family. It subsequently became the property of the lords of Howth, and in the civil war of 1641 was defended for the parliament by Col. Fitzwilliam, but was ultimately surrendered to the royalists, by whom it was dismantled, and a great portion of the building destroyed. The remains, which were very extensive, have, within the last few years, been almost wholly taken down by the tenant. Near the site are still some remains of a church, more than 80 feet in length, with a tower of ten sides, of durable materials and excellent workmanship. According to Archdall, here was a preceptory of Knights Templars, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and of which the building just described was probably the church. The parish comprises 858 statute acres; the prevailing substratum is limestone, but the hill of Baldungan is chiefly composed of Lydian stone and flinty slate. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Earl of Howth: the tithe rent-charge is £39. 3. The church is in ruins, and there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Skerries.

BALDWINSTOWN, a village, in the parish of GARISTOWN, union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, barony of BALROOTHERY, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N.W.) from Asbourne; containing 133 inhabitants. It lies on the Dublin road.

BALEEK, or **BELLEK**, a parish, in the union of **NEWRY**, partly in the barony of **LOWER FRYS**, and partly in that of **LOWER ORION**, county of **ARMAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, 6 miles (S.E.) from Market-Hill. The village contains 112 inhabitants, and is on the road from **Newry** to **Newtown-Hamilton**. In the reign of **Elizabeth** an English garrison was stationed at this place; but it was besieged and taken by **O'Donnell**, of **Tyrconnell**, who put every individual to the sword. The parish was constituted in 1826, by the separation of twelve townlands, comprising 5509 statute acres, from the parish of **Loughgilly**; eight pay tithes to the perpetual curate, and four to the rector of **Loughgilly**. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of **Armagh**, and in the patronage of the Rector of **Loughgilly**: the tithe rent-charge is £348. 8., of which £134. 8. are payable to the curate, and the remainder to the patron. The church, built in 1827, by a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits, is a plain small edifice in the ancient style, with a lofty square tower. There is no glebe-house: the glebe comprises 21 acres in the townland of **Lisnalee**. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is one of three forming the district of **Loughgilly**, and contains a chapel. There is also a place of worship for Presbyterians.

BALFEIGHAN, a parish, in the union of **CLBRIDGE**, barony of **UPPER DUCK**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 1 mile (N.) from **Kilcock**; containing 152 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from **Kilcock** to **Summerhill**, is one mile and a half in length and one mile in breadth, and comprises 1617 statute acres: the Royal Canal runs through the southern verge of the parish. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of **Meath**, and forms part of the union of **Raddonstown**: the tithe rent-charge is £65. 15. In the Roman Catholic divisions **Balfeghan** is part of the district of **Batters-town**. There are some remains of the old church.

BALGRIFFIN.—See **BALGRIFFIN**.

BALLAGH, or **BAL**, a market-town and parish, in the union of **CASTLEBAR**, barony of **CLANMORRIS**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 6 miles (S.E. by E.) from **Castlebar**; containing 1934 inhabitants, of whom 562 are in the town. This town is situated on the road from **Castlebar** to **Claremorris**, and is intersected by a small river which has its source in the vicinity: it consists of one long street containing 166 houses, all of modern erection, and has a cheerful and pleasing appearance. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on June 11th, Aug. 12th, Sept. 26th, and Oct. 15th, which are among the largest in the county for cattle and sheep; there are two smaller fairs on the 1st of May and 7th of October. A receiving-house for letters is in connexion with the post-office at **Ballyglass**. Here is a constabulary police station; and petty-sessions for the district are held every Tuesday in the court-house, a neat building of modern erection. The parish comprises 5509½ statute acres: the lands are partly under tillage and partly in pasture, and for fertility are thought equal, if not superior, to any in the county. Limestone abounds, and is quarried for building and agricultural purposes. **Athevalla** is a handsome mansion nearly adjoining the town.

The **LIVING** is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Tuam**, with the rectories and vicarages of **Rosleece** and **Minola** episcopally united, forming the union of **Ballagh**, in the

patronage of the Bishop; the rectory constitutes the corps of the prebend of **Ballagh** in the cathedral of **St. Mary, Tuam**. The tithe rent-charge of **Ballagh** is £131, and the prebend is retained as of the value of £146 per annum; the rent-charge of the whole, both rectorial and vicarial, amounts to £296. 5., which is received by the prebendary, who is also rector of the union. There is neither church nor glebe-house; the glebe comprises six acres. Divine service is occasionally performed in the court-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of **Drum**, **Rosleece**, and **Minola**, and containing two chapels: one in the town, a good slated building; and the other situated at **Balcarru**. **St. Mochua**, or **Cronan**, who died in 637, founded a monastery here, of which he became the first abbot. **Ballagh** is at present distinguished for the remains of an ancient round tower, which, though the upper part is wanting, is still about 50 feet high. Near it are the ruins of a small church, of the same kind of stone, and apparently of similar workmanship, in one of the walls of which is a monumental inscription of great antiquity. In the town are two chapels, built on arches over the river, and numbers of people resort thither annually to perform special devotions. A well, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, with a small chapel attached, is also attended by the peasantry, at patrons held on the 15th of August and 8th of September. About two miles from the town is **Castle Derowil**, and three miles distant is **Briaze Castle**, both square buildings of the ordinary character.

BALLAGH.—See **BELLOUGH**.

BALLAGHADIREEN, a market and post town, in the parish of **KILCOLEMAN**, union of **CASTLEREA**, barony of **COSTELLO**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 12 miles (W.S.W.) from **Boyle**, and 97½ miles (W. by N.) from **Dublin**; containing 1342 inhabitants. This town is situated on the new mail-coach road from **Ballina** to **Longford**, and consists of three streets, containing 224 houses, nearly all of which are neatly built and slated. Here are infantry barracks, adapted to the accommodation of 4 officers and 92 non-commissioned officers and privates. Many improvements have recently taken place in the town, which is rapidly rising into importance. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on March 25th and 26th, May 1st, June 25th, Aug. 1st, Sept. 8th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 22nd. The market-house is a commodious building; and a court-house has been erected, in which petty-sessions are held every Tuesday. A chief constabulary police station and a coast-guard station have been established here; there is also a Roman Catholic chapel. Within a mile of the town are the ruins of **Castlemore**.—See **KILCOLEMAN**.

BALLAGHKEEN, a village, in the parish of **BALLYRUSKARD**, union of **ENNISCORRY**, barony of **BALLAGREEN**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 1½ mile (S.S.W.) from **Oulart**; containing 132 inhabitants. It is situated on the river **Sow**.

BALLAGHMEIHAN.—See **ROSSINIVER**.

BALLAGHMOON, a parish, in the union of **ATHY**, barony of **KILKEA** and **MOONE**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (S.W. by S.) from **Castledermot**; containing 308 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the confines of the county of **Carlow**, and comprises 2178 statute acres. It is a rectory and

vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and forms part of the union of Castledermot: the tithe rent-charge is £82. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, it forms part of the union or district of Castledermot.

BALLAGHTOBIN.—See **BALLYTOBIN**.

BALLEE, or **BALLY**, a parish, in the union of **DOWNPATRICK**, barony of **LECALE**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from **Downpatrick**, on the road to **Ardglass**; containing 2255 inhabitants. It formerly comprised 6427½ statute acres, but the townlands of **Jordan's Crew** and **Kildare's Crew** have been severed from it under the Church Temporalities act, and united to the parish of **Ardglass**, and **Ballystokes** has been annexed to **Saul**, all three with their tithes and cure of souls; the tithes of **Ballyhosit** have been also appropriated to the incumbent of **Ardglass**, but the cure of souls remains to the rector of **Ballee**. It is wholly under cultivation; the land is very good, and there is neither waste nor bog. Until lately **Ballee** formed part of the corps of the deanery of **Down**, but the union was dissolved under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act, which came into operation on the 1st of November, 1834; and on the preferment of the late dean, a new arrangement was effected by act of council. The living is now an independent rectory, in the diocese of **Down**, and in the gift of the Crown. The entire tithes of the parish, before the passing of the rent-charge act, amounted to £598. 14. 3., of which, under the new arrangement, £340. 13. were payable to the rector of **Ballee**, subject to a deduction of £25. 3. appropriated to the economy fund of the cathedral; and of the remainder, £146 were payable to the dean, £97 to the rector of **Ardglass**, and £14 to the rector of **Saul**. These sums are now, of course, reduced one-fourth under the rent-charge act. The church is a large plain edifice without a tower, built on the foundations of a former structure in 1740. The glebe-house was built at an expense of £500, of which £450 were a gift and £50 a loan from the Board of First Fruits, in 1816; there is a glebe of seven acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions **Ballee** is the head of a district, which also comprises the parish of **Ballyculter**, and contains three chapels, situated respectively at **Ballycrottle** in **Ballee**, and at **Strangford** and **Cargagh** in **Ballyculter**. There is also a large meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the Remonstrant Synod. **J. Dunn**, an eccentric itinerant dealer, by will in 1798, gave £100 in trust to **A. Gracy**, Esq., who purchased with it a chief-rent at **Ballymote**, in the parish of **Downpatrick**, which is divided annually between the Presbyterian poor of **Down** and **Ballee**. **R. Glenny** left £100, the interest to be equally divided among the poor Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Presbyterians of the parish, but it is not now available; and **Mrs. Kelly**, of **Loughkeland**, by will in 1805, gave £100 in trust to **Mr. Gracy**, who purchased a house in **Downpatrick**, now let on lease at an annual rent of £10, which is distributed among the poor at Christmas. Near the mountain of **Slieve-na-Gridel**, which rises 414 feet above the level of the sea, is a remarkable Druidical altar, the table-stone of which is 11 feet long and 9 broad; and on the townland of **Ballyalton** is an ancient burial-ground, in which are some curiously inscribed stones. A splendid golden torques, richly ornamented and set with gems, was found near the glebe in 1834.

BALLEEK.—See **BALEEK**.

BALLEEN, a parish, in the union of **KILKENNY**, barony of **GALMOY**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from **Freshford**; containing 637 inhabitants. It comprises about 1409 statute acres, and is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Ossory**, forming part of the union of **Freshford** or **Agboure**; the rectory is appropriate to the Dean and Chapter of **St. Canice**, **Kilkenny**. The tithe rent-charge is £76. 0. 6., of which £50. 13. 8. are payable to the appropriators. In the Roman Catholic divisions **Balleen** is included in the district of **Lisdowney**. Here are the picturesque ruins of a castle, on a stone of which is inscribed the date 1455.

BALLIBAY, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of **CASTLE-BLAYNEY**, partly in the barony of **MONAGHAN**, but chiefly in that of **CREMORNE**, county of **MONAGHAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 8 miles (S. by E.) from **Monaghan**, and 50 miles (N. W. by N.) from **Dublin**; containing 6606 inhabitants, of whom 1768 are in the town. This place, which is situated at the intersection of the roads from **Castle-Blayney** to **Cote-hill** and from **Carrickmacross** to **Monaghan**, derives its name from a pass between the lakes at the southern extremity of the town. A battle was fought in the vicinity, at **Ballydian**, between **De Courcy**, first earl of **Ulster**, and the **Mac Mahons** and **O'Carrolls**. Prior to the introduction of the linen manufacture the town was of very little importance; but since the establishment of its linen market about the middle of the last century, it has rapidly advanced, and at present it contains 344 houses, many of which are respectable, and comfortably built. It has become the principal mart for the inhabitants of the surrounding country, and the facilities of communication have been increased by the **Dundalk** and **Enniskillen** railway, which passes through the town, and has a station here. The manufacture of linen, of a texture from nine to fourteen hunders, is extensively carried on throughout the parish. The market is on Saturday, and is amply supplied; great quantities of butter are sold, and from October to February inclusive not less than from 6000 to 12,000 stone of flax are sold weekly: there are also extensive markets for grain on Tuesday and Friday. Fairs are held on the third Saturday in every month, and are remarkable for large sales of horses, horned-cattle, and pigs. In the excise arrangements, the town is within the district of **Dundalk**. A reading society was established in 1816, and is supported by a proprietary of annual subscribers; the library contains nearly 1000 volumes. Petty-sessions are held in the market-house every second Thursday; and here is a constabulary police station.

The parish comprises 6741½ statute acres, of which 161 are in the barony of **Monaghan**, and 5580½ in that of **Cremorne**; 180 acres are under water. It was formed by act of council in 1796, by separating several townlands from the parishes of **Tullycorbet** and **Aughnamullen**. Its surface is studded with lakes, and boldly diversified with hills and dales: about four miles from the town is the mountain of **Bunnamimma**, 886 feet above the level of the sea, and at the base of which are bleach-grounds and mills. The approach to the town opens upon an extremely beautiful and picturesque tract of country. To the east are seen, at the distance of 30 miles, the deep-blue summits of the lofty **Slievegullion**,

with a village, about a quarter of a mile beneath, apparently embosomed in hills and situated on the margin of a lake a mile in diameter, which forms its boundary on the east and south, and is itself bounded by a rich amphitheatre of woods. The soil of the parish is of a fair average quality, and the state of agriculture has latterly been improved by the introduction of thorough-draining and green crops; the growth of flax has been much encouraged, and large quantities of very good quality are raised. There is no waste land. Very extensive tracts of bog supply the inhabitants and the various works with abundance of fuel; so great is the quantity consumed that many of the manufacturers employ from 60 to 100 persons for three months every year to dig and prepare it. The draining of these bogs, and the numerous population collected around the works, have caused a great change in the climate of the Bunnaninmma mountain, which formerly was liable to be enveloped in thick fogs for ten or twelve days successively; but now the drying of the turf is seldom interrupted for a single day. The mountain lands, though naturally very poor, have on this side been nearly reclaimed. The prevailing substratum of the parish is whinstone; slate also exists, and was formerly quarried for roofing; and there are extensive quarries of greenstone, called "Ribbil," of which the town is built. A lead-mine was opened at Laragh, about half a mile from the town, but it has not been worked since 1826; it is very rich in ore, and from silver found in it some plate has been manufactured. About half a mile from the town is Leslie House, the seat of Mrs. C. Leslie, on whose estate the town is built; it is a handsome and spacious mansion, beautifully situated on the border of a lake, and backed by some extensive plantations.

The *LIVING* is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £287, 8 s. The church, erected in 1798, and enlarged in 1823 by aid of a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, is a neat edifice occupying a romantic situation on an eminence rising abruptly from the lake; the east window is embellished with stained glass, and there are some tablets to the memory of the Leslie family. The glebe-house, built at the same time as the church, at a cost of £1239, is a handsome residence, towards the erection of which the Board gave £100; it stands in grounds beautifully planted by the present rector. The glebe comprises 16 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Tullycorbet: the chapel is situated at Ballintra, about a mile and a half from the town; and there is a small chapel of ease in the town, connected with the clergyman's residence. There are also two places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, one of which, in the town, is a handsome building in the later English style; the other is about a mile distant. A dispensary is open two days in the week for the gratuitous aid of the poor.

BALLIBOFEY, a village, in the parish and union of STRANORLAR, barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 10½ miles (W. by S.) from Lifford, and 118 miles (N. W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 782 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Finn, and on the road from Donegal to Strabane, and consists principally of one street, the entire village containing 152 houses. A market for grain and provisions

is held in a market-house every Thursday; and cattle fairs are held on May 21st and Dec. 20th. Here is a station of the constabulary police.—See STRANORLAR.

BALLICKMOYLER, a village, in the parish of KILLEBAN, union of ATHY, barony of SLIEFEMARGE, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 7½ miles (S. S. W.) from Athy, on the road from Maryborough to Carlow; containing 294 inhabitants. Previously to the disturbances in 1798 this place was rapidly increasing in extent and prosperity, and had obtained a patent for holding a weekly market; but during that calamitous period more than half of it was laid in ruins, and its market was abandoned. The village now contains 52 houses; and there are some gentlemen's seats in the vicinity. Fairs are held on March 16th and Nov. 11th, and petty-sessions every Wednesday; the village is the chief constabulary police station for the barony, and contains a dispensary.

BALLINA, a sea-port, market, and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of KILMOREMOV, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 17¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Castlebar, and 125 miles (W. N. W.) from Dublin; containing 5313 inhabitants. This town, originally called *Beltelek*, or the "Ford of the Flax," owes its origin to O'Hara, Lord Tyrawley, who built the first street, of which some houses are still remaining; and is indebted for the commencement of its commercial importance to the establishment of a cotton-factory here, in 1729, by that nobleman, who also obtained for the inhabitants the privilege of a weekly market and a fair. During the disturbances of 1798 the town was attacked by the French under General Humbert, who, having landed on the 22nd of August in Kilcummin bay, and made themselves masters of that village, sent forward on the day following a detachment to assault this place. This detachment, on its approach to the town, affecting to retreat from a reconnoitring party that had been sent out by the garrison, led it into an ambushade, where the Rev. G. Fortescue, nephew of Lord Clermont and rector of the parish, who had volunteered his services, was shot by a party of the French that had concealed themselves under a bridge. On the 24th, the main body of Humbert's forces advanced to the town, of which they took possession on the evening of the 24th, when the garrison, under Colonel Sir T. Chapman and Major Keir of the Carbineers, retreated to Foxford, a village about eight miles distant.

The town is beautifully situated on the river Moy, by which it is separated from the county of Sligo, and on the mail-coach road from Sligo to Castlebar; it consists of several streets, and contains 1012 houses, most of which are regular and well built. The river, over which are two stone bridges, is navigable from the sea, about six miles distant, for vessels not drawing more than 11 feet of water, to within a mile and a half of the town. Barracks have been erected, and have lately undergone considerable repair. Races are held at Mount Falcon, generally in May, on a fine course. Within the last 20 years great improvements have taken place in the town; many new houses have been built, and are inhabited by merchants and others engaged in trade and commerce. A line of road leading to Killala, and continued to Foxford and Swinford, with the intention of completing it to Longford, has been constructed by aid

of £8000 from government, and shortens the distance between Ballina and Dublin at least 10 miles. A line of road along the bank of the river, leading to the quay at Ardunaree, has also been made, at an expense of £1500, one-half of which was paid by the merchants of this place and the other by the county of Sligo; and another line of road on the Ballina side of the river, intended to communicate with the quay at Belleek, has been formed at an expense of £700 raised by subscription, towards which Messrs. Armstrong and West largely contributed. A bridge communicating with the lower part of the town, at a short distance from the old bridge, was erected in 1837, at an estimated expense of £1200, defrayed by subscription, towards which the Earl of Arran, proprietor of a large portion of the town, contributed £100; it is called Arran Bridge. Other improvements are also in progress and in contemplation; the grand juries of the counties of Mayo and Sligo lately presented £3000 towards the erection of a handsome bridge on the site of the present old bridge, which is inconveniently narrow. A ship-canal was formerly commenced by government, under the superintendence of Mr. Nimmo, for bringing vessels up to the town, instead of landing their cargoes at the present quay; but after £1000 had been expended, the works were discontinued, and they have been since falling into decay. A communication by canal to Lough Conn, and thence to Galway, was projected by Mr. Bald, the late county surveyor, which would open an abundant source of industry and wealth to the inhabitants of these mountain districts, at present inaccessible from want of roads, and would greatly increase the commercial interests of the town. The environs are pleasantly diversified; and near the town are numerous gentlemen's seats.

A very extensive tobacco and snuff manufactory was established in 1801, by Mr. Malley, who first persevered in opening the navigation of the river Moy, and thus gave a powerful impulse to the commercial prosperity of the town: the manufacture continued to flourish, and in 1809 the duties paid to government amounted to £8000. In 1834, Mr. J. Brennan, a merchant from Belfast, introduced the provision trade, which was previously unknown in this neighbourhood, and erected spacious premises adjoining the river, and commodious stores 350 feet long and 140 feet wide, with complete apparatus adapted to a peculiar method of curing. In this concern 10,000 pigs are annually killed, and after being cured are sent to London; other firms also carry on an extensive provision trade. There are two large ale and porter breweries, and two large oatmeal and flour mills. The weaving of linen is carried on to a small extent by weavers who work in their own houses. This is the principal port in the county: the exports consist chiefly of corn and provisions, and the imports of cotton and woollen goods, iron, coal, sugar, &c. Even in 1829 there were 119 vessels, of the aggregate burthen of 11,097 tons, employed in the exportation of grain, to the extent, in the course of that year, of 10,831 tons of oats, 130 tons of wheat, 106 tons of barley, and 30 tons of meal; and during the same period, 66 vessels, of the aggregate burthen of 5479 tons, were employed in the importation of British and foreign goods. In 1835 the exports amounted to £70,568, and the imports to £13,532: at present the trade of the port is still more extensive. The fishery is carried on with

success; at the falls of the river are salmon-weirs, which have been rebuilt by Messrs. Little at an expense of £1500, and in which great quantities of fish are taken to be shipped for Dublin and Liverpool. Farther down the river, near the quay, are placed drafting-nets, in which numbers are also taken; the whole fishery is rented at £1500 per annum. The market is on Monday; and fairs are held on the 12th of May and the 12th of August: commodious shambles have been erected in Mill-street for the use of the market. The Provincial Bank and the National Bank have each established a branch here. In the excise arrangements Ballina is within the district of Foxford; and it is a chief station of the constabulary police. Courts of petty-sessions are held every Tuesday, and a quarter-session in July every year: the court-house, a neat plain building, was erected at an expense of £1000, paid by the county. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, and a dispensary. The work-house, on a site of eight acres purchased for £640, was completed in 1842, at an expense of £9400, and is constructed to contain 1200 paupers. On the eastern bank of the river are the remains of an abbey, founded by St. Olcan or Bolcan, a disciple of St. Patrick; they have a large ancient doorway of beautiful design.—See KILMOREMOY and ARDUNAREE.

BALLINA, a village, in the parish of TEMPLECHALLY, union of NENAGH, barony of OWNEY and ARRA, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER; containing 774 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Killaloe to Nenagh, and on the river Shannon, over which is a bridge of nineteen arches connecting it with the town of Killaloe, in the county of Clare. It contains 105 houses; has a fair on the 24th of March, chiefly for pigs; and is a constabulary police station. One of the chapels belonging to the Roman Catholic district of Templechally and Kilmastulla, otherwise called the union of Ballina and Boher, is also situated in the village. Near the bridge were some remains of an ancient castle, probably erected to defend the passage of the river; they were removed by the Shannon Commissioners when the bed of the river was lately deepened here eight feet by them.—See TEMPLECHALLY.

BALLINABOY, a parish, partly in the barony of CORK, and partly in the baronies of EAST MUSKERRY and KERRYCURRIGH, but chiefly in the barony of KINNALLEA, union of KINSALE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Cork, on the road to Kinsale; containing 2749 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the river Awinaboy, formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Finbarr, and, in 1592, was, with other lands, granted by Queen Elizabeth to Henry Davells; it subsequently became part of the estate of the first earl of Cork, from whom the property descended to the Earl of Shannon, the present owner. In 1600, Florence McCarthy assembled here 9000 of his followers, and made a desperate attack on the English, whom he compelled to take refuge within the walls of an old castle. During their retreat, however, a party of English musketeers, having concealed themselves behind the bank of a ditch, fired upon the Irish forces; and the English cavalry, charging them at the same time, put them completely to the rout.

The parish comprises 7973 statute acres, of which five-sixths are arable. The land on the north side of

the river is cold and mountainous, and 500 or 600 acres are covered principally with heath; the system of agriculture is in a very unimproved state. As there is no bog, fuel is obtained from the bog of Annagh, in the adjoining parish. Ballinaboy House is a handsome modern mansion, surrounded with young and thriving plantations. There is a flour-mill at Five-mile-bridge, and another in the village of Ballinahassig. At a short distance from the latter place, a fine arch, 50 feet in height and nearly of the same span, has been thrown over the glen, at the back of Mount-Mary: over this arch passes the high road from Ballinahassig to Innishannon. A new road from Cork to Kinsale has also contributed to the improvement of the place. At the Half-way House is a constabulary police station. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Earl of Shannon, the proprietor, who contributes £25 per annum towards the curate's stipend, which is augmented to £75 from Primate Boulter's fund: the tithes, estimated at £500, long since merged into the rent. The church is a small dilapidated building, said to have been new-roofed about 70 years ago. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Ballinahassig, in which there are two chapels.—See BALLINAHASSIG.

BALLINACALLY, a village, in the parish of KILCHRIST, union of ENNIS, barony of CLONDERLAW, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N.N.E.) from Kildysart; containing 194 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Kildysart to Ennis, and near the river Fergus, on the banks of which is a small quay of rude construction, from which corn, butter, pork, and other agricultural produce are sent to Limerick, in boats of 10 or 12 tons burthen, and where limestone and sea manure are landed for the supply of the neighbourhood. It has a receiving-house for letters under Ennis and Kilrosh, and a public dispensary: fairs are held on June 14th, Sept. 16th, and Nov. 8th, chiefly for cattle. A little to the north of the village is the ruined tower or castle of Dangan, the upper part of which is supported only by the winding stone staircase.—See KILCHRIST.

BALLINACARGY, or **BALNACARRIG**, a market and port town, in the parish of KILBIXY, union of MULLINGAR, barony of MOYGOISH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Mullingar, and $45\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 483 inhabitants. The town is situated on the road from Mullingar to Colehill in the county of Longford, and near the Royal Canal; it contains 75 houses, neatly built, and roofed with slate. Nearly adjoining it is an extensive deer-park. The markets are on Wednesday for corn and butter, and on Saturday for provisions; fairs are held on the 9th of May and Oct. 20th. It is a constabulary police station; and petty-sessions are held every Wednesday. The Roman Catholic parochial chapel for the district of Kilbixy is situated in the town; also a large school-house built by Lord Sunderlin, and a dispensary.—See KILBIXY.

BALLINACARRIG, otherwise **STAPLESTOWN**, a parish, partly in the barony of RATHVILLY, but chiefly in that of CARLOW, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (E. N.E.) from Carlow; containing 692 inhabitants. This parish, which is

situated on the river Burren, and on the road from Carlow to Tullow, comprises $2605\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. Two-thirds of the land are arable, and nearly one-third pasture or wet grazing land; there is little waste or unprofitable bog; the state of agriculture is improving. Here are some quarries of excellent granite for building, and some mills at which about 10,000 barrels of flour are annually made. The living is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Leighlin, united by act of council in 1804 to the rectories of Tullowmagrath and Ballycrogue, constituting the union of Staplestown, in the gift of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the Dean and Chapter of Leighlin. The tithe rent-charge of Ballinacarrig is £127. 10., of which £75 are payable to the dean and chapter, and £52. 10. to the impropriate curate; the entire rent-charge of the benefice payable to the incumbent is £308. 18. The church, situated in Staplestown, is a small neat edifice, erected in 1821, at an expense of £1000, of which £900 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits; it contains a tablet to the memory of Walter Bagenal, the last male representative of that ancient family. The glebe-house was built in 1809, at a cost exceeding £600, the greater part of which was a loan from the same Board; the glebe consists of three acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of Tullowmagrath, also called Tiriland. Some remains of the old church yet exist. Sir Wm. Temple resided at Staplestown, from which many of his letters are dated; there are still some remains of the house in which he lived.

BALLINACLASH, a district parish, in the union of RATHDRUM, barony of BALLINACOR, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by S.) from Rathdrum. This district is situated on the river Avonbeg, over which is a bridge, and on the road from Rathdrum to Glenmalur; about two-thirds of the land are mountainous, and the remainder arable and pasture. It is of recent creation as a parish, and comprehends the constabularies of Ballykine and Ballinacor, forming a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Rector of Rathdrum, who pays the curate's stipend, £50 per annum. The church is a neat building with a square tower, in the later English style of architecture, erected in 1834, at an expense of £1000, of which £900 were a gift from the Church Temporalities Commission. There is no glebe-house or glebe.—See BALLYKINE and BALLINACOR.

BALLINACLOUGH.—See BALLYNACLOUGH.

BALLINACOR, a constabulary, or sub-denomination of the parish of RATHDRUM, barony of SOUTH BALLINACOR, union of RATHDRUM, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Rathdrum; containing 1359 inhabitants. This place is situated in the mountain district leading to Glenmalur, in the centre of which is Croaghmoira, 2175 feet above the level of the sea. It comprises 17,448 acres, of which about three-fourths are mountain, and the remainder arable and pasture land. Ballinacor, the seat of W. Kemmis, Esq., is beautifully situated on the side of a hill commanding an extensive view of the vale towards the Connoree copper-mines. The military road intersects the constabulary, in which are the barracks of Drumgoff and Aughavanah. Fairs are held on Feb. 4th, May 1st, Aug. 4th, and Nov. 4th. This is one of the denominations that constitute the union or benefice

of Rathdrum; it also forms, with the constablewick of Ballykine, the perpetual cure of Ballinaclash, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of Rathdrum. The tithe rent-charge is £78.

BALLINACOURTY, a parish, in the union of GALWAY, barony of DUNKELLIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Oranmore; containing 3407 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the eastern shore of the bay of Galway, and on the road from Oranmore to an inlet of the bay forming the approach to Claren-Bridge; it comprises 6993 statute acres. The inlet of Tyrone or Ballinacourty is well sheltered, and has good anchorage for vessels drawing not more than ten feet of water, which, however, must not venture in within two hours of low water of spring tides, as there are then only nine feet in the channel. Westerly winds, also, sometimes occasion a great swell at the entrance, in which case it should not be attempted before half flood, nor after half ebb. On the south side of the haven is a small pier called St. Kitt's, built by the Fishery Board, but never properly finished, and now in a ruinous condition. Small craft sail up three miles further, to a point near Claren-Bridge and Kilcolgan. Fairs for pigs and horses are held four times in the year at Claren-Bridge. The living consists of a rectory and a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Tuam; the former is part of the union of St Nicholas and corps of the wardenship of Galway; the latter is one of four which constitute the union of Kileummin. The tithe rent-charge is £180, of which £135 are payable to the warden, and £45 to the perpetual curate. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the diocese of Galway, and forms part of the district of Oranmore; the chapel is a large thatched building, capable of accommodating 1000 persons. At the village of Ballinacourty are the remains of an old church.

BALLINACOURTY, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of CORKAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 8½ miles (E. by N.) from Dingle, on the road to Tralee; containing 1472 inhabitants. It comprises 5318 statute acres: a considerable portion is rough mountain pasture, with some bog, but mostly reclaimable; the remainder is under cultivation. Some boats are employed in fishing in the bay of Dingle, but for want of proper shelter the fishery is very limited. The construction of a small pier on this side of the bay would be of great advantage, and it is in contemplation to build one. Fairs are held at Ballinclare on the 1st of May and 4th of October, for black-cattle and pigs. At Annascall, or Ounescall, is a constabulary police station; and petty-sessions are also held there. A senechal's court for the barony is held at Ballintarmin, generally on the last Wednesday in the month: debts not exceeding £10 late currency are recoverable. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardferd and Aghadoe, forming part of the union of Kildfyn; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Cork. The tithe rent-charge is £141. 3s. The church, which is at Annascall, was erected by aid of a loan of £600 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1816. The glebe-house of the union is situated here, and was built by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £300 from the same Board, in 1818: the glebe comprises 10 plantation acres, exclu-

sively of an old glebe of four acres about a mile distant. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Ballinvoahir; a chapel has been erected at Annascall. There are still some remains of the old church in the burial-ground.

BALLINACURRA, a village, in the parish of MIDDLETON, partly in the barony of IMOKILLY, but chiefly in that of BARRYMORE, union of MIDDLETON, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 1 mile (S.) from Middleton; containing 802 inhabitants. This place is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Middleton river, and contains 152 houses. It is well situated for trade; and several large grain stores and malt-houses have been built, and some excellent quays constructed. A bridge has been thrown across the creek, forming part of the road to Restellan; and other improvements are in contemplation. A considerable trade is carried on in the exportation of grain, chiefly to Liverpool, Bristol, and London; and in the importation of coal, timber, iron, slate, and other heavy goods for the supply of the flourishing town of Middleton, to which place the navigation might be extended at a small expense. Limestone is very abundant throughout the vicinity, and great quantities are quarried for building, and burnt for agricultural purposes. The harbour communicates with that of Cove by a passage called the East Ferry; the tide rises here from eight to twelve feet, and brigs of 300 tons' burthen can safely sail up to the quay. In the neighbourhood are several handsome houses, occupied by wealthy individuals; nearly adjoining the village are the ruins of the ancient parish church.—See MIDDLETON.

BALLINADEE, a parish, in the union of BANDON, East Division of the barony of EAST CARRERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S.E.) from Bandon; containing, with the merged parish of Kilgoban, 3038 inhabitants, of whom 284 are in the village. It comprises 8334 statute acres, nearly the whole under tillage: the land is generally good, and the system of agriculture has very much improved; the cultivation of turnips, vetches, and other green crops, has been introduced with advantage. Slate-quarries in different parts are worked, but not to a great extent, for the supply of the neighbourhood and of the town of Bandon; the produce is also sent down the river Bandon to be shipped to Cork and other ports. The village consists of about 60 houses, most of which are small but well built, and it contains a large flour-mill, which was much improved in 1836. A new line of road has been constructed, within the last twelve years, to Ballinspittle, a distance of three miles and a half; and another road is now being made from the town of Bandon to the deep water of the river at Kilmacsimon, where vessels of larger tonnage can discharge than at Colliers Quay, about a mile higher up. There are several small quays on the river, at which great quantities of sea-sand for manure are landed for the supply of the adjacent parishes: more than 100 boats are engaged in raising it, about 80 of which belong to this parish. Among the gentlemen's seats is Rock House, on the side of a romantic glen, in the centre of some highly improved grounds. Kilgoban Castle, at present untenanted, is situated near the river Bandon, and is in good preservation, forming a striking feature in the surrounding scenery, which in many parts is picturesque

and very interesting, particularly in the vicinity of the glens near the village of Ballinadee. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, united at a period prior to any existing record with the denominations of Kilgoban, Rathdownlan, and Mackloneigh, which constitute the corps of the treasurership in the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £462. 8. The church is a neat edifice, rebuilt in 1839. The glebe comprises 5 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Courceys, and contains a chapel, a large plain edifice, rebuilt within the last 15 years, at an expense of £400. On the lands of Kilgoban is the ruined tower of an ancient castle, which belonged to the family of McCarthy; beneath this tower, by the river's side, a great quantity of gold and silver coins, with numerous gold rings, was dug up in 1824.

BALLINAFAD, a village, in the parish of AUGHANAGH, union of BOYLE, barony of TIRAGHRILL, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Boyle, on the road to Sligo; containing 32 houses and 155 inhabitants. Here is a receiving-house for letters under the Boyle post-office. A fair is held on the 29th of August; and in the village is a station of the constabulary police.—See AUGHANAGH.

BALLINAFAGH.—See BALLYNEFAGH.

BALLINAGAR, a village, in the parish and barony of GRASHILL, union of TULLAMORE, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Philipstown, on the road from Edenderry to Tullamore; containing 22 houses and 107 inhabitants. A large and handsome Roman Catholic chapel for the district of Ballykean was lately erected, in the ancient English style of architecture.—See GRASHILL.

BALLINAGERAGH, a village, in the parish of KILCARRAGH, union of LISTOWEL, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from Listowel, on the road to Tralee; containing 23 houses and 139 inhabitants. A patron fair, one of the largest in the county, is held here on Sept. 29th.—See KILCARRAGH.

BALLINAGH, or **BELLANANAGH**, a market-town, in the parish of KILMORE, barony of CLONMAHON, union and county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Cavan, on the road to Granard; containing 636 inhabitants. This town was entirely destroyed by fire in a disturbance which took place in 1794; it consists at present of two streets crossing each other at right angles, and contains 153 houses, the greater part of which are thatched. The market is on Saturday, and is held in a neat plain market-house: fairs are held on March 31st, June 6th, August 5th, Oct. 3rd, and Dec. 21st. There is a receiving-house for letters under Cavan; the town is a station of the constabulary police; and petty-sessions are held every alternate Wednesday. The town contains a Roman Catholic chapel; also a good slated school-house, having on the ground floor a schoolroom for boys, and on the upper story one for girls.—See KILMORE.

BALLINAGLERAGH.—See DRUMREILLY.

BALLINAGORE, a village, in the parish of NEWTOWN, union of MULLINGAR, barony of MOYCARHEL, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Kilsbeggan, on the road to Mullingar; containing 28 houses and 125 inhabitants. The

river Brusna flows through the village, and is crossed by a bridge of four arches: on its banks is an extensive bleach-green, with a fulling-mill. There are also some large flour-mills, capable of grinding 40,000 barrels of wheat annually, and affording employment to 70 men. Here is a station of the constabulary police.—See NEWTOWN.

BALLINAHAGLISH.—See BALLYNAHAGLISH.

BALLINAHASSIG, a village, in that part of the parish of BALLINABOY which is in the barony of KERICURRIHY, union of KINSALE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S.) from Cork, on the road to Kinsale; containing 152 inhabitants. It is distinguished as the scene of a battle which took place in 1600, between a party of English and the insurgent forces under the command of Florence McCarthy. Some employment is afforded to the population by mills capable of making 7000 barrels of flour annually. There is a receiving-house for letters under Cork and Kinsale: fairs are held on May 1st, June 29th, Aug. 10th, and Sept. 29th; and here is a dispensary. Ballinahassig is the head of a Roman Catholic district, comprising the parishes of Ballinaboy, Dnnderrow, and Templemichael-de-Dungh, and containing chapels at Ballyheedy and Killeedy Hill.—See BALLINABOY.

BALLINAHINCH, a market and post town, in the parish of MAGHERADROLLO, union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of KINELARTY, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (E.) from Dromore, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ (N. by E.) from Dublin; containing 911 inhabitants. This town was founded by Sir George Rawdon, Bart., after the insurrection of 1641, as appears by a patent of Charles II., granting the lands of Kinelarty to the Rawdon family. The patent, after reciting that Sir George had built a town and two mills and had repaired the church, and that a large space had been appropriated for holding markets and fairs, created the manor of Kinelarty, with a demesne of 1000 acres and regular courts leet and baron, and granted the privilege of a market to be held on Thursday, and two fairs annually. During the disturbances of 1799, the main body of the insurgents, after being repulsed near Saintfield, took post here on Windmill-hill and on some high ground in the demesne of the Earl of Moira, a descendant of Sir G. Rawdon. On the 12th of June, General Nugent marched against them from Belfast with the Monaghan regiment of militia, part of the 22nd dragoons, and some yeomanry infantry and cavalry; and he was joined near this place by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart with his party from Downpatrick, making in all about 1500 men. The insurgents were soon driven from their post on the Windmill-hill, and the king's troops set fire to the town. Both parties spent the night in preparations for a general action, which took place at an early hour on the following morning, and was maintained about three hours with artillery, but with little effect. At length the Monaghan regiment of militia, posted with two field-pieces at Lord Moira's gate, was attacked with such determined fury by the pikemen of the insurgents that it fell back in confusion on the Hillsborough cavalry, which retreated in disorder. These troops, however, rallied; and while the Argyshire fencibles, entering the demesne, were making their attack on another side, the insurgents retired to a kind of fortification on the top of the hill. This they for some time defended with

great courage, but at length they gave way, and dispersed in all directions; the main body fled to the mountains of Slieve Croob, where they soon surrendered, or retired to their several homes, and thus was the insurrection terminated in this quarter.

The town is situated on the road from Dromore to Saintfield, and consists of a square and four streets, comprising 155 houses, many of which are well built. There is a post-office under the offices of Comber and Dromore. The market is on Thursday, and is well supplied; fairs are held on the first Thursday in January, Feb. 12th, March 3rd, April 5th, May 19th, July 10th, Aug. 18th, Oct. 6th, and Nov. 17th. A linen-hall was built by the Earl of Moira, but it is now in ruins. Here is a station of the constabulary police. A court for the manor of Kinelarty was formerly held, in which debts to the amount of £10 were recoverable; it has fallen into complete disuse. In the square is a large court-house, built by Lord Moira in 1795, but now, like the linen-hall, in a dilapidated state. The same nobleman also built a church in 1773, which, having fallen into decay, was taken down in 1839, and a new edifice was erected on its site, towards which £850 were granted by the Board of First Fruits; the tower and spire of the old building remain on the west side of the present church. Opposite to it is a spacious Roman Catholic chapel; and there are three places of worship for Presbyterians, in connexion with the General Assembly. In a picturesque and fertile valley, two miles south of the town, is a powerful sulphureous chalybeate spring, which is much resorted to during summer, and has been highly efficacious in scrofulous disorders: there are two wells, one for drinking and the other for bathing, kept in good order by the proprietor of the soil, D. S. Ker, Esq., M.P. The grounds adjoining are tastefully laid out in walks, parterres, &c. An assembly-room and news-room have been erected by Mr. Ker, and the neat cottages in the vicinity of the "Spa" afford comfortable accommodation, on moderate terms, to the visitors.—See MAGHERADROLL.

BALLINAKILL.—See BALLYNAKILL.

BALLINAKILL, a market and post town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of DYSARTGALLEN, union of ABBEYLEIX, barony of CULINAGH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 10 miles (S. E.) from Maryborough, and 50 miles (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 1540 inhabitants. This is a place of some antiquity, but was not created a market-town till the year 1606, when a grant of a market and fair was made to Sir T. Coatch, proprietor of the manor of Galline. In 1612 it was incorporated by James I., and invested with considerable privileges, to foster the plantation here by Sir T. Ridgway, Bart. The castle, of which there are still some remains, fell into the possession of the Roman Catholic party during the insurrection of 1641; and when Cromwell's troops overran the island, being bravely defended by its garrison, it was cannonaded from the Warren-Hill, adjoining Heywood demesne, by General Fairfax, and the garrison was at length compelled to surrender. The town is situated in a fertile district, the soil of which is principally composed of a deep clay adapted both for the dairy and for tillage. To the east is Heywood, a richly varied demesne, ornamented with plantations and with artificial sheets of water. The manufacture of woollen

stuffs, formerly more extensive, is still carried on to a considerable extent, and is on the increase: a brewery has been established more than sixty years. The market is on Saturday, and has somewhat declined since the establishment of a market on the same day at Abbeyleix, a few years since: there is a good market for butter on Tuesday. The market-house is kept in repair by Earl Stanhope, the lord of the manor. Fairs are held on the 16th of Jan. and Feb., 22nd of March and April, 13th of May, first Thursday after Whit-Sunday, 13th of June and July, 12th of Aug., and 16th of Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec.; that in Nov. is a large fair for bullocks. A sub-office here is in connexion with the post-office of Abbeyleix. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Kilkenny; and it is a station of the constabulary police. Under the charter of James I., the corporation consisted of a sovereign, twelve burgesses, and an unlimited number of freemen; and returned two members to the Irish parliament until the Union. Quarter and petty sessions were formerly held in the town, but have been removed to Abbeyleix, about three miles distant. The parish church, situated here, is a handsome edifice with a tower and spire; the east window, which is of stained glass and very handsome, was purchased on the continent, and presented by the late Frederick Trench, Esq. Ballinakill is the head of a Roman Catholic district, comprising the parish of Dysartgalen and parts of Abbeyleix and Ballyroan, and containing chapels at Ballinakill (a spacious edifice) and Knockardigur. Here is also a dispensary.

BALLINAKILLY, or BALLYNAKILTY, a parish, in the union of BALLINASLOE, barony of KILLIAN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Ballinamore, on the road from Tuam to Ballinasloe; containing, with the parish of Aghiert, 1762 inhabitants. The area of this parish is 5920½ statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and forms part of the union of Moylough; the tithe rent-charge, including Aghiert, is £111. 8. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballinakilly is part of the district of Mount-Bellew.

BALLINALACK, a village, in the parish of LENEY, union of MULLINGAR, barony of CORKAREE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Mullingar; containing 59 houses and 312 inhabitants. This place is situated on the banks of the river Inny, over which is a bridge of five arches, and on the road from Mullingar to Longford. It is a chief constabulary police station.

BALLINALEE, LONGFORD.—See JOHNSTOWN, ST.

BALLINAMALLARD.—See MAGHERACROSS.

BALLINAMARA.—See BALLYNAMARA.

BALLINAMEEN, a village, in the parish of DESERT-OGHILL, barony and union of COLERAINE, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 1 mile (S.) from Garvaghy; containing 192 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Dublin to Coleraire.

BALLINAMONA, a village, in the parish of DUNKITT, union of WATERFORD, barony of INA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N.) from Waterford; containing 125 inhabitants. It is situated on a branch of the road from Waterford to New Ross.

BALLINAMONA, county CORK.—See MOURNE.

BALLINAMORE, co. GALWAY.—See KILLIAN.

BALLINAMORE, a market and post town, in the parish of OUTRAGH, union of MOHILL, barony of CARRIGALLAN, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from CAVAN, and $77\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Dublin; containing 946 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the road from Killesnandra and intersected by a small river, consists of 162 houses, many of which are neatly built. It was formerly a seat of the iron manufacture, and works were established for smelting the ore found in the vicinity. The market, which is on Tuesday, is one of the largest in the county for grain and provisions; and fairs are held on the 15th of February, May 12th, Aug. 16th, and Nov. 12th. Ballinamore is a constabulary police station; petty-sessions are held irregularly; and the quarter-sessions for the southern division of the county are held here in April and October. A court-house has been erected, to which is attached a bridewell containing four cells, with apartments for the keeper; the cost of the building was £2200, of which £1200 were lent by government, to be repaid by instalments. The parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a place of worship for Methodists, are situated in the town. Near it is Garadise Lough, a considerable sheet of water, and there are several other lakes in the vicinity.—See OUTRAGH.

BALLINAMUCK, late a village, in that part of the parish of KILLOE, which is in the barony of LONGFORD, union and county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (N.) from the town of Longford, on the road from Newtown-Forbes to Arvaagh. A portion of the French army under General Humbert, which had landed in Kileummin bay on the 22nd of August, 1798, to assist the insurgent forces, made a final stand in this neighbourhood, where, being surrounded by the English army under Lord Cornwallis, they were compelled to surrender on the 8th of the following month. Having arrived on the preceding evening, the French forces were closely pursued by Colonel Crawford and General Lake; while Lord Cornwallis, crossing the river at Carrick-on-Shannon, advanced to St. Johnstown to intercept their progress to Granard. Colonel Crawford having attacked their rear, about 300 of the infantry surrendered themselves prisoners; the remainder continued to defend themselves for about half an hour, when, on the appearance of the main body of the army under General Lake, they also surrendered. In consequence of the disturbed state of the neighbourhood and the disaffection of the people, this village was levelled to the ground by the landlord in 1841.—See KILLOE.

BALLINARD.—See BALLYNARD.

BALLINASAGGART.—See ENRIGALL-KEROGUE.

BALLINASLOE, a market and post town, and the head of a union, partly in the parish of CREAGH, barony of MOYCARNON, county of ROSCOMMON, but chiefly in the parish of KILCLOONY, barony of CLONMACNOON, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 12 miles (W. by S.) from Athlone, and $71\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Dublin, on the road to Galway; containing 4934 inhabitants. This town is situated on the river Suck, which divides it into two unequal parts, the larger of which is in the county of Galway. It appears to have arisen under the protection of its castle, which in the reign of Elizabeth was one of the strongest fortresses

in Connaught, and the ruins of which are situated on the Roscommon side of the river. The town is now one of the most flourishing in the south and west of Ireland: it comprises 657 houses, nearly all slated, and is under the management of commissioners appointed agreeably with the provisions of the act 9th George IV. c. 82. The two portions are connected by a line of two bridges and causeways, crossing some small islands, and about 500 yards in length, in which are 16 arches. Here are three tanyards, a flour and three oatmeal mills, a manufactory for felt hats, a coach-manufactory, two breweries, and a large establishment for curing bacon: in the vicinity are some quarries of excellent limestone. An extension of the Grand Canal has been formed within the last few years from Shannon harbour to this town, through the bogs on the south side of the river Suck, and not only affords a regular conveyance for passengers to Dublin and other places, but greatly facilitates the trade of the town. The Ballinasloe Horticultural Society for the province of Connaught was founded in 1833, under the patronage of the Earl of Clancarty, and holds its annual meetings on the first Monday in March; three public shows take place in the year, when prizes are awarded for the best specimens of various kinds of fruit, flowers, and vegetables. The annual meetings of an agricultural society are also held here, in October. Garbally Park, in the immediate vicinity, is the seat of the Earl of Clancarty, the proprietor of the town: the mansion is situated in a well-wooded demesne, and was rebuilt in 1819; it contains a good collection of paintings, and the public are allowed free access both to the house and grounds. Near the town, also, is the residence of Mackna. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied with corn. The celebrated fair of Ballinasloe is the greatest cattle mart in the kingdom; it is held on the Galway side of the river, from the 5th to the 9th of October. The black or horned cattle are exhibited in an extensive area set apart for the fair, outside the town; and a plot of ground in Garbally Park is appropriated to the show of sheep on the day before the fair, when very extensive purchases are made, and those that remain unsold are driven to the fair-green. Great quantities of wool were formerly sold, but the establishment of factories in Dublin and other large towns, has altered the channel of this branch of trade. The number and variety of goods exhibited for sale render the fair a great resort for all classes of dealers. The number of sheep exhibited in a recent year was 61,632, of which 54,974 were sold; and of cattle, 7443, of which 6927 were sold: the numbers have since much increased. Fairs for live stock are also held on May 7th and July 4th; and on the 6th of July there is a large fair for wool, which has been lately revived, and lasts four days: the wool fairs formerly continued from two to five weeks. Branches of the Bank of Ireland and the National Bank are established. Petty-sessions are held every Wednesday and Saturday in a court-house attached to the bridewell. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Galway; it is the head-quarters of the Galway constabulary police; and a company of infantry, for whose accommodation there is a barrack for 56 men, and two companies of cavalry, are occasionally stationed here.

The church of the union of Creagh occupies an elevated site in the town. In the Roman Catholic divisions

Ballinasloe is the head of a district comprising the parishes of Killoony and Creagh, and containing a chapel in each; that of Killoony is situated at the extremity of the market-square. There are also places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The lunatic asylum for the province of Connaught, situated here, was opened in 1833, and is capable of accommodating 150 inmates; it is built of limestone, in the form of the letter X, with a handsome cupola, and the ground attached to it comprises 14 plantation acres inclosed by a wall: the entire expenditure, including cost of building and purchase of site and furniture, was £27,130. Here is also a dispensary, and a Benevolent Society has been formed. The workhouse, on a site of 5½ acres rented at £10. 13., was completed in 1841, at a cost of £7600, and is constructed to contain 1000 paupers. The remains of the castle consist of the outer walls only, inclosing a square area, with a round tower in one angle, which has been converted into a neat residence called Ivy Castle; the most picturesque portion is a bridge across the fosse to a gateway. The townland of Dunlo, on which the Galway portion of the town is built, gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Earl of Clancarty.—See KILLOONY and CREAGH.

BALLINCALLA, or BALLINCROLLA, a parish, in the union of BALLINROSE, partly in the barony of ROSS, county of GALWAY, but chiefly in that of KILMAINE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (S. W.) from Ballinrobe, on the road to Cong; containing 9165 inhabitants. It comprises 15,195½ statute acres, whereof 3196 are in Lough Mask; about one-half of the land is under tillage, one-fourth is pasture, and the remainder waste mountain and bog. A fair is held at Lough Mask, on the 30th of September. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and forms part of the union of Kilmolara: the tithe rent-charge is £246. The glebe-house of the union, situated here, was erected by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £398 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1819; the glebe comprises 20 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballincalla is part of the district called the Neale. On the borders of Lough Mask are some remains of an old castle.

BALLINCOLLIG, a post-town, in the parish of CARRIGORMANE, union of COAK, barony of BARRETTES, county of COAK, and province of MUNSTER, 5½ miles (W.) from Cork, and 130½ miles (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Cork to Macroom; containing 1287 inhabitants. This place is chiefly distinguished as a military depot, and for its extensive gunpowder-mills, formerly carried on under the superintendence of government, but, after having been for some years discontinued, recently purchased by the present proprietors, and now in full operation. The *Artillery Barracks* form a quadrangular pile of buildings, having in the eastern range the officers' apartments, and on the western side an hospital, and a neat church built in 1814, in which divine service is regularly performed by a resident chaplain. The buildings contain accommodation for 18 officers and 242 non-commissioned officers and privates, and are adapted to receive eight field batteries, though at present only one is stationed here, to which are attached 95 men and 44 horses: in the centre of the quadrangle eight gun-sheds are placed in two parallel lines, and near them are the stables and offices; within

the walls is also a large and commodious schoolroom. Immediately adjoining the barracks, and occupying a space nearly four miles in extent, are situated the *Gunpowder Mills*, 16 in number. At convenient distances are the different establishments for granulating and drying the gunpowder, making charcoal, refining sulphur and saltpetre, and making casks and hoops and the various machinery connected with the works; the whole communicating with each other, and with the mills, by means of small canals constructed for facility of carriage, and for preventing such accidents as might occur from other modes of conveyance. In appropriate situations, and near these establishments, are the residences of the different persons superintending the works; and at the eastern extremity of the ground, but at a considerable distance from the mills, are two ranges of comfortable cottages for a portion of the workpeople, now tenanted by 54 families, who obtain a comfortable livelihood. The number of persons employed is about 200, and the quantity of gunpowder manufactured annually is about 16,000 barrels. The police depot for the province of Munster is also situated here; the men are drilled till they become efficient, and then drafted off to the different stations in the province. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. To the south of the town, and on a limestone rock rising abruptly from the surrounding meadows, are the remains of Ballincollig Castle, one of the towers of which is in tolerable preservation.—See CARRIGORMANE.

BALLINCREE, a village, in the parish of KILCOLLUM, union of WATERFORD, barony of IDA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N.) from Waterford; containing 197 inhabitants. It is situated near Lough Cullin.

BALLINUSLANE, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of TRUGHENACRE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Castleisland; containing 5701 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the west bank of the river Blackwater, and on the confines of the county of Cork, is intersected by the old and new roads from Castleisland into that county, and by another road lately made by the Board of Works from Ballinahalla to the village of Brosna, through the mountains. It comprises 39,740 statute acres, a large portion of which consists of rough mountain pasture and of bog that is mostly reclaimable: the arable land is of good quality, and limestone is found in abundance in many places, and used principally for manure. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardferd and Aghadoe, and till lately was one of the four that constituted the union of Castleisland, in the patronage of the proprietors of that seignory; but the union has been divided into three separate livings, confirmed by act of council in 1836: the tithe rent-charge is £345. The church, an extremely neat edifice, lately built by a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and by subscription, is situated near Ardnagrath. In the Roman Catholic divisions, the parish, with the exception of a small portion attached to Knocknashel, forms part of the district of Castleisland; the chapel, a plain but commodious building, is situated at Cordel, near Ardnagrath. At Ardnagrath are the ruins of Desmond's chapel, with a burial-ground attached, now called Kilnanimans; here were interred the remains of "The Great" Earl of Desmond, who was slain in 1583. In the demesne of Kilmurry House, lately built by the Rev.

A. Macintosh, incumbent of the parish, is Kilmurry Castle, which was taken by Colonel Phaire, of Cork, in 1650; it is still in a good state of preservation. This castle, and those of Kilcushnan and Bally-Mac-Adam, all situated within half a mile of each other, were inhabited by three brothers named Fitzgerald, of the Desmond family, between whom such enmity subsisted that none of them would suffer the others to pass unmolested through his lands.

BALLINDANGAN.—See CROSSBOYNE.

BALLINDERRY, a parish, in the union of LURGAN, barony of UPPER MASSAREENE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Moira; containing 5679 inhabitants. At Portmore, in this parish, an extensive castle was erected by Lord Conway, in 1664, on the site of a more ancient fortress: it contained accommodation for two troops of horse, with a range of stabling 140 feet in length, 35 feet in breadth, and 40 feet in height; the remains consist of the garden wall, part of the stables, and the ruins of one of the bastions. During the Protectorate the learned Jeremy Taylor retired to this place, and remained at the seat of Lord Conway till the Restoration, when he was promoted to the bishopric of Down and Connor. On a small island in the lough at Portmore are some remains of a summer-house, in which he is said to have written some of the most important of his works; and in the neighbourhood his memory is still held in great respect. THE PARISH is situated on the road from Antrim to Dublin, and is intersected by the mail-coach road from Lurgan to Antrim, to the former of which places here is a sub-office for letters: it comprises 10,891 statute acres, of which $283\frac{1}{2}$ are in Portmore Lough. The land is almost all arable and in a good state of cultivation; the system of tillage is still improving. There is, strictly speaking, little or no waste; in the north-east and south-west parts are some valuable hogs. The weaving of linen and cotton affords employment to a considerable number of persons, but the greater number of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. The Lagan canal from Lough Neagh, on the north-west, to Belfast, passes within the distance of a mile. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the manorial court of Killultagh, held at Lishurn.

THE LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Hertford, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £360, of which £300 are paid to the vicar, and £60 to the impropriator. The church was erected in 1821, through the exertions of Dean Stannus, at an expense of £2300, of which the Marquess of Hertford gave £1000, and the Board of First Fruits lent the remainder; it is a handsome edifice in the later style of English architecture, with a tower and spire 128 feet in height, and is beautifully situated on rising ground near the village of Upper Ballinderry. There is a glebe of $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres, not a glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Aughagallon and Ballinderry; the chapel is a small building. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; also a Moravian meeting-house. Mr. Murray bequeathed £100 British; J. Moore Johnston, Esq., £83. 6 s., and Hugh Casement, Esq., £25, Irish currency, to the poor. The old parish church, built after the Restoration of Charles II., still remains;

and on the eastern side of it is a burial-place called Templecormack, in the centre of which the foundations of a small building may be traced. There are also some remains of an ancient church close to Portmore Lough, at the western extremity of the parish. The manor of Killultagh gives the title of Baron Conway of Killultagh to the Seymour family.

BALLINDERRY, or **BALLYBERRY**, a parish, in the union of MONEYMORE, partly in the barony of DUNGAN-
NON, county of TYRONE, but chiefly in the barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Money-
more; containing 3362 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the Ballinderry river, which here separates the above-named baronies and counties, and falls into the north-western portion of Lough Neagh. It comprises 8177 statute acres, of which $2268\frac{1}{2}$ are in the county of Tyrone, and $5908\frac{1}{2}$ in Londonderry; 2978 acres form a portion of Lough Neagh. The greater part belongs to the Salters' Company, of London; the townland of Ardagh is held under Cromwellian debentures, and is the only land in the county of Londonderry, west of the river Bann, that is held by that tenure. A castle was built by the company at Salterstown, in 1615, soon after they had obtained the grant of those lands from James I.; and in the insurrection of 1641 it was surprised by Sir Phelim O'Neill, who put all the inmates to death, with the exception of the keeper, who, with his wife and family, effected their escape to Carrickfergus, where, taking refuge in the church, they were finally starved to death. It continued for some time in the possession of the insurgents, who, being ultimately driven from their post, destroyed it, together with the church adjoining.

Nearly the whole of the land in the parish is arable, and under an excellent system of cultivation; a valuable tract of bog produces excellent fuel, and there is no waste land. The inhabitants combine with agricultural pursuits the weaving of linen and cotton cloth; and at Ballyronan, an extensive distillery has been established on the shore of Lough Neagh, close to the little port of Ballyronan. THE LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £144. The church, an edifice in the later English style of architecture, was erected in 1707. The glebe-house was built in 1800, at an expense of £900, of which £100 were a gift from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 256 acres of well-cultivated arable land. The Roman Catholic parish is joined to the parish of Tamaght: the old chapel at Ballylifford is no longer used, a new chapel having lately been built near the road side, in the same townland; at Derryaghlin is an altar in the open air. Near the church is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The ruins of the castle at Salterstown, situated on the margin of the lake, present a picturesque and interesting appearance, but are fast mouldering away. Adjoining the bridge over the river are the remains of an iron forge, erected by the Salters' Company in 1626, but which soon after fell into disuse. At Salterstown, near the site of the old church and close to the shore of Lough Neagh, is a chalybeate spring, which has been found efficacious in cutaneous disorders, and was formerly much resorted to; but having become mixed with other water, its efficacy is greatly diminished.

BALLINDERRY, WICKLOW.—See RATHDRUM.

BALLINDOON, a parish, in the union of CLIFDEN, barony of BALLINAHINCH, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (S.W.) from Clifden; containing 5615 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the Connemara or western coast, and comprises 20,033 statute acres; within its limits are the bays of Mannin and Bunowen, Slyne Head, and the islands of Innisdonrow, Innisdoogan, Innisinnan, Llyn, Carrigaroon, Doonglass, Immul, Duck, Horse, Islannora, and Fox. In the famine that prevailed on this part of the coast, in 1831, the inhabitants were reduced to extreme want and destitution, and but for the timely aid of the London Relief Committee, it would have been, in the words of the parish priest, "a desert and uninhabited country." The manufacture of kelp was formerly carried on to a very great extent, and was a source of lucrative employment till the alteration in the duties took place, since which time it has been altogether discontinued. At present, agriculture and fishing are the chief occupations of the inhabitants, almost all of whom have portions of land; the females make a red flannel for domestic use, and many are employed in knitting woolen-stockings, which are celebrated as the Connemara hose, but the price is so low as scarcely to repay their labour, they being unable to earn more than three-halfpence daily. In Bunowen bay a vessel may ride in moderate weather; the entrance is on either side of a rock called Carrigascuity. From Ross Point, on the main land, a range of rocks extends to Slyne Head, which is situated in latitude $53^{\circ} 24' 30''$ (N.) and longitude $10^{\circ} 7' 40''$ (W.), and runs off to the westward in five or six small islets, the outermost of which is Island Immul, which has deep water close in shore; there are two sounds among these isles that may be passed by boats. On this Head the commissioners for improving the port of Dublin have erected a light-house. Rounding the Head are Mannin bay and the harbour of Ardbear or Clifden. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and forms part of the union of Ballynakill: the tithe rent-charge is £30. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the district of Clifden; the chapel is a neat building.

BALLINDRAIT, a village, in the parish and union of LIFFORD, barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.N.W.) from Lifford, containing 174 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Lifford to Raphoe.

BALLINECARGY, a village, in the parish of DRUNG, union of COOTEHILL, barony of TULLAGH-GARVEY, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (S.W.) from Cootehill, on the road to CAVAN; containing 85 inhabitants.

BALLINGADDY, a parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of COSTLEA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Kilmallock, on the road to Kilkenny; containing 1761 inhabitants. It comprises 5999 statute acres, of which about 400 are mountain, and the remainder generally in a good state of cultivation. The residence of Mount Russell is beautifully situated at the foot of the mountain range, commanding an extensive view over a very rich vale. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and forms part of the union of

Kilmallock: the tithe rent-charge is £210. The ruins of the old church are situated near Riverfield; and adjoining the churchyard are 24 acres of excellent glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballingaddy forms part of the district of Kilmallock; the chapel is a small thatched building.

BALLINGARRY, a parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of COSTLEA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, three miles (N.E.) from Kilkenny, on the road to Galbally; containing 2834 inhabitants. It comprises 6114 statute acres: the land is generally good, and some recent improvements in tillage have been introduced. The surface is varied, and there are some hills of considerable elevation, of which the Black mountain and Slieve-Reagh are the principal, stretching westward towards Kilkenny, and every where affording excellent pasture for numerous herds of young cattle and flocks of sheep. Near Grierston, on the border of the parish, is a very extensive and valuable bog; in the midst of it rises a copious stream flowing southward towards Mitchelstown, and also another flowing northward and forming part of the Daun. Fairs are held at Ballinivreena, also on the border of the parish, on April 21st, June 21st, Aug. 31st, and Nov. 19th, for horses, cattle, and pigs. There are several large and handsome houses, among which are Annagurra and Grierston, the latter the fine old family mansion of the Masseys. Ballingarry is a rectory, in the diocese of Emly, and forms part of the union and corps of the prebend of Kilkennick in the cathedral of Emly: the tithe rent-charge is £187. 10. The church is a ruin situated on a gentle elevation, and forming a conspicuous object. The glebe comprises six plantation acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel is a large modern edifice in the village of Glenbrohane.

BALLINGARRY, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE, barony of UPPER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 16 miles (S.W. by S.) from Limerick, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Dublin; containing 8679 inhabitants, of whom 1690 are in the town. Several religious houses appear to have been founded here at a very early period, and have been greatly confounded with each other by various writers. The earliest of which any account is preserved was one founded by Donough Carbrae O'Brien, for Conventual Franciscans, a little eastward of the town, but generally attributed to Fitzgerald, Lord of Glenis; the walls, which are tolerably perfect, and a beautiful square tower, are still remaining. A preceptory of Knights Templars was founded in 1172, which, after the suppression of that order in 1304, was granted to the Knights Hospitallers; and in the immediate vicinity was a Cistercian abbey, founded by the Fitzgeralds, in 1198, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin: this afterwards became a cell to the abbey of Corcomroe; it was sometimes called Kilon, and from the similarity of the name, has often been mistaken for the abbey of Kilsane. There was also a convent for sisters of the order of St. Augustine, of which no vestiges can be traced. The town is situated on the road from Rathkeale to Charleville, and in a pleasing and sheltered valley that opens towards the west; it consists of one long irregular street and several smaller streets, and contains about 300 houses,

the greater number of which are small but tolerably well built. A building called the Turret was erected by a branch of the De Laey family, and repaired by Colonel O'Dell in 1693, as appears by a stone in the chimney; it was lately the residence of Major O'Dell. The flannel trade flourishes remarkably well here, 120 looms affording constant employment to as many families, and a great impulse being given to the trade by a well-managed loan fund, under the control of the vicar and the principal gentry of the parish. Near the town are the Fort-William flour-mills, and a factory for carding and spinning wool; and three miles to the east are the Kilmore flour-mills, adjacent to which is a good bridge. The markets are on Tuesday and Friday, and chiefly for the sale of vegetables; there is no market-house, and the public scales are in the open street. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, July 4th, and Dec. 5th, for the sale of horses, horned-cattle, and pigs, and four new fairs have been established. Petty-sessions are held every Saturday.

The parish comprises 17,732 statute acres. About 100 acres are common lands; and of the remainder, a large portion is good arable land under an improved state of agriculture, but the greater portion is pasture; there is scarcely any bog or waste. The soil is very variable, in some places remarkably fertile, and in others rocky, sterile, and cold; it is for the greater part based on a substratum of silicious grit rising from the limestone vales into hills of considerable elevation in three different parts of the parish. To the south-west of the town is the hill of Kilnamona, on which is a lake, supposed to have been formed by the excavation of a coal-mine, and called Lough-na-Gual, or "the lake of coal." Directly opposite is Knockferna, 937 feet above the level of the sea, and which commands a most extensive prospect. There are several handsome seats, and many neat villas in the parish. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Earl of Cork: the tithe rent-charge is £675, of which one-third is payable to the vicar. The church, a small but very neat edifice in the early English style, with a lofty square tower, was built in 1812, by parochial assessment. The glebe-house was built by aid of a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1822. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are two chapels, one in the town, and one near the south-eastern extremity of the parish. John Crow, Esq., bequeathed £70 Irish currency, to be annually paid out of certain lands, for the poor of the parish; and Myles Jackson, Esq., left about £20 per annum for a like purpose: a poor-shop and clothing-fund are aided by the former bequest, and a dispensary is supported by subscriptions. Adjoining the town are the remains of a very beautiful castle, of which the original name and the history are unknown: previously to the erection of the glebe-house, it was the residence of the rector. About a mile to the north are the ruins of Lisamoota Castle, and in the Grove demesne are those of Bonistoe (now commonly called Woodstock) Castle. Within the limits of the parish are slight traces of other castles, and of two small churches; on the summit of Lisduan hill are the remains of Jackson's Turret; and on Knockferna is a conical pile raised on the spot where stood the ancient temple of Stuaðhraicin.

BALLINGARRY, a parish, in the union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Burrisokane; containing 1963 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the high roads from Roscrea to Portumna and from Nenagh to Parsonstown, and comprises 6683 statute acres, divided into nearly equal portions of tillage and pasturage; the state of agriculture is much improved, and green crops are partially cultivated. There is a considerable extent of bog; and limestone of good quality abounds, and is used for building. Knockshagowna, or "the Hill of the Fairies," connected with which are some interesting legends, rises to a good height in the parish, and is an excellent landmark to the surrounding country. Its summit, on which is a small tower, commands a very extensive view into several counties; on the east and west sides it is well planted, and the land on its north-eastern declivity is of fine quality. A lake, surrounded by a large bog, and called Lough-na-Inch, is said to be very deep; near the centre is a small island, formed artificially by piles of wood, but for what purpose is matter of conjecture. Here is a receiving-house for letters in connexion with the post-office of Shinrone, also a station of the constabulary police. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, to which the vicarage of Uskeane was episcopally united in 1773 and 1809, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in M. Thompson, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of Ballingarry is £197. 7., of which £119. 5. are payable to the impropricator, and £78. 2. to the vicar; the entire rent-charge of the benefice, payable to the vicar, is £156. The church is an ancient edifice with a spire and minarets, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £157. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the union of Shinrone: the chapel is situated at the Pike, and is of recent erection. There are some remains of the castle of Ballingarry, from which it appears to have been of great strength and magnitude.

BALLINGARRY, of GARE, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of SLIEVARDAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Killenalee; containing 7062 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the great coal-field of Slievardagh, and comprises 13,714 statute acres, chiefly in pasture; there is neither bog nor waste land. The village has arisen within the last thirty years, and consists of 137 neatly built houses, inhabited principally by persons connected with the adjacent collieries. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday, July 23rd, Nov. 11th, and Dec. 19th, and are well supplied with cattle and pigs. There is a constabulary police station in the village. The principal seats are, Coal Brook, a handsome residence; Harley Park, pleasantly situated in a richly planted demesne; and Ballyphilip, the demesne of which is tastefully laid out. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the Rev. John Hayden. The tithe rent-charge is £554, of which £369 are payable to the impropricator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, a neat plain edifice with a tower, was erected by aid of a gift of £470 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1811. The glebe-house was built by a

gift of £350 and a loan of £450 from the same Board, in 1814; the glebe comprises $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres, subject to a rent of £46. 3. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel, which is situated in the village, is a handsome and spacious edifice, erected in 1828 on a site of about two acres given by Colonel Pennefather. A school-house under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's foundation was erected at an expense of £300, and two acres of land were assigned to it by Colonel Pennefather.

The SLIEVARDAGH or Tipperary coal district extends throughout the entire area of the parish, and is 7 miles in length and 3 miles in breadth. The coal is found in three distinct seams, 12, 18, and 24 inches in thickness, lying above each other at intervening distances varying from 90 to 140 feet, dipping to a common centre, and appearing at the surface on all sides: the extreme depth of the lowest seam is about 700 feet. The beds lie about 1800 feet over a mass of limestone rock of great thickness, which shows itself at the surface all round on an average within two miles of the pits. The coal-field is divided among various proprietors in portions of from 1000 to 1500 acres, each proprietor being the owner of the coal upon his own land. Some of the mines have been drained and worked by the proprietors, by means of day levels or adits, for which the undulation of the surface is extremely favourable; and of late years, several of the collieries have been let on lease to the Mining Company of Ireland, who have erected steam-engines for raising the water from the deeper parts of the mines, and made various other improvements for working them to advantage. The collieries on the estate of Coalbrook were wrought upon a judicious plan and with great success by the late proprietor, for 30 years, and are still carried on in a similar manner by the present proprietor. On the estate of Killybeglavlin, also in this parish, and the property of Ambrose Goings, Esq., are mines under lease to the Mining Company, which were only lately opened; and on the estate of Boulintlea are others under lease to the same company, which are now in operation, and for working which, on a larger scale, preparations are in progress. The mines on the estate of Ballyphilip are very extensive, and the coal is of good quality; they have not long been worked to advantage, but arrangements were recently carried out for opening them to a greater extent, and working them on an improved plan. The average price of large coal at the pit is 15s. per ton, and of culm, 7s. The coal, which is of the non-flaming kind, similar to the Castlemore or "Kilkenny Stone Coal," is in great request with maltsters and millers for drying corn; and is also esteemed very profitable for culinary uses, for which it is carried to a great distance. About three-fourths of the produce of the mines is culm, which is used chiefly for burning lime. The entire yearly produce of the coal-field at present is about 50,000 tons; but the returns are likely to be much augmented by the more extensive working of the mines, and the increased demand arising from the progressive improvements in agriculture.

BALLINGLEY.—See BALLYINGLEY.

BALLINLOUGHY, or BALLINLOUGH, a parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of SMALL COUNTY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Bruff; containing 1158 inhabitants.

This parish, which is situated on the road from Pallas-Greine to Bruff, comprises 2340 statute acres. The land is in general good, and is subdivided into a great number of small farms; the inhabitants are amply supplied with fuel from three bogs in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, and forms part of the union of Aney; the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Limerick. The tithe rent-charge is £182. 18., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballinloghy is part of the district of Hospital and Herbertstown. Here are two eminences, one called Cromwell's Hill and the other Cromwell's Moat; both have traces of works on them, but apparently of much greater antiquity than the time of Cromwell.

BALLINLONDERRY, or BALLYLANDERS, a parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of COSTLEA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N. W.) from Galbally, on the road to Kilfrane; containing 4000 inhabitants, of whom 340 are in the village. The village consists of 65 houses, built of stone, and roofed with slate; it is a constabulary police station. The parish comprises 7717 statute acres; the land is generally good, and is mostly under tillage, producing abundant crops. There is a considerable tract of bog, in the centre of which rises a very copious spring supplying two streams, one flowing to the north and the other to the south, and both forming a boundary between this parish and that of Ballingarry. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, and forms part of the union of Duntrileague, and the corps of the prebend of Killenellick in the cathedral of Emly: the tithe rent-charge is £187. 10. The old church has long since fallen into decay, and is now a picturesque and venerable ruin near the village; in the churchyard is a remarkably fine ash-tree. The glebe comprises three acres of excellent land. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel, a large handsome building, is situated in the village. A dispensary is supported in the usual way.

BALLINLOUGH, a village, in the parish of KILTULLAGH, union and barony of CASTLEREA, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Castlereagh, containing 191 inhabitants. It is situated about half a mile from Lough Aelwyn, and consists of 34 houses and cabins, built in detached groups, and upon uneven ground. It has rather a picturesque appearance, and derives a considerable degree of interest from the parish church, a new edifice, situated upon an eminence immediately behind it. A fair is held on Sept. 29th: there is a market every Friday; and a sessions-house has been built by W. R. Wills, Esq., in which petty-sessions are held every alternate Wednesday. Ballinlough House is a handsome residence; and between the village and the lake is Willsborough House, a small ancient mansion, formerly the seat of the Wills family. A constabulary police force has been established here.

BALLINODE, a village, in the parish of TYDAVNET, union, barony, and county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N. W.) from Monaghan; containing 215 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Monaghan to Enniskillen, by way of Brookborough, and on a small river, over which there is a good stone

bridge: it contains the parochial church and about 40 houses; the former is a neat edifice with a steeple. There is a patent for a cattle-fair on the first Saturday in every month, but no fairs are now held.

BALLINONTY, a village, in the parish of KILCOOLEY, union of THURLES, barony of SLIEVARDAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Killenale. This place is situated on the north-west confines of the Slievardagh coal district, and is inhabited by persons employed in the mines. There is a good sessions-house in the hamlet, in which the road-sessions for the barony of Slievardagh, and the petty-sessions for the division, are held; the former as occasion requires, and the latter weekly. There is also a dispensary.

BALLINPHUIL, a village, in the parish of KILMAREEAN, or CUMMER, union of TUAM, barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Tuam; containing 220 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Tuam to Athenry.

BALLINROBE, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of ROSS, county of GALWAY, but chiefly in the barony of KILMAINE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 14 miles (S. by E.) from Castlebar, and $116\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 11,150 inhabitants, of whom 2678 are in the town. A monastery for friars of the order of St. Augustine was founded here some time prior to 1337, in which year it is mentioned in the registry of the Dominican friary of Athenry, under the name of the monastery *de Roba*. The town is situated on the river Robe, from which it derives its name, and on the road from Hollymount to Cong; it consists of one principal street, from which two others diverge, and contains 535 houses, of which nearly all are well built and slated, and several are of handsome appearance. There are barracks for cavalry and infantry; the former adapted to the accommodation of 8 officers and 106 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for 84 horses; the latter for 6 officers and 96 non-commissioned officers and men, with an hospital for 20 patients. A considerable trade is carried on in corn; and large quantities of wheat and potatoes, the latter of excellent quality, are sold in the town. There are a large flour-mill, an extensive brewery and malting establishment, and a tanyard, all in full operation. The market is on Monday, and is well supplied with corn and provisions; fairs are held on Whit-Tuesday and the 5th of December, chiefly for sheep and cattle. In the excise arrangements, Ballinrobe is within the district of Foxford. A constabulary police station has been established here. There is a patent for a manorial court, but none is held; petty-sessions are held every Monday, and general-sessions take place in June and December. The court-house is a neat building well adapted to the purpose, and affording also accommodation for the market: the bridewell contains four cells, three day-rooms, and two airing-yards, with other requisite accommodation.

The PARISH is situated on the loughs Mask and Carra, and comprises 26,903 statute acres, of which 1958 are in Lough Mask; 7990 are arable, 3888 pasture, 324 woodland, and the remainder bog and waste. The land under cultivation has been greatly impoverished by burning and other defective modes of management, and

the pastures might be much improved by draining; the system of agriculture, however, is gradually improving. The plantations are mostly on rushy land; and of the waste, about 400 acres are a limestone rock. Limestone of very good quality is quarried for building and for agricultural purposes. The surrounding scenery, particularly towards Lough Mask, is very pleasing; the mountains of Joyce's Country rising in the distance on the west side of the lake, and the east side being embellished with numerous handsome demesnes. Among the gentlemen's seats are, Curramore, pleasantly situated on Lough Mask; Cuslough House, formerly the seat of Lord Tyrawley; and Robe Villa, in the demesne of which, and on the bank of the river, are the remains of the abbey. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £360. The church is a neat plain building, erected about a century ago; a tower was added in 1816, towards which the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £300; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £251 for repairs. The glebe-house, a handsome residence, was built in 1818, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £1050 from the same Board; the glebe comprises 10 acres, valued at £30 per annum, besides some houses and gardens in the town let for £100. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel, a large slated building with a lofty square tower, was erected in 1815 by subscription, towards which Lord Tyrawley gave £50 and one acre of land. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a dispensary. The workhouse, on a site of $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres given free, was completed in 1841, at an expense of £7000, and with all necessary accommodation is constructed to contain 500 paupers. Numerous remains of ancient forts may be traced; and on the grounds of Mr. Clendinning and Mr. Rycroft are chalybeate springs.

BALLINSPIITTE, a village, in the parish of RINGRONE, union of KINSALE, barony of COURCEYS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Kinsale, on the road to Kilbrittain; containing 126 inhabitants. It was recently much improved by J. B. Gibbons, Esq., who erected a square of slated houses. There is a court-house, in which petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays; and the village is a constabulary police station. Fairs are held on May 14th and Sept. 25th, and a large fair for pigs commences on St. Stephen's day, and is held every Monday for about a month. A road has been formed from the village to the ferry of Kinsale. The Roman Catholic chapel for the district of Courcays is situated here, and has been repaired by a bequest of £200 from the late T. Rochford, Esq., of Garretstown. Near it is a large school, built in 1833 by a gift of £200 from Mr. Rochford, on land given by Mr. Gibbons. A dispensary, also, has been erected, for the parishes of Ringrone, Kilbrittain, Ballinadee, and the remainder of the barony of Courcays. Around the village are scattered several handsome houses.

BALLINTEMPLE, a village, in the parish of AHAMPLISH, union of SLIGO, barony of LOWER CARRERY, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 13 miles (N.) from Sligo; containing 178 inhabitants. It is situated on the peninsula of Mullaghmore, and is a station of the coast-guard.

BALLINTEMPLE, a parish, in the union of CAVAN, barony of CLONMAHON, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 6½ miles (S. by W.) from Cavan; containing 5341 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Virginia to Killesandra, and comprises, with 54½ under water, 10,657½ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and forms part of the union and corps of the deanery of Kilmore; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Westmeath. The tithe rent-charge is £194. 5., of which £78 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church was erected in 1821, by aid of a loan of £1200 from the Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are three chapels, called respectively the Upper and Lower chapels and the Chapel of ease.—See BALLINAGH.

BALLINTEMPLE, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of LOWER KILMENAUGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (N. E.) from Tipperary, on the road to Thurles; containing 656 inhabitants. It comprises about 4208 statute acres, principally under an improved system of tillage. Dundrum, the handsome seat of Viscount Hawarden, who is proprietor in fee of the barony, is beautifully situated in a fine demesne comprising more than 2400 statute acres, of which nearly 800 are well planted; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and there is a profusion of fine old timber on the estate. A new road from Dundrum to Cappaghmore there unites with a road to Limerick, and thus opens a more direct line of communication with that city, by which a saving of about five miles is effected in the distance. At the junction of this road with that from Thurles to Tipperary, and at the base of the Kinemanagh hills, is situated the modern village of Dundrum or Newtown-Dundrum. Fairs are held here at Whitsuntide, and on the second Tuesday in October; and it is a station of the constabulary police. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, to which the rectories and vicarages of Rathlynan, Oughterleague, and Kilpatrick were united by act of council in 1795, forming the union of Ballintemple, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £180, and of the whole benefice £544. 19. 2. The church is a plain modern edifice, situated nearly in the centre of the union. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 20 acres. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel; also a dispensary.

BALLINTEMPLE, a village, in the parish of ST. FINBARR'S, union, barony, and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Cork; containing 455 inhabitants. It contains 192 houses, and lies on the road from Cork to Blackrock.

BALLINTEMPLE, CORK.—See CHURCHTOWN.

BALLINTEMPLE, a parish, in the union of RATDRUM, barony of ARKLOW, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Arklow; containing 1114 inhabitants. This parish comprises 4087½ statute acres, and is situated on the road from Arklow to Carlow, and on the river Derragh, which meets the Ovoca at the Wooden Bridge inn in the village, thence called the second "Meeting of the Waters," or, more properly, "Meeting of the Valleys," as the Irish name implies. The soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improving. Some of the streams

descending from the mountain Croghan-Kinshela, which towards the close of the last century was explored for gold, run through this parish; and shafts have been sunk for copper, with a prospect of success. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of William Brian, Esq.; the tithe rent-charge is £77. 17. 8. The church, built by aid of a gift of £800 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1816, is in a state of dilapidation from the dry rot. The glebe-house, built in 1824, partly by a loan from the same Board, commands a beautifully picturesque view of the woods of Ballyarthur and Knockname, and from the upper grounds is an extensive and pleasing prospect over the Vale of Ovoca: the glebe comprises 19½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the district of Arklow; the chapel is at Ballycougha. In the centre of the parish is an ancient cemetery.

BALLINTOBBER, a parish, in the union of CASTLE-REE, partly in the barony of BURRISMOOLE, but chiefly in that of CARRA, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Ballinrobe; containing 7199 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies in the Irish language the "town of the well," probably derived that appellation from a spring which descends from a natural arch in a rock with such force as to act like a shower bath, and near which is no other stream whatever. Cathol O'Conogher, King of Connaught, in 1216, founded an abbey here for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity; it was burned in 1263, but was restored, and continued to flourish till the Dissolution. In 1605 a lease of it was granted in reversion for 50 years to Sir John King, Knt. This abbey is said to have been erected on the site of an ancient castle, in which were buried the former lords of Mayo; part of its remains are now converted into a Roman Catholic chapel. The buildings appear to have been truly magnificent, and many of the ruined portions are still entire in their chief features. Though the principal tower has fallen, the lofty arch on which it was sustained is still remaining, and nearly 50 feet high; the doorway is a beautiful specimen of the pointed reeding arch, supported on each side by a range of five columns. The parish is situated on the road from Castlebar to Ballinrobe, and comprises 22,966½ statute acres. There is a wide extent of mountain: the profitable land is nearly equally divided between arable and pasture; and there is a considerable tract of wood and flooded lands. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Tuam, entirely appropriate to the vicar-choral of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin; the tithe rent-charge is £180. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to those of Burriscarra and Towghaty; the chapel is at Killavalla.

BALLINTOBBER, a parish, in the union and barony of CASTLEREE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Castle-ree; containing 2616 inhabitants. This place is supposed to derive its name, signifying "the town of the wells," from some fine springs near the village. It is uncertain at what period the castle, now in ruins, was built: tradition ascribes its erection to Cathol Creud-farg O'Conor, in the 13th century; but Ledwich attributes it to Sir John King, to whom the property was

granted in 1605. The same writer asserts that the place had its origin in an abbey founded in 1916 by O'Connor, King of Connaught. In 1590, Hugh O'Connor Don or Dun, having incurred the hatred of his sept by accepting an English knighthood and remaining in allegiance to Queen Elizabeth, was besieged in the ancient castle by Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and was taken prisoner and deprived of his chieftaincy. In the war of 1641, Lord Ranelagh, Lord-President of Connaught, led a force of 900 foot and two or three troops of horse against the castle, then the principal stronghold of the O'Connor Don, near which were assembled 3000 horse and foot of the Mayo forces under Butler, and the insurgents of this county under O'Connor himself. The lord-president, to draw them into the plain ground, feigned a retreat for about three miles, and was pursued by the enemy; then turning round, he charged and routed them.

The parish is situated on the river Suck, and on the road from Roscommon to Castlerea; it comprises 6351 statute acres. Considerable tracts of bog are spread over its service; and there is a quarry of excellent limestone. The village contains about twenty-six dwellings, all cabins except three; and behind it to the west, at the extremity of a limestone ridge, are the picturesque ruins of the castle. A large fair for horses, formerly much resorted to for the sale of yarn, is held on Aug. 25th: petty-sessions are also held here, generally monthly. The *LIVING* is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming the corps of the prebend of Ballintobber in the cathedral of Elphin, and united by act of parliament of the 9th of Queen Anne to the vicarages of Baslick and Killeevan: the three parishes constitute the union of Ballintobber or Killeevan, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of Ballintobber is £150, and the gross rent-charge of the union payable to the incumbent is £468. 15. The church of the union is in Killeevan; it is a neat edifice of ancient English architecture, built in 1818 by a loan of £2500 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house, also situated in that parish, was built by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £825 from the same Board; the glebe comprises 140. 3r. 37p. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is in the village. The remains of the castle consist of a quadrangular inclosure, 270 feet in length and 237 in breadth, defended by strong polygonal towers at each angle, and by two others, one on each side of the principal gateway, facing an esplanade at the end of the limestone ridge on which they are situated; they are surrounded by a deep fosse, over which was a drawbridge from a postern. The towers much resemble those of Caernarvon Castle, and that on the south-west is very imposing.

BALLINTOHER, a village, in the parish of KILLERY, union of SLIGO, barony of TIRAGHRILL, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Dromohair; containing 234 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the road from Dromohair to Collooney, comprises 48 thatched dwellings, and contains the parish church, a small plain building, and the parochial Roman Catholic chapel, a large and commodious edifice. Fairs are held on Jan. 22nd, June 8th, July 28th, Oct. 17th, and Dec. 8th; and here is a station of the constabulary police. Near the

village is the residence of Oldcastle, occupying the site of the ancient castle of Kingsfort. Iron-ore has been found in the vicinity; and in the mountains of West Lough Gill are indications of coal, manganese, iron, and copper, besides a great variety of clays.—See KILLERY.

BALLINTOY, a parish, in the union of BALLYCASTLE, barony of CAREY, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Ballycastle; containing 4816 inhabitants, of whom 310 are in the village. This parish is situated on the most northern part of the coast of Antrim, which is here diversified with creeks and bays, and with cliffs and headlands of singular and romantic appearance. It lies opposite to the north-west point of the island of Rathlin, and comprises $12,753\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which about one-half is arable, one-third pasture, and the remainder bog. The surface is boldly varied: immediately above the village rises the lofty hill of Knockoghy, covered with rock and furze. There is also a hill called Croaghmore, which rises to a considerable height, and may be seen at a great distance; its sides are arable, and on the summit, which is fine pasture without any heath, are a cairn of stones and some graves. The land about the village and near White Park bay is in a high state of cultivation: sea-weed, some of which is made into kelp, and shell-sand and lime, are the chief manures. The village contains 68 houses: the road from Ballycastle to Bushmills passes through it, and commands some pleasantly diversified scenery and some highly romantic views, among which are White Park bay and the beautiful windings of the shore studded with detached masses of basaltic rock and limestone. Near it is Mount Druid, a handsome mansion deriving its name from the Druidical relic on the hill above it.

In the hills are mines of wood-coal, a material which seems to be peculiar to this part of the coast. It is found in strata generally under basalt, varying from two inches to two feet in thickness, and displays the grain, knots, roots, and branches of timber; it is generally used as domestic fuel, but its disagreeable smell renders it very ineligible for that purpose. The mines belong of right to the Antrim family, who are lords in fee; but their claim has never been asserted to prevent the tenants raising as much coal as they require. There are also extensive quarries of good stone, which is obtained for building and also for repairing the roads; and limestone abounds in the parish. Some of the inhabitants are employed in spinning yarn and in weaving, but the greater number are engaged in agriculture. There are salmon-fisheries at Portbraddon, Carrickarede, and Laryban, on the coast. The insulated rock of Carrickarede is separated from the main land by a chasm 60 feet wide and more than 80 feet deep; at this place the salmon are intercepted in their retreat to the rivers. The fishing commences early in spring, and continues till August: a rude bridge of ropes is every year thrown across the chasm, which remains during the season, and a singular kind of fishery is carried on, which is generally very productive. The other fish taken off this coast are, glassen grey gurnet, cod, lythe, ling, sea-trout, mackerel, and turbot: a species of red cod, and a small thick red fish of indifferent quality, called murranno, are also found here. About 30 boats are employed in the fishery, which are drawn up in the creeks

along the shore; there are also several bays, into one of which, called Port-Campy, vessels of light tonnage occasionally sail from the Scottish coast. At Port-Ballintoy is a coast-guard station, which is one of the eight stations that form the district of Ballycastle. Fairs are held in the village for horses, Scotch ponies, cattle, pigs, and pedlery, on June 3rd, Sept. 4th, and Oct. 14th. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the manorial court of Ballycastle, held every month.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £311. 11. The church, a neat edifice with a spire, was built on the site of the ancient structure, in 1814, partly by parochial assessment, but chiefly by aid of a gift of £400 from the Board of First Fruits; it is romantically situated on a plain on the sea-shore, backed by lofty hills. The glebe-house was built by the then incumbent in 1791, at an expense of nearly £1000, of which £100 were a gift from the Board of First Fruits; it stands on a glebe of 40 acres subject to a rent of £25. 5. late currency. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is united to that of Armoyn, and contains a small chapel. There is also a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. A parochial school was founded and endowed by Mrs. Jane Stewart, under whose will the master is appointed by the vestry held at Easter, and has a salary of £15 per annum. The splendid ruins of *Dunseverick Castle*, one of the earliest Scottish fortresses, situated on a bold and isolated rock projecting into the sea, at the north-west extremity of the parish, and anciently the seat of the O'Cahans, form an interesting feature on the coast. Traces of the outworks are still visible; and the remains of the keep, consisting of part of the shell crowning the summit of the rock, which has been rendered more inaccessible by clearing away immense masses from the base, in order to make it the more precipitous, derive much interest from the singularity of their situation. At *Port-Coan*, near the Giants' Causeway, is a singular cavern, the sides and roof of which are formed of round pebbles imbedded in a matrix of basalt of great hardness. At the other extremity of the parish, on the sea-coast to the east of the village, and about a mile from the road leading to Ballycastle, are the ruins of *Mac Allister's Castle*, a small fortress erected by the native chieftain whose name it bears, but at what precise period is not known. It is situated on the verge of a frightful chasm, on the lower extremity of an abrupt headland connected with the shore by a narrow isthmus: this headland is perforated at its base by several caverns, one of them containing some basaltic columns. There are some remains of the ancient church of *Templestragh*, the burial-ground of which is still in use.

BALLINTRA, a village, in the parish of DRUMHOLM, union of BALLYSHANNON, barony of TYRREUGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ballyshannon; containing 522 inhabitants. This village, which is situated on the road from Ballyshannon to Donegal, and at an equal distance from both those towns, consists of one street containing 106 houses, and has a receiving-house for letters under Donegal and Ballyshannon. Near the village is Brown Hall, a handsome mansion in a beautifully picturesque demesne, through the groves

of which winds a river that in some parts rushes down thickly-wooded precipices; and within view of the house is a small lake. This scenery, which is called the *Pullins*, is strongly contrasted with the dreary tracts of country that surround it, especially on the south and east. Fairs are held on the 1st of February, March 25th, May 20th, June 24th, Aug. 1st, Oct. 3rd, and Nov. 30th, for general farming stock. This is a station of the constabulary police; petty-sessions are held on alternate Mondays; and in the village are situated the parish church, a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a dispensary.—See DRUMHOLM.

BALLINTUBBER, or FOSTOWN.—See BALLY-ADAMS.

BALLINURE.—See BALLYNUR.

BALLINVARRY.—See BALLYVARY.

BALLINVOHIR, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of CORRAGHINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 12 miles (E.) from Dingle; containing 3579 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the bay of Dingle, and on the road from Dingle to Tralee; it comprises 16,661 statute acres, a large portion of which consists of coarse mountain pasture, with some patches of bog. The mountain of Lack, from whose summit is obtained a panoramic view of the various mountains on this side of the bay, and of the Iveragh mountains on the opposite shore, is within its limits; and at the foot of Acres mountain is a small portion of the parish, entirely detached from the rest. A new road has been completed, running along the cliffs of the bay from Inch, and crossing the river Annescall or Ouncescall by a bridge; it enters the Tralee and Dingle road a little above the village of Ouncescall, and forms part of a direct communication between Dingle and Killarney. The system of agriculture is gradually improving; and from the abundance of sea manure on the shores of the bay, for the conveyance of which this new road affords facility, there is every prospect that the greater portion of the waste land will be brought into cultivation. Some of the inhabitants are employed in the fishery. At Lack is a coast-guard station. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardfer and Aghadoc, constituting the corps of the archdeaconry of Ardfer, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £152. 6.: there is a glebe of 10 acres. A house is licensed as a place of worship by the bishop, and service is performed on every Sabbath by the curate of Ballinacourty and Ballinvohir. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish partly forms the head of a district, in which is also included the parish of Ballinacourty, and is partly in the union of Cappaclogh or Kilgobbin: there is a chapel at Lack. At Inch are the ruins of a church or chapel, overshadowed by a white-thorn tree of large size; there are no remains of the parish church, but the old burial-ground near Annescall lake is still used.

BALLISAKEERY, a parish, in the union of BALLINA, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Killala; containing 6034 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Moy, and on the mail-coach road from Ballina to Killala, comprises 12,692 statute acres. The lands are principally under tillage; the system of agriculture is much improved, and there is little waste land but what is very deep and irreclaimable bog, of which

there are large tracts. Limestone is found in some parts. The river, which is celebrated for the abundance and quality of its salmon, is navigable on the border of the parish, and forms the pool of Ballisakeery, accessible to vessels of small burthen. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, to which the vicarage of Rathrea was united by act of council in 1807, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the deanery and archdeaconry of Killala. The tithe rent-charge of Ballisakeery is £276. 9., of which £131. 11. are paid to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar; the entire rent-charge of the benefice payable to the vicar is £205. The church is a neat plain edifice, erected by a loan of £1025 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1810; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £131 for its repair. The glebe-house, a handsome residence, was built by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £400 from the same Board, in 1820; the glebe comprises 20 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; a chapel has been erected in the village of Cooncel. There are also places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists. Near the river are some remains of the ancient abbey of Rosserick or Resek, founded by one of the sept of Joyce, for friars of the Franciscan order: they consist of the ruins of the church, and a burial-ground; in the centre of the gable end is a square tower, and the monastery contains a closet of hewn stone for two confessors.

BALLITORE.—See BALLYTORE.

BALLIVOR, a village, in the parish of KILLOGHCNOGHAN, barony of LUNE, union of TRIM, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Trim; containing 158 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Trim to Mullingar.

BALLON, a parish, in the union of CARLOW, barony of FORTH, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Tullow; containing 1524 inhabitants, of whom 327 are in the village. This parish is situated on the road from Newtown-Barry to Carlow, and comprises 3700 statute acres, principally grazing land; the state of agriculture is much improved; and in Ballon hill is a quarry of fine granite. Fairs are held on March 28th and Aug. 12th. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and is part of the union of Aghade; the rectory is inappropriate in Lord Cloncurry. The tithe rent-charge is £165, of which £105 are payable to the impropriator, and £60 to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions, this parish forms part of the district of Gilbertstown, called also Ballon and Ratoe; the chapel, situated in the village of Ballon, is in good repair.

BALL'S-BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of DONNYBROOK, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, barony and county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from the Post-office, Dublin; containing 484 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a bridge of three arches erected here over the Dodder, in 1791, and rebuilt in 1835. It is pleasantly situated on the high road from Dublin to Kingstown and Bray, and on the left or west bank of the river, which issues from the mountains near Rockbrook, and falls into the Liffey near Ringsend. In the immediate vicinity, and on the right of the road from Dublin, stood Baggot-rath Castle, which was seized during the night by the forces of the

Marquess of Ormonde, on his progress towards the city, in 1649; but soon after daybreak on the following morning, the assailants were driven out by the garrison of Dublin, and pursued and completely defeated. In 1651 the castle was taken by storm by Oliver Cromwell. All remains of it have long since disappeared; and within the last few years several handsome houses have been erected on its site. Adjoining the village, on the south, and along the banks of the Dodder, are works for printing linen, calico, and cotton, established about the year 1740, and since greatly extended and improved by Messrs. Duffy and Co. They are at present capable of finishing 100,000 pieces annually, are worked by the water of the Dodder and by steam-engines of 40-horse power, and afford constant employment to more than 400 persons. Near the village are also the Hammersmith iron-works, established in 1834 by Mr. R. Turner: the front of this extensive establishment is 200 feet long, presenting a handsome façade towards the road; and at the back are numerous dwelling-houses for the workmen, called the Hammersmith cottages. The road on which these works are situated has been much improved; wide footpaths have been formed, and the whole is lighted with gas. Nearly adjoining the works are the botanic gardens belonging to Trinity College. The village is within the jurisdiction of the Dublin Court of Conscience for the recovery of small debts, and for all criminal matters is within that of the metropolitan police. An infants' school, a neat building with apartments for the master and mistress, was erected chiefly at the expense of Mr. and Mrs. Patten: here is also a dispensary.—See DONNYBROOK.

BALLY.—See BALLIEE.

BALLYADAMS, a parish, in the union of ATHY, partly in the barony of STRADBALLY, but chiefly in that of BALLYADAMS, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Athy; containing, with the merged parish of Ballintubber, 2051 inhabitants. This parish gives name to the barony within which it is chiefly included, and is also called *Kilmakedy*; it is situated on the road from Carlow to Maryborough, and comprises 6908 statute acres, of which about 30 are woodland, 260 bog, and the remainder good arable land. The state of agriculture is improving; limestone is quarried for building and burning; there are some quarries of flag-stone, and coal is also found in the parish. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, with the rectory and vicarage of Ballintubber united from time immemorial; and is in the gift of the Bowen and Maguire families alternately. The tithe rent-charge of the united parishes is £437. 2. 1. The present church is a small neat edifice; the old church is a ruin situated on an eminence, and containing a monument with the recumbent effigies of Sir Robert Bowen, of Ballyadams Castle, and his lady, and one to the memory of Major-General Sir Edward Butler. There is neither glebe nor glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, which comprises also the parishes of Tullowmoey and Kileenbrook, with parts of Rathaspeck, Tecolme, Killeban, and Fossy, and contains three chapels, one of them in this parish. Near the remains of the church are the ruins of the old castle of Ballyadams, which was besieged in 1641; they consist of embattled walls with projecting towers, and a lofty keep, and present a very interesting appearance.

Near the castle are two ancient wells, sunk a few feet in the solid limestone rock, the water of which is supposed to have had medicinal properties imparted to it by St. Patrick. Cohler's Castle, bordering on the barony of Stradally, was built on the summit of a lofty hill, to give employment to the neighbouring poor in a season of scarcity.

BALLYAGHIRAN.—See AGHERTON.

BALLYANE, or BALLYANNE, a parish, in the union of New Ross, barony of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from New Ross; containing 1292 inhabitants. This place is memorable for a battle which occurred at Ballanveigga, in 1643, between the king's troops commanded by the Marquess of Ormonde, after their retreat from New Ross, and the insurgent forces under General Preston; the latter were defeated, and compelled to effect their escape across the river Barrow. The parish is situated on the high road from New Ross to Newtown-Barry, and is bounded on the west by the Barrow, from which a small creek navigable for lighters affords a facility of conveyance for limestone for the supply of the neighbouring country. It comprises 4577½ statute acres, consisting of nearly equal portions of arable and pasture land; there is a very little wood, no waste, and only about 40 acres of bog, situated at Gobbinstown. The soil is generally light, and on the higher grounds shingly, but fertile; the system of agriculture has been greatly improved. Ballyane House is finely situated on the brow of a richly wooded eminence, from which there is an extensive prospect; and Berkeley is a good mansion embosomed in thriving plantations, and commanding a distant view of the White mountains. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and is part of the union of St. Mary's, New Ross; the tithe rent-charge is £182. 7. 8. The church is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballyane forms part of the district of Cushinstown, or Carnagh; the chapel is a neat building, and attached to it is a residence for the clergyman. At Rathganogue is a school founded by the late Henry Houghton, Esq., who endowed it with £15 per annum charged on the demesne of Ballyane; the school-house, a handsome building, was erected on a site given by Edmund Sweetman, of Sweetmonnt, Esq.

BALLYBACON, a parish, in the union of CLOGHEEN, barony of IFFA and OFFA WEST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Clogheen; containing 3109 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Cork to Dublin, near the river Suir; and comprises 11,120 statute acres. The river Tarr flows through it. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore; the rectory is part of the union of Kilrush and corps of the arch-deaconry of Lismore, and the vicarage is united to that of Tubrid. The tithe rent-charge is £346, of which £212 are payable to the arch-deacon, and £134 to the vicar. There is no church: the glebe which belongs to the arch-deacon comprises 17½ acres; the vicarial glebe consists of 4½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the union of Ardinnan: two chapels were lately erected. Here is a well called *Poula-Tarr*, 48 feet in depth, from which there is a constant and copious flow of water.

BALLYBARRACK, a parish, in the union of DUNDALK, barony of UPPER DUNDALK, county of LOUTH,

and province of LEINSTER, 1¼ mile (S. S. W.) from Dundalk, on the road to Ardee; containing 301 inhabitants. It comprises 1018½ statute acres; the lands are principally under tillage, and there is neither bog nor waste. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and wholly inappropriate in P. Coleman, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge is £139. 12. There is no church, nor any provision for the cure of souls. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballybarrack is in the district of Kilcurry, or Haggardstown, where the chapels are situated.

BALLYBEG, or BALLYBEGHANAGH, a parish, in the union of MALLOW, barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 1 mile (S.) from Buttevant, with which parish its population is returned. This place appears to have merged into the parish of Buttevant. It is situated on the river Awbeg, and on the road from Cork to Limerick, which towards Mallow winds for some distance through a rocky glen, recently embellished with plantations, and at whose northern opening are the venerable remains of the abbey of St. Thomas. This establishment was a priory for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Philip de Barry, who, in 1229, endowed it with ample revenues, in remembrance of which his equestrian statue of brass was erected in the church. The endowment was augmented, in 1235, by Sir David de Barry, who founded the friary of Buttevant. The priory and its possessions were, in the 10th of James I., granted to Sir J. Jephson, whose descendants are the present proprietors of Ballybeg. The parish comprises 2045 statute acres, as apportioned under the Tithe act. The living is an inappropriate rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne: the occasional duties devolve on the incumbent of Buttevant. In the Roman Catholic divisions, the parish is also included in the district of Buttevant. The remains of the abbey consist of the steeple, part of the chancel with the east window, and a lofty tower detached from the rest of the building, of which it originally formed a part: this tower shows the whole to have been an extensive pile. Close to the abbey are the vestiges of an ancient round tower. Many years since, a stone coffin was excavated from the ruins of the abbey, containing a skeleton ornamented with a cross and chains of gold.

BALLYBEG, an island, in the parish of KILGAVOWER, barony of MURRISK, union of WESTPORT, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies on the western coast, and comprises 6½ statute acres.

BALLYBENARD.—See FENNAGH.

BALLYBODEN, a village, in the parish of WHITECHURCH, barony of RATHDOWN, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Dublin; containing 252 inhabitants. It lies on the military road leading from Rathfarham, through the mountains, to Glencree.

BALLYBOFEY.—See BALLIBOFEY.

BALLYBOG.—See KILCROHANE, county KERRY.

BALLYBOGGAN, or DE-LAUDE-DEI, a parish, in the union of EDENBERRY, barony of UPPER MOYVENRAGH, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Clonard, on the river Boyne, and on the road from Kinnegad to Edenderry; containing 1430 inhabitants. A priory for Augustine Canons was founded here in the 13th century by Jordan Comin, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity; it was consumed by fire

ignited spontaneously in 1753, and burnt for a considerable time, leaving curious traces of the action of the fire. Ballybunnian House is occasionally fitted up as an hotel; and there are several lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors during the hatching season. A very profitable salmon-fishery is carried on: the fish is of very fine quality, and great quantities are cured, and sent to London in kits weighing about 40lb. each. Vessels of 50 tons' burthen may enter the river at high water, and sail up nearly a mile from the beach: and lighters pass up the Cashen a distance of eight miles, with the tide, conveying sand and sea-weed for manure.—See KILLEHENNY.

BALLYBUR, a parish, in the union of KILKENNY, barony of SHILLELOGHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Kilkenny; containing 200 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Kilkenny to Callan, and comprises 667½ statute acres. During the prelacy of David Hackett, who presided over the see of Ossory from 1460 to 1478, this place, which at that time had its own church, was annexed to the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, at the instance of its patron, R. Vole. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and still forms part of the union of St. Canice, which is served by the vicars-choral of the cathedral, to whom the rectory is appropriate. The tithe rent-charge is £32. 11. 3. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballybur is partly in the district of St. Canice, and partly in that of Danesfort.

BALLYBURLEY, or **PRIMULT**, a parish, in the union of EDENDERRY, partly in the barony of LOWER PHILIPSTOWN, but chiefly in that of WARRENTOWN, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 3¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Edenderry; containing, with the parish of Coolcor, 1621 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the road from Edenderry to Philipstown, and comprises 7868 statute acres. The arable land is excellent, and in a very high state of cultivation: the Scottish system of agriculture, including a rotation of corn and green crops, with drill husbandry, was extensively and successfully introduced some years ago. Limestone abounds, and is chiefly used for building, and for making roads; a portion is burnt for lime. The parish is bounded on one side by the Yellow river, a stream deriving its name from the quantity of oxide of iron with which the water is impregnated; on the north passes the Grand Canal, in its course to Tullamore. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Wednesday at Fahy, near the village of Rhode. The **LIVING** is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, to which the rectory of Coolcor was united by act of council, forming by prescription one benefice, in the patronage of J. Wakely, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge is £213. 15. The church is a small neat building, erected in 1686 by J. Wakely, as appears from a stone over the doorway, bearing some rude sculpture of the founder's arms; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £136 for repairs. Within is a curious ancient monument representing in relief the family arms and the effigy of a warrior dressed in the full military costume of the age, with an inscription underneath, purporting that it was erected by T. Wakely, Esq., of this place, in memory of his wife Maud, daughter of Alderman W. Handcock, of Dublin, who died May 3rd, 1617, and also to the memory of himself, and Catherine Cusack, sister of Maud: it farther states

that Thomas was the son of John Wakely, Esq., captain of 100 horse and 100 foot in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign. There is neither glebe nor glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Castropetre, or Edenderry: the chapel, which is situated at Rhode, is a large and well-built edifice in the form of a T.

BALLYCAHANE, a parish, in the union of LIMERICK, partly in the barony of SMALL COUNTY, but chiefly in that of PUBLEBRIEN, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Croom; containing 1196 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Limerick to Charleville, and comprises 2419 statute acres, of which about 1140 are under tillage, and 800 in meadow and pasture; the remainder is bog or marshy land near Garran, and on the boundary of the parish, near Tory hill. Much of the bog has been dug out, and the whole may be drained and cultivated at a trifling expense, as there is an ample fall to the Maigne river here. The entire parish is based on a substratum of limestone, and several quarries are worked extensively. There are some handsome houses and cottages. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, forming the corps of the prebend of Ballycahane in the cathedral of St. Mary, Limerick, in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £124. 12. The church is a large edifice in the early English style with a tower, built in 1827 by aid of a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises five acres of excellent land. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included within the district of Fedamore; the chapel is a plain edifice, situated at Caherduff. Not far from the church are the ruins of the castle of Ballycahane, built by the family of O'Grady in 1496, near which numerous ancient silver and copper coins have been found; and in the vicinity of Tory hill are the remains of a church once belonging to the Knights Templars, and subsequently to the abbey of Nenagh. Near these is a lake, respecting which some strange traditions are extant.

BALLYCAHILL, a parish, in the union of THURLES, partly in the barony of UPPER KILNAMANAGH, but chiefly in that of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Thurles, on the road from Nenagh to Cashel; containing 1903 inhabitants. It comprises 5844 statute acres, principally under tillage; part of the bog of Ballynahow is within its limits; and there is abundance of limestone, which is quarried for building and burning. Castle Fogarty, once the seat of the O'Fogarty family, is a square castellated mansion, with embattled towers at the angles, and is surrounded by a fine demesne, comprising 450 statute acres, and richly embellished with wood: Prior Lodge is situated in a small but tastefully disposed demesne. The hamlet is a constabulary police station. Ballycahill is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, entirely inappropriate in Mrs. Carrol and Mr. Fogarty: the tithe rent-charge is £184. 15., payable to the improprators, who allow a stipend of £7 per annum to the curate of Holycross for the performance of the occasional duties. The Protestant inhabitants attend divine service at the churches of Holycross and Moyallife. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united with Holycross; the chapel is a spacious and neat structure

with a tower. The remains of the castle of Ballynahow consist chiefly of a circular tower.

BALLYCALLAN, a parish, in the union of KILKENNY, barony of CRANAGH, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Kilkenny city, on the road to Killaenale; containing 1778 inhabitants, and 6834½ statute acres. An attempt was some years since made to discover coal, and a little culm was raised; but the undertaking was ultimately relinquished. The late J. Evans, Esq., bequeathed about 1100 acres of land here, and a very large sum of money, in trust for the benefit of the different charities and public institutions of Kilkenny. Ballycallan is a station of the constabulary police. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and forms part of the union of Callan: the tithe rent-charge is £309. 17. 4. The church serves as a chapel of ease to that at Callan: contiguous to it is a glebe of two acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, which comprises also the parishes of Kilmanagh and Killaloe, and part of Callan, and contains three chapels, situated respectively at Ballycallan, Kilmanagh, and Killaloe.

BALLYCANNEW, a parish, in the union and barony of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Gorey, on the road to Ferns, and near the river Owen-a-varra; containing 1275 inhabitants, of whom 370 are in the village. It comprises 362½ statute acres. The village contains 67 houses, many of which were lately built, and are slated, superseding the old thatched cabins; fairs are held on April 23rd, July 25th, Sept. 21st, Oct. 2nd, and Nov. 30th, for cattle. Ballycannew is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and is part of the union of Leskinere or Clough, which forms the corps of the treasurer in the cathedral of Ferns; the tithe rent-charge is £144. The church is served by a curate appointed by the rector of Leskinere; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted money for its repair. There is a glebe of 4½ acres, on which is a small house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Camolin, a considerable village in the parish of Tomb, where the chapel is situated. A place of worship for Primitive Wesleyan Methodists was built some years since. The parochial school is aided by a donation of £7 per annum from the rector: the school-house, with apartments for the master, was built at an expense of £80, defrayed partly by subscription and partly by a grant from the lord-lieutenant's (Marquess Wellesley's) fund; the master has in addition an acre of ground rent free. A bequest of £3 per annum, late currency, by Mr. Windass, chargeable on the lands of Mangan, in the parish of Kiltrisk, is distributed among the poor. On clearing away a Danish fort, on a farm in this parish, two urns of unbaked clay were discovered, containing ashes and burnt bones.

BALLYCARANEY, or **BALLYCRANA**, a parish, in the barony of BARRYMORE, union of MIDLETON, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (S. E.) from Rathormac; containing 1160 inhabitants. It comprises 3939 statute acres: a very small portion is in pasture, and the remainder under tillage. Lemlara House, here, is situated in a well-cultivated and highly improved demesne. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, and forms part of the union of Lis-

gould and corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of Cloyne: the tithe rent-charge is £138. 9. 3. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, Ballycaraney is included in the union or district of Lisgould.

BALLYCARNEY, a district parish, in the union of ENNISCORTHY, barony of SCARAWALSH, county of WEXFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Ferns; containing 2045 inhabitants. It comprises 8233½ statute acres. The village, which is in the old parish of Ferns, is situated on the eastern bank of the Slaney, over which is a neat stone bridge, and on the road from Ennisclorthy to Newtown-Barry: it has a receiving-house for letters to and from Ferns, and is a constabulary police station. The living is a curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Rectors of Ferns, Templeshambo, and Newtown-Barry, successively. The church, built in 1834, by a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits, is a handsome structure in the later English style of architecture.

BALLYCARRY, a village, in the parish of TEMPLECORRAN, union of LARNE, barony of LOWER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Carrickfergus; containing 236 inhabitants. This village is pleasantly situated about a mile from the shore of Lough Larne, opposite to Island Magee, and on the road from Carrickfergus to Larne: it comprises about 60 houses, and the inhabitants are partly employed in the spinning of yarn and weaving of linen-cloth, and partly in agriculture. There is a receiving-house for letters under Carrickfergus and Larne; and fairs are held on June 21st, Aug. 19th, and Oct. 31st. Here are the ruins of the ancient parish church, formerly a spacious and handsome cruciform structure: a new church was erected in 1846, at the cost of D. S. Ker, Esq., proprietor of the parish.

BALLYCASTLE, a sea-port, market, and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of RAMOAN, barony of CAREY, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 9½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Dervock, and 132 miles (N.) from Dublin; containing 1697 inhabitants. This place, in the Irish language called *Ballycashlain*, or "Castletown," derived that name from a castle built here in 1609 by Randolph, Earl of Antrim, who was directed by James I. to raise "faire castels" at reasonable distances on his vast estates, that the country might be the more speedily civilized and reduced to obedience. The town is advantageously situated on the northern coast, at the head of the fine bay to which it gives name, and in a beautiful valley at the foot of Knocklayd, opposite to the island of Rathlin. It consists of the Upper and Lower Town; the latter, called the Quay, is separated from the former by a road bordered with fine trees, which, sheltered by the hills intervening between them and the coast, have attained a stately and luxuriant growth. The houses, 291 in number, are in general neatly built; and in both portions of the town are several of handsome appearance. Ballycastle was formerly a place of great manufacturing and commercial importance, abounding with various works upon a large scale, among which were breweries, glass-houses, salt-works, and spacious warehouses; while in the immediate neighborhood were extensive collieries, the produce of which formed a material article in its trade. In 1730, endeavours were made in the Irish parliament to erect it into a place of import and

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export, but they were successfully opposed by the Irish Society and the corporation of Londonderry. It had a harbour, with a good pier and quay, constructed by Colonel Boyd in the middle of the last century, with the aid of £23,000 from parliament. But the high degree of prosperity which the town attained under the auspices of Colonel Boyd, began to decline soon after that gentleman's decease; and all that at present remains of its trade is a small export, chiefly to Liverpool, of farm produce, sheep, fowls, eggs, salmon, &c., and a small import of timber, slates, iron, and salt. The harbour is now completely choked up; the pier and quay are a heap of ruins; the custom-house has been converted into a whisky shop, the breweries are untenanted, the glass-houses have been converted into carpenter's shops, and the mansion-house is a school.

The collieries, which extended nearly a mile in length along the coast, and from which from 10,000 to 15,000 tons were annually exported, subsequently declined; the estate is now in chancery, and the works, which had been conducted with success from a very remote period, are nearly discontinued. They were situated in the adjoining parish of Culfeghtrin, though always called the Ballycastle collieries, and occupied the northern face of Cross Hill, an eminence nearly 500 feet in height, of which about 150 feet are formed by a cap of columnar basalt resting on alternating strata of sandstone and clay-slate extending 150 feet in depth, immediately under which is the bed of coal, at an elevation of 200 feet above the level of the beach. It is believed that the main bed of coal has never yet been reached, owing to the want of proper machinery. No manufactures are carried on at present, with the exception of a few webs of linen, woven in the houses of some of the farmers; a little fishing is carried on in the bay, but the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The market is on Tuesday, and a great market is held on the first Tuesday in every month; the fairs are on Easter-Tuesday, the last Tuesdays in May, July, and August, Oct. 25th, and Nov. 22nd, for Raghery ponies, horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, linen-yarn, and pedlery. Here is a station of the constabulary police; also a coast-guard station, which is the head of a district comprising also the stations of Port-Rush, Port-Ballintrae, Port-Ballintoy, Rathlin Island, Tor Head, Cushendun, Cushendall, the Bar-mouth of Coleraine, and Garron Point. A manorial court is held by the senechal every month, for the recovery of debts and the determination of pleas to the amount of £20, by attachment and civil bill process; its jurisdiction extends over the entire barony of Carey, with the exception of Armoyn. A court baron is also held, in April and October; and petty-sessions are held every alternate Tuesday. There are a very good market-house, and a commodious court-house in which the courts and petty-sessions are held.

A handsome church, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a lofty octagonal spire, was erected in 1754, at the sole expense of Colonel Boyd: the stone for building it was procured from quarries in the parish, then worked on that gentleman's estate. The incumbency is a chapelry, in the diocese of Connor, endowed with £36.18. per annum; an augmentation of £18.10. from Boulter's fund; and £37 payable by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The Roman Catholic chapel is a small build-

ing: there are also places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists, the former in connexion with the General Assembly; a dispensary; a loan-fund; and several schools principally supported by the resident gentry. Colonel Boyd, in 1762, built, and endowed with the rental of the townlands of Carnside and Ballylinney, reserving only a sum for the incumbency of Ballycastle, 20 almshouses near the church, for poor men, or the widows of poor men who had worked eight years in the collieries or other works on his estate; the houses are still maintained, and are tenanted by the deserving poor of the town, under the superintendence of the Primate, the Bishop, and the Chancellor of Connor, for the time being, whom he appointed trustees for the management of the lands. The workhouse, occupying a site of 5½ acres close to the town, purchased for £577, was completed in 1843, at an expense of £3875; it is constructed to contain 300 paupers. There are still some ruins of the castle from which the town derived its name; also some ruins of Bona Margy a religious house founded in 1509 by Charles Mac Donnell, for monks of the Franciscan order, and one of the latest of those establishments which were founded in Ireland: the remains of the chapel are the most perfect. This monastery is the burial-place of the Antrim family, who have put a new roof upon a small oratory erected over the ashes of their ancestors: above the window is a Latin inscription scarcely legible, importing that it was built in 1621 by Randolph Mac Donnell, Earl of Antrim. In 1811 was found, by the side of a rivulet near the town, a flexible rod of gold composed of twisted bars 38 inches long, hooked at each end, and weighing 20 ounces and a half; it was undoubtedly a Roman torques, and was probably brought hither by some of the Danish or Scottish ravagers of Roman Britain. There is a strong chalybeate spring near the town; and on the shores are found chalcidony, opal, jasper, and dentrites.

BALLYCASTLE, a village, in the parish of DUNFEE, union of BALLINA, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 15 miles (N.W.) from Ballina; containing 798 inhabitants. This place is situated on the north-west coast, and commands a fine view of Downpatrick Head: the beach affords excellent accommodation for sea-bathing, and by the outlay of a little capital Ballycastle might be made a delightful watering-place. Several improvements have already been made; many new houses have been built, a market-place has been erected, and a new line of road is now open through the mountains to Belmullet, which materially adds to the advantages of the place. Petty-sessions are held every Wednesday; the village is a constabulary and chief revenue-police station, and has six fairs in the year. There is also a receiving-house for letters under Killala.

BALLYCLARE, a market and post town, partly in the parish of BALLYNUR, barony of LOWER BELFAST, but chiefly in that of DOAGH GRANGE, barony of UPPER ANTRIM, union and county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 93½ miles (N.) from Dublin; containing 847 inhabitants. This place is situated close to the Six-mile-water, and at the extremity of the mail-coach road which branches off from that between Belfast and Antrim. The town is neatly built, contains 178 houses, and is noted for its monthly linen market, and for its

horse fairs, which are held on May 24th, July 19th, Aug. 23rd, and Nov. 22nd. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists, the former in connexion with the presbytery of Antrim.

BALLYCLERAHAN, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of IFFA and OFFA EAST, county of TIPPERRARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S.W.) from Fethard, and 4 (N.) from Clonmel; containing 728 inhabitants, of whom 339 are in the village. This small parish, which forms part of the lands belonging to the see of Cashel, and some of the richest in Ireland, is situated on the road from Cashel to Clonmel, and is chiefly remarkable for its castle of great strength, said to have been built by Mocklerough More, or the "great Mockler," whose territories extended from this place to Nine-mile House, or, as it was then called, Mockler's Grange. This castle, opposite to which the Butler family erected a strong fortress on their own estate, was besieged by Cromwell, who in vain attempted to make any impression upon it, from an eminence since called *Crugg Denial Noi*, or the "Rock of the Nine Soldiers," on account of the loss of nine of his men who were killed by a discharge from the castle: changing his position during the night, however, he assaulted it in the morning, and obtained possession after an obstinate resistance. Mockler and his second son fell bravely defending the castle, and his eldest son, being taken prisoner, was hanged at the gate: another of his sons, with a few of the family, escaped to France, but the rest of the garrison were put to the sword. The remains consist of a lofty square tower in one of the angles of the court, which is inclosed with very strong and high walls of stone; also part of a dwelling-house within the area, and, on the outside, the ruins of a chapel near the gateway. The parish comprises 1044 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, and forms part of the union and corps of the deanery of Cashel; the tithe rent-charge is £56. 5. 6. There is no church; the inhabitants attend divine service in the adjoining parish of Newchapel. The glebe comprises 11 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a neat building.

BALLYCLOG, or **BALLYNCLOG**, a parish, in the union of COOKSTOWN, barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSSTER, 2 miles (N.) from Stewartstown, on the road to Moneymore; containing 2697 inhabitants. This place formed part of the lands granted by James I. to Sir Andrew Stewart, and, with the exception of the lands belonging to the Primate, which are in the manor of Cookstown, is wholly included within the manor of Stewartstown. The parish is situated on Lough Neagh, and comprises 7796½ statute acres, of which 3092½ are in the lough. The land is chiefly under tillage; there are about 15 acres of woodland, and 20 of bog; the system of agriculture is in a highly improved state, and there is not a single acre of waste in the parish. Coal, limestone, freestone, basalt, and quartz prevail; and many rare plants grow here, which are not found in any other part of the country. Among the gentlemen's seats is Stewart Hall, the residence of the Earl of Castle-Stewart: the lands of Belmont are an original freehold held by the Bells and Darraghs for more than three hundred years by allodial tenure, being the only lands in the country held by that title. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and

in the patronage of the Lord-Primate; the tithe rent-charge is £140. The church is a small plain ancient structure with a tower and spire; and in the churchyard are the family vaults of the Steuarts of Stewart Hall, and the Bells of Belmont, to whom some handsome monuments of freestone have been erected. The glebe-house was built in 1790, at a cost of £500, of which £100 were a gift from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 97 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Stewartstown; the chapel is situated at the northern extremity of the parish. The Presbyterians have a place of worship at Brae; and there are several schools, one of which is under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's Charity. A considerable rivulet in Drumbanaway townland disappears beneath a hill, and appears again on the shore of Lough Neagh, at a distance of three miles; and in the townland of Brae is a spring of excellent water, issuing from between the basalt, freestone, and limestone strata, and producing 290 gallons per minute.

BALLYCLOUGHY.—See **MONKMOINTER**.

BALLYCLOGHIL, or **LAVAN**, a parish, in the union of MALLOW, partly in the barony of DUNALLOW, but chiefly in that of ORRRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (W.N.W.) from Mallow; containing 3971 inhabitants, of whom 576 are in the village. In March, 1691, a body of native forces in the interest of James II. posted themselves at this place, and began to throw up intrenchments; but on the approach of Major Colliford from Cork, with a detachment of 400 men, they were compelled to abandon their works. The village is situated on a gentle eminence at the opening of a vale, through which flows the river Finnow, formed by a collection of various springs, in its course to the Blackwater. Adjoining are the extensive boulting-mills of Messrs. Haines driven by the Finnow, and generally giving employment to 25 persons. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, June 21st, Aug. 5th, and Sept. 19th, chiefly for cattle and pigs. A constabulary police force was stationed here, but has been withdrawn. The new line of road from Mallow to Kanturk and Newmarket runs through the parish, which comprises 9711 statute acres: the lands are chiefly arable, and there is neither mountain nor bog. Limestone abounds, and forms the substratum of the eminence on which the village is situated; on the estate of Richard Longfield, Esq., are indications of culm, but it has not yet been worked. The principal seat is Longueville, a noble mansion consisting of a centre and two spacious wings, beautifully situated on the northern bank of the Blackwater, in the midst of some very rich and varied scenery.

The **LIVING** is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, with that of Drumdowney episcopally united, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in Mr. Longfield. The tithe rent-charge of Ballyclough is £586. 2. 6., of which £286. 2. 6. are payable to the proprietor, and £300 to the vicar; the vicarial rent-charge of the whole benefice is £322. 10. The church, a neat edifice with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, was erected in 1830, partly by subscription, towards which the late Lord Lisle contributed £100 and Lord Arden and Colonel Longfield £50 each, partly by a loan of £730 from the Board of First Fruits, and partly by the sale of the pews. The glebe-house, a

handsome and commodious residence, was built in 1834, at a cost of £1000, partly by a loan from the Board, and partly by the Rev. John Chester, the incumbent: the old glebe, comprising only half an acre, has been enlarged by the addition of 13a. 3r. 13p., plantation measure, in reduction of the rent of which, at six per cent., a fine of £200 was paid by the Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions this is one of the four parishes that constitute the district of Kilbrin, also called Ballyclough: the old chapel, a thatched building in the village, has been converted into a school, and a new chapel erected. A bequest of £4 per annum, late currency, from Nicholas Lysaght, Esq., is regularly paid by Lord Lisle, and distributed among the poor. Near the village is a lofty square tower in excellent preservation, which formed part of Ballyclough Castle, built by a branch of the family of Barry, called Mac Roberts or Mac Robert-Barry: it is situated in a well-planted demesne laid out with a view to building, and was completely repaired about 40 years ago, since which a range of substantial out-offices has been added. Near the high road was an obelisk, erected on four arches by the first Lord Lisle, and destroyed by lightning in the winter of 1834; the remains of this structure have been taken down, and the materials sold. Near the village is a strong chalybeate spring, partly overflowed by a brook; and at Kilpatrick is another. At Kilgubbin is a planted Danish rath, which has been from time immemorial used as a cemetery for still-born children; the numerous graves of diminutive length, with proportionably small tombstones, have a very interesting appearance. The churchyard is the burial-place of the family of Lysaght, of Mount North, ennobled in the person of John, created Baron Lisle of Mount North Sept. 18th, 1758: the Longfields of Longueville also bury here.

BALLYCLUG, a parish, in the union of **BALLYMENA**, barony of **LOWER ANTRIM**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing, with part of the post-town of Ballymena, called the village of Harryville, 4307 inhabitants. This place, with a district extending many miles around it, was the property of the sept of the O'Haras, who settled here during the reign of Henry II., and whose ancient mansion occupied the summit of a considerable eminence in the townland of Crebilly. During the insurrection in 1641, Cromwell wrested from them a large portion of the manor of Crebilly, or the "Karte," which he divided among his adherents. Some of the timber about Crebilly is of very ancient growth; and there are several traces of the former splendor, and many traditions of the princely hospitality, of the chiefs of the O'Hara sept. The parish comprises 8969½ statute acres, about one-fifth of which is brush-wood and mountain, gradually being brought into cultivation; 150 acres are bog, 30 acres woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture. The soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture is greatly improved; the cultivation of wheat, for which the land is well adapted, has been introduced with success. Fairs are held at Crebilly on the 26th of June and 21st of August, for horses, black-cattle, sheep, and pigs; they were formerly the largest in the province, but are now indifferently attended. Courts leet and baron are held annually; and a manorial court for the district of Karte is held monthly by the seneschal, for the recovery of debts, with jurisdiction over the whole

of this parish and parts of the parishes of Connor and Rathaven. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop; it once belonged to the chancellorship, and until lately was episcopally united to the inappropriate curacy of Kirkinriola, but this union was severed on the last avoidance. The tithe rent-charge is £97. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is united to Ballymena: the chapel, situated at Crebilly, was erected in 1810, near the ancient seat of the O'Haras. Colonel O'Hara, in 1759, bequeathed £20 per annum to the poor, which is regularly distributed according to the will of the testator. There are some remains of the ancient parish church, also of Dunnavadnan chapel; besides numerous remains of forts, intrenchments, and Druidical altars; and several mounds and tumuli scattered over the surface of the parish.

BALLYCOLLA, a village, in the parish of **AGHA BOE**, union of **ABBEYLEIX**, barony of **CLARMALLAGH**, **QUEEN'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2½ miles (N.W.) from Durrrow; containing 168 inhabitants. It is on the road from Durrrow to Bortis-in-Ossory.

BALLYCOLLON.—See **COOLBANAGHER**.

BALLYCOLLONBEG.—See **MOUNTMELLICK**.

BALLYCOMMON, a parish, in the union of **TULLAMORE**, barony of **LOWER PHILIPSTOWN**, **KING'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3½ miles (W.) from Philipstown, on the road from Dublin to Tullamore; containing 1066 inhabitants. It comprises about 6641 statute acres, of which 2500 are pasture, 1700 arable land, and the remainder bog and waste. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithe rent-charge is £104. The church has been repaired by a grant of £335 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £160, in 1817, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 4 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Philipstown.

BALLYCONNELL, a market and post town, in the parish of **TOMREGAN**, union of **CAVAN**, barony of **TULLAGHAGH**, county of **CAVAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 12½ miles (N.W. by W.) from Cavan, and 68 miles (N.W. by W.) from Dublin; containing 387 inhabitants. This place had its origin in the English settlement in the time of James I., when Captain Culme and Walter Talbot received 1500 acres, on which, at the time of Pynnar's survey in 1619, was a strong bawn 100 feet square and 12 feet high, with two flanking towers and a strong castle three stories high, the whole occupying a site well adapted for the defence of the surrounding country. The town is situated on the road from Beltrubet to Swanlinbar, and consists of two streets, together containing 75 houses. The market is on Friday, and is well supplied with corn and provisions; fairs are held on Jan. 2nd, Feb. 13th, March 17th, April 18th, May 16th, June 24th, July 29th, Aug. 28th, Sept. 29th, Oct. 25th, and Dec. 3rd, chiefly for cattle, pigs, and corn. It is a constabulary police station; the June and December sessions for the county are held here, and petty-sessions every alternate Tuesday. The court-house is a handsome stone building; and attached to it is a bridge-well containing three cells, with separate day-rooms and airing-yards for male and female prisoners. Here is the

parish church, which has been repaired by a grant of £106 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and a school-house has been built at an expense of £227, defrayed partly by the incumbent, partly by the proprietor of the Ballyconnell estate, and partly by government. Ballyconnell House is beautifully situated in a fine demesne on the Woodford river, which winds through the extensive and well-wooded grounds in its course to Lake Annagh and Lough Erne; the house was erected in 1764, by G. Montgomery, Esq., on the site of the castle of Ballyconnell, which had been entirely destroyed by an accidental fire. There is a chalybeate spring in the demesne.

BALLYCONNELL, a village in the parish of DRUMCLIFF, barony of CARRUBRY, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from Sligo; containing 553 inhabitants. It lies within the peninsula that forms the northern side of the bay of Sligo.

BALLYCONNICK, a parish, in the barony of BARGY, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Wexford, on the road to Bannow; containing 923 inhabitants. In a return to a royal visitation held in 1615, it was designated *Ballycornick*, and returned as a chapel to the prebend of Taghmon. The parish comprises 1611 statute acres, and is chiefly in tillage. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and is part of the union and corps of the prebend of Taghmon: the tithe rent-charge is £71. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballyconnick is included in the district of Rathangan and Clarestown.

BALLYCONRY, a parish, in the union of LISTOWEL, barony of IRAGHTICONNOR, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W. by W.) from Listowel; containing 417 inhabitants. This small parish, which is also called *Ballyconry-derice*, is situated on the road from Listowel to Ballybunnian; and comprises 1206 statute acres. Some improvement has taken place in agriculture by the introduction of sand and sea-weed as a manure, brought in large quantities from Ballybunnian bay. In ecclesiastical matters this is a distinct parish, but in civil affairs it is sometimes considered as forming part of the parish of Lisselton. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardferd and Aghadoe, with the vicarage of Kilfighney and one-fifth of the rectory of Ardferd united, together constituting the corps of the prebentorship of Ardferd, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in Anthony Stoughton, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of Ballyconry is £27, payable in moieties to the incumbent and the improprator; £2 per annum are paid to the curate of Lisselton, who discharges the clerical duties. The rent-charge of the whole benefice, payable to the incumbent, is £135. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballyconry is included in the district of Lisselton.

BALLYCOOLANE, CLOGHAN-HIDART, or CLOGHAN WEST, a parish, in the union of NORTH DUBLIN, barony of CASTLEKNOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N.) from Dublin; containing 111 inhabitants. This place, which comprises 778 statute acres, originally belonged to the priory of All Saints, and passed, on the dissolution of that house, with its other possessions, to the mayor and corporation of Dublin. Here is a constabulary police station.

The living is an inappropriate curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, held with the vicarage of Finglass, and in the patronage of the Archbishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the corporation. There is no church, but the churchyard is still used as a burial-place. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Castleknock.

BALLYCOR, a parish, in the union of LARNE, barony of UPPER ANTRIM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 1 mile (N. by E.) from Ballyclare; containing 2611 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Broughshane to Larne, and is bounded on the north and east by the Six-mile-water, comprises 7330 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, and at present is partly one of the five parishes which constitute the union and corps of the prebend of Carncastle in the cathedral of Connor, and partly one of the two which form the perpetual curacy of Ballyeaston; but the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recommend that this parish on the next avoidance should become a distinct benefice.

BALLYCORUS.—See RATHMICHAEL.

BALLYCOTTON, a village, in the parish of CLOYNE, union of MIDDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S.E.) from Cloyne; containing 449 inhabitants. This is an isolated portion of the parish, situated on the shore of a bay of the same name in St. George's Channel, six miles from Poor Head; and consists of 88 small houses: it is much frequented in the summer for sea-bathing. At the entrance of the bay are two isles called the Ballycotton islands, situated five miles (W. by S.) from Capell or Cahle Island, and about one mile from the main land. This is one of the five stations of the coast-guard that are comprised within the district of Youghal. A church or chapel of ease, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Ballycotton and Churchtown, was built not far from the village, in 1835, at an expense of £330, raised by subscription; the curate's stipend is paid partly by the dean and chapter and the vicars-choral of the cathedral of Cloyne, to whom the tithe rent-charge of the parish belongs, and partly by the precentor, as rector of Churchtown.

BALLYCROGUE, an old parish, in the union, barony, and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.E. by E.) from Carlow; containing 64 inhabitants. This small parish is situated on the river Burren, and consists of only one townland, comprising 370 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. In civil matters it is considered as forming part of Ballinacarrig, and ecclesiastically is one of the three parishes which constitute the union of Ballinacarrig or Staplestown, in the diocese of Leighlin: the tithe rent-charge is £15. 16. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is in the district of Tullowmagrath.

BALLYCROY, a district, in the parish of KILCOMMON, union of WESTPORT, barony of ERRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 16 miles (S.E.) from Belmullet: the population is returned with the parish. This place is situated on Blacksod bay, and is deeply indented by the bay of Tulloghane, which, stretching far into the land, receives the waters of the river Owenmore. It consists chiefly of a large tract of bog, inclosed by an extensive range of mountains on the south and east, but exposed to the western storms,

by which the crops, principally potatoes, are frequently destroyed, and the cultivators, who depend mainly on the produce of their land, are reduced to a state of famine. Fish is abundant in the bay, but the inhabitants derive little benefit from this circumstance, being too poor to provide themselves with nets, lines, and boats to carry on the fishing with any profit. This is one of the three Roman Catholic districts into which the parish is divided: the chapel, at Cross Hill, is an old thatched house appropriated to that purpose, the scanty means of the inhabitants being insufficient for the erection of a better.—See KILCOMMON.

BALLYCULTER, a parish, in the union of DOWN-PATRICK, barony of LECALÉ, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Strangford, 2182 inhabitants. It is situated on Lough Strangford, and comprises 5177½ statute acres; about four-fifths are arable and pasture, and the remainder, excepting about 70 acres of woodland and 40 of water, is waste and bog. The soil is very fertile, and the land is in a state of excellent cultivation; a considerable quantity of corn is sent to Liverpool and Glasgow. At Tallyratty are some lead-mines, which were worked in 1827, and found very productive; the ore is considered to be of superior quality, but the mines are not now worked. Castle Ward, the splendid seat of Lord Bangor; Strangford House, the residence of the Hon. Harriet Ward; Old Court, the residence of Lord de Ros, lord of the manor of Strangford; and Strangford Lodge, that of J. Blackwood, Esq., are situated in the parish. The village is neatly built, and is one of the most pleasant in the county. A manor court is held at Strangford every three weeks by the seneschal of the lord of the manor, in whom are vested very extensive privileges; its jurisdiction extends over the parish, and the river of Strangford. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, and was formerly annexed to the demery of Down, from which it was separated in 1834, and made a distinct rectory, in the patronage of the Crown; the tithe rent-charge is £291. The church, a spacious and handsome structure, was erected in 1723, and a tower and spire were added to it in 1770 by the then Lord Bangor: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £295 for its repair. There is a chapel at Strangford, built in 1629 by Valentine Payne, Esq., and now the private property of Lord de Ros; the rector is chaplain. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1817; and has been lately much improved by the rector, at an expense of £400: there is a glebe at Strangford, comprising 6a. 2r. 37p. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Balley; there are two chapels, one at Strangford and the other at Cargagh. Here are also two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and in the village is a handsome school-house, with residences for a master and mistress, built in 1824, and supported by an annual donation of £50 from Lord Bangor. Near the church are four almshouses, built in 1832 at the expense of Lady Sophia Ward, who endowed them with £40 per annum, payable out of the estate of Lord Bangor for ever; the management is vested in two trustees, of whom the rector for the time being is one. There is also an endowment of £60 per annum, by the same lady, for the poor. Within the

parish are three castles erected by De Courcy and his followers after the conquest of Ulster; one is situated close to the quay at Strangford, one on the creek below Castle Ward, and the third is Audley Castle on a rock opposite to Portaferry.

BALLYCUMBER, a hamlet, in the parish of LE-MANAGHAN, union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of GARRY-CASTLE, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Clara; containing 231 inhabitants. This is a neat village, comprising 42 houses, pleasantly situated on the river Brosna, over which there is a good stone bridge, and on the road from Clara to Ferbane: it has a receiving-house for letters to and from Clara. Ballycumber House is a handsome residence; and about two miles distant is Castle Armstrong. Fairs for black-cattle, sheep, and pigs are held on May 2nd and Dec. 1st.

BALLYCUSLANE.—See BALLINCUSLANE.

BALLYDAIGH, LONDONNERRY.—See BALTEAGH.

BALLYDEHOBO, a village, in the parish of SKULL, union of SKIBBEREEN, Western Division of the barony of WEST CARRERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Skibbereen; containing, in 1841, 636 inhabitants, since increased to about 1000. The village is situated on a new line of road formed by the Board of Works from Skibbereen to Rock Island; and derives its name from its position at the confluence of two streams, whose united waters are crossed by a handsome stone bridge, below which they expand into a small but secure haven, near the termination of Roaring-Water bay. It consists of a long and irregular street containing about 160 houses, some of which are large and well built; and is rapidly increasing in size and importance, particularly since the formation of the new road, which has made it a considerable thoroughfare, aided by its proximity to the copper-mines of Cappagh and the slate-quarries of Andley's Cove and Filemuck. Fairs for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and pedlery are held on Jan. 1st, Feb. 2nd, March 12th, Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, June 29th, July 15th, Aug. 15th, Sept. 8th, Oct. 10th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 8th. There is a receiving-house for letters to and from Skibbereen; also a station of the constabulary police. A chapel of ease was built in 1829 by the Board of First Fruits, at an expense of £600; it is a small handsome edifice, in the early English style of architecture, without a tower. A large Roman Catholic chapel was erected in 1826, and there is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a dispensary, a branch to that at Skull, *which see*.

BALLYDELOHER, or **BALLYDOHERA**, a parish, in the union of CORK, barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Cork; containing 1183 inhabitants. This parish, which is sometimes called Kilroan, but is more generally known by the name of Brooklodge, is situated on the road from Cork to Tallow, and comprises 2101 statute acres. The hilly portions of this district, like most others in its vicinity, are shallow and stony, but are tolerably well cultivated, particularly near that branch of the Glanmire river which separates this parish from that of Caherlogh. At Butlerstown are some very extensive paper-mills; there are also a spade and shovel manufactory and a small tuck-mill. Rivers-town House, formerly the residence of Dr. Peter

Browne, the celebrated Bishop of Cork and Ross in the early part of the last century, and also of Dr. Jemmett Browne, Bishop of Cloyne, is in this parish. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and forms part of the union and corps of the prebend of Killaspig-mullane in the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork: the tithe rent-charge is £133. The church of the union was formerly at Ballyvinny, but the building there was suffered to fall into decay on the erection of a new church in this parish, a neat small edifice built in 1829, and in aid of which £625 were granted by the Board of First Fruits. There is also a very pretty church near Watergrass Hill; and the entire glebe of the union, consisting of ten acres, is in Ballydeloher. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the district of Glanantane or New Glanmore.

BALLYDELOUGHY, or BALLYLOUGH, a parish, in the union of MALLOW, barony of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. by N.) from Doneraile; containing 796 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near the river Fauchean, and on the south of the road from Doneraile to Mitchelstown, comprises 2000 statute acres: the soil is good, and limestone exists in abundance. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and forms part of the union and corps of the prebend of Glanworth in the cathedral of Cloyne; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore. The tithe rent-charge is £120, of which £52. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The ruins of the church still remain in the burial-ground. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is included in the union or district of Glanworth; the chapel is at Ballyndangan. About a quarter of a mile to the north of the ruins of the church, are those of the castle of Ballylough: Ballyndangan, the ancient seat of the family of Terry, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

BALLYDONEY, a village, in the parish of KILNAMANAGH, union of BANTRY, barony of BERE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 340 inhabitants. It is situated within the peninsula that bounds Berehaven and Bantry bay. Here are mills for crushing the copper-ore raised in the Allibies mines in the vicinity.

BALLYDONNELL, an ancient parish, in the barony of ARKLOW, union of RATHDRUM, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Rathdrum. This parish, which is situated on the lower road from Arklow to Wicklow, comprises 2803 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, and forms part of the union of Castle-macadam: the ecclesiastical duties, however, were separated from that union by act of council in 1830, by which Ballydonnell was included in the newly erected district parish of Redcross.

BALLYDRASHANE.—See BALLYRASHANE.

BALLYDUFF, county of KERRY.—See BENMORE.

BALLYDUFF, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of CORRAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Dingle; containing 488 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near the road from Dingle to Tralee, comprises 6984 statute acres. Nearly one-half is mountain and bog, partly reclaimable; that portion of the land which is under tillage is of good quality. In the village is a

constabulary police station. The living is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ardferd and Aghadoc, the rectory being wholly impropriate in the Earl of Cork; the tithe rent-charge is £41. 5., payable to the impropriator, and out of which £10 per annum are allowed for the discharge of the clerical duties. There are some ruins of the church in the ancient burial-ground, near which is a small glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballyduff is included in the district of Castlegregory. On the border of the parish is a romantic glen, called Maharabo, where it is said the last wolf in this part of the country was killed; the particular spot is still called Wolf Step.

BALLYDUFF, a village, in the parish of LISMORE and MOCOLLOP, union of LISMORE, barony of COSHMORE and COSHBRIDE, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Lismore; containing 302 inhabitants. It is on the road from Fermoy to Lismore. The Roman Catholic chapel is in the village.

BALLYEASTON, a district parish, in the unions of ANTRIM and LARNE, barony of UPPER ANTRIM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Ballyclare to Larne: the population is returned with the parishes of which it is formed. It consists of the ancient parishes of Ballycor and Rashee, comprising 13,790 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres; about one-half are arable. The village, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ Irish mile (N.) from Ballyclare, is situated at the junction of several roads, near the Six-mile-water, and contains 54 houses. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Preliminary of Carnacate: the income of the curate was till lately £103 per annum, of which £69 arose from tithe, £14 were added by the prebendary, and £20 from Primate Boulter's fund. The church was erected in 1786, and lately rebuilt at a cost of £774, chiefly defrayed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballyeaston forms part of the district of Carrickfergus and Larne. There are four places of worship for Presbyterians; two in connexion with the General Assembly, one with the Presbytery of Antrim, and one for Covenanters, which last is only open every alternate Sunday.

BALLYEGAN, a village, in the parish of CASTLETOWN-CONYERS, union of KILMALLOCK, barony of UPPER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, about 5 miles (N. W.) from Charleville; containing 133 inhabitants. This small village, consisting of 23 houses or cabins, is situated on the road from Charleville to Ballingarry, and gives name to the Roman Catholic district comprising the parishes of Castletown-Conyers and Kilmeedy; the chapel is a large new building. Not far distant are the remains of a heathen temple.—See CASTLETOWN-CONYERS.

BALLYELLIN, a parish, in the union of CARLOW, partly in the barony of ST. MULLIN'S LOWER, partly in that of FORTH, but chiefly in that of IDRONE EAST, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER; adjacent to Graigue and Goresbridge, and containing 1750 inhabitants, of whom 119 are in the village. This parish consists chiefly of two portions separated by the parishes of Clonagoose and Kiltunnel, and comprehending, the one five, and the other, two, townlands: there are also two more townlands, lying to the north of the main

portion, one about five miles distant, and the other, seven. On the west the parish is bounded by the river Barrow, which separates it from the county of Kilkenny, and over which there is a bridge at Goresbridge; it comprises 4957½ statute acres. Here is a quarry of black marble, used for tombstones and chimney-pieces. Ballyellin is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and forms part of the union of Lorum: the tithe rent-charge is £309. 16. The ruins of the church are situated within a burial-ground near the road from Borris to Goresbridge. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of Bagnalstown or Dunleckney. On the lands of Clowater are the ruins of a castle.

BALLYFARNON, a village, in the parish of KILRONAN, union and barony of BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (N.W.) from Keadne; containing 343 inhabitants. This is an improving place, and promises to increase in importance from the new mail-coach road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Sligo, which passes through the village. A customary weekly market has been established; and fairs are held on Feb. 9th, April 16th, May 19th, July 6th, Aug. 20th, Sept. 21st, Oct. 21st, and Dec. 17th. There is a receiving-house for letters, and a constabulary police force and a revenue station have been fixed here.—See KILRONAN.

BALLYFEARD, a parish, in the union of KINSALE, barony of KINNALEA, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N.E. by E.) from Kinsale; containing 1113 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3462 statute acres, principally under tillage, but agriculture, as a system, is comparatively unknown; the chief manure is sea-sand, which is brought from Menane Bridge, three British miles distant. It has been proposed to cut a canal from Belgooley to the river Menane, and application has been made to government for that purpose, but nothing has been yet decided. The village contains 24 houses indifferently built; it is a constabulary police station, and petty-sessions are held every alternate Wednesday. The living, now suspended, was a vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The total tithe rent-charge is £195: the rectorial tithes, however, though claimed by the lessees of the Earl of Shannon, have not been paid for more than half a century; and on the death of the late vicar, in 1837, the vicarage was suspended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to whom the vicarial tithe rent-charge, £97. 10., is now payable, and who have appointed a curate, with a salary of £75. There is no church, but divine service is regularly performed in the parochial school-house, which is licensed for that purpose. The glebe comprises six acres; there is no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions this is one of the three parishes that constitute the district of Clontard; the chapel, at Ballingarry, is a plain thatched building.

BALLYFERMOT, a parish, in the barony of UPPERCROSS, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 346 inhabitants. It is intersected on the south side by the Grand Canal, and comprises 1153 statute acres. An extensive paper-manufactory, in which from 70 to 80 persons are generally employed, is carried on at Killen: the principal kinds made are bank-note paper for the Bank of Ireland, and printing

paper for the Dublin newspapers. Within the inclosure of this establishment, which resembles a small town, are dwelling-houses for the workmen and their families: the house of the proprietor is pleasantly situated in some tastefully ornamented grounds. There is also in the parish a small manufacture of gline and parchment. Ballyfermot is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, and is part of the union of Chapelizod: the tithe rent-charge is £97. 10. The church is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the district of Lucan, Palmerstown, and Clondalkin.

BALLYFINN.—See CLONENAGH.

BALLYFOIL, a parish, in the union of KINSALE, barony of KINNALEA, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 10 miles (E. by N.) from Kinsale; containing 1311 inhabitants. This parish, which is called also *Bealfoghl* and *Politiplicke*, was formerly part of the possessions of Tracton Abbey, and from time immemorial was reputed free from tithes, till brought within the operation of the Tithe Composition act. It is situated on the southern coast, and comprises 2882 statute acres: the soil is fertile, and about one-half of the land is under tillage; the remainder is in dairy-farms. The system of agriculture is improved; the manure is sea-sand, brought into Rocky bay and Roberts' Cove, two small creeks in the parish, in large boats, several of which are employed in this trade. At Roberts' Cove is a valuable slate-quarry, but it is not worked to any considerable extent. The mansion of Britfieldstown, the seat of Sir Thomas Roberts, Bart., is pleasantly situated in a secluded spot above the cove. The cove affords a commodious shelter for vessels of 200 tons' burthen, which occasionally arrive laden with coal, and return with cargoes of slate: the coast-guard station here is the most westerly of the eight stations that constitute the district of Cove. A little to the west, on the summit of Roberts' Head, is a ruined signal tower, from which is an interesting and extensive prospect. Ballyfoil is an improprie cracy, in the diocese of Cork, and is part of the union of Tracton, where the Protestant inhabitants attend divine worship; the rectory is improprie in the Earl of Shannon. The tithe rent-charge is £89, the whole payable to the impropriator. The church has long been a ruin. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kinnalea or Tracton.

BALLYGAR, a village, in the parish of KILLARAN, barony of KILLIAN, union of BALLINASLOE, county of GALWAY, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (W.) from Mount Talbot; containing 363 inhabitants. It is on the road from Castle-Blakeney to Athleague.

BALLYGARTH, a parish, in the union of DROGHEDA, barony of UPPER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N.W.) from Balbriggan; containing 165 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the Nanny water, on the eastern coast, and is skirted on the west by the coach road from Dublin, by Balbriggan, to Drogheda. It comprises 798½ statute acres: the lands are principally under grass, and the parish is remarkably well planted; the hedge-rows abound with thriving trees, and the scenery generally is pleasing. Ballygarth Castle is picturesquely situated on the banks of the Nanny; the demesne, which is well wooded, comprises 486 statute acres, and contains the ruins of the parish church. Corballis House is

pleasantly situated in a demesne of 372 statute acres of fertile land. At the mouth of the Nanny is a coast-guard station, which is one of the nine that constitute the district of Swords. The living, lately suppressed, was a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge is £46. 10.; the temporalities are now payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who allow a stipend to the incumbent of Julianstown for his performance of the spiritual duties of the parish. There is neither church nor glebe-house; near the ruins of the old church are two acres of glebe, and there are other detached portions, amounting in the whole to 3½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Stamullen.

BALLYGAWLEY, a market and post town, and a district parish, in the union of CLOCHER, partly in the barony of CLOCHER, and partly in that of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 13 miles (S. E.) from Omagh, and 74 miles (N. W. by N.) from Dublin. The town contains 881 inhabitants; the population of the district is included in the parishes out of which it is formed. The lands and manor of Moyenner and Balegalle were granted by James I. to Captain William Turvin, but he neglecting to comply with the conditions of the grant, they were afterwards given, in 1614, to Sir Gerard Lowther, who erected on the bank of a small river a very extensive castle, which he enclosed within a bawn of stone and lime, and made a place of great strength. This castle was destroyed in 1642, by the insurgents under Sir Phelim O'Neil; only the walls and two towers of the bawn, with part of the castle walls, are now remaining; and a modern house has been erected on the site. The town is situated on the coach-road from Dublin to Londonderry, and consists of three streets and a market-place; it contains 166 houses, some of which are large and well built. Ballygawley House, the handsome seat of Sir Hugh Stewart, Bart., is about two miles distant. A small manufacture of gloves is carried on, and from the goodness of the material and the neatness of the workmanship, they are in general demand. There is an extensive brewery, that has acquired celebrity for the quality of its ale; and a large distillery of malt whiskey has been established. The market is on Friday; it is amply supplied with provisions of all kinds, and every alternate week a large quantity of linen-cloth is exposed for sale. Fairs are held on the second Friday in every month, principally for the sale of cattle, sheep, and pigs. A constabulary police force has been stationed here; petty-sessions are held once a fortnight; and as the head of the manor of Moyenner or Ballygawley, manorial courts are held in the town for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s. The district was constituted a PARISH in 1830, by an order of council under the provisions of an act of the 7th and 8th of George IV., when eighteen townlands were separated from the parish of Errigall-Kerogue, in the barony of Clogher, and twelve from that of Carrenteel, in the barony of Dungannon. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the alternate patronage of the Rectors of Errigall-Kerogue and Carrenteel. The curate's income is £70 per annum, contributed in moieties by the rector of Errigall-Kerogue and the archdeacon of Armagh as incumbent of Carrenteel. The church is a small

but handsome edifice, in the later English style, erected at an expense of £1050, of which sum £900 were a gift from the Board of First Fruits, £100 from the late Sir Hugh Stewart, and £50 from the Lord Primate. There is a place of worship in the town for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; also a Baptist meeting-house in the parish.

BALLYGERVIN.—See CARRIGALINE.

BALLYGIBBON, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E.) from Nenagh; containing 1321 inhabitants. It is situated on the turnpike-road from Nenagh to CloghJordan, and comprises 3294 statute acres, a large portion of which is bog and limestone. A brewery at Bantia is conducted on an extensive scale. Ballygibbon is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and is part of the union of Ballymackey: the tithe rent-charge is £76. 3. There are some remains of the ancient church. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Toomavarra or Aghnamcagle; the chapel is in the parish of Ballymackey.

BALLYGLASS, a village or post-town, in the parish of TOWAGHTY, union of BALLINROBE, barony of CARRA, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 8½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Castlebar, and 116 miles (W. by N.) from Dublin, on the road from Hollymount to Castlebar: the population is returned with the parish. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Friday in a small court-house; and the village is a station of the constabulary police. In the vicinity are several gentlemen's seats.

BALLYGOREY, a village, in the parish of PORTNESCELLY, union of WATERFORD, barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Waterford; containing 196 inhabitants. It is seated near the river Suir.

BALLYGORMAN, a village, in the parish of CLONCHA, union and barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Malin: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated at the extremity of the promontory of Malin Head, and is the most northern village in Ireland. A signal tower has been erected by order of the Board of Admiralty; and, not far distant, a small pier and harbour have been formed by excavating the solid rock. There are two coast-guard stations, one at the Head and another at Glengad. On a ledge of rock near the Head a basin has been scooped out, where, at every tide, is deposited a small quantity of water, which the country people consider efficacious for sores.—See CLONCHA.

BALLYGRIFFIN, a parish, in the union and barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (W. N. W.) from Cashel; containing 1406 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Suir, which is here crossed by a bridge; and comprises 2862 statute acres, whereof 960 are bog. Lisheen, the seat of Sir J. Fitzgerald, Bart., stands pleasantly in a well-planted demesne. Ballygriffin is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, and is part of the union of Relickmurry or Athassel; the tithe rent-charge is £413. 11. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Annacathry. There are some remains of a castle, near which are the ruins of an ancient church.

BALLYGUB, NEW, a village, in the parish of CLOMAREY, union of NEW ROSS, barony of IDA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.S.E.) from Iainstige; containing 222 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Clodiagh.

BALLYGUNNER, a parish, in the barony of GAULTIER, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (E.S.E.) from Waterford city; containing 807 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Waterford, which here divides into two branches leading respectively to Passage and Tramore; it comprises 2266 statute acres. Near the point where the road divides is a stone supposed to have been part of an ancient cromlech, from which the adjacent house derived its appellation Mount Druid. A constabulary police station has been established; and petty-sessions for the division are held every fortnight, at Callaghan, in the parish. Ballygunner is a vicarage, in the diocese of Waterford, and is part of the union of Ballynaskill; the rectory is appropriate to the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral. The tithe rent-charge is £118. 0. 6., of which £69. 14. 6. are payable to the dean and chapter. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Trinity Within and St. John, Waterford, and contains a chapel.

BALLYGURRUM, or **BALLYGORUM**, a parish, in the union of NEW ROSS, barony of IDA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.S.W.) from New Ross; containing 796 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Barrow, and comprises 1923 statute acres; the village stands pleasantly near the confluence of the Suir and Barrow. Here is a square tower or castle, built at an early period by the Forstall or Forestall family, and which afterwards belonged to the Aylwards, whose name is perpetuated in that of Aylwardstown, the adjacent property of the Earl of Besborough. The scenery of the immediate neighbourhood is highly interesting, and is embellished with the seats of Ringville and Rochestown. Ballygurrum is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and forms part of the union of Rossbercon; the rectory is inappropriate in the Corporation of Waterford. The tithe rent-charge is £123. 15., of which £82. 10. are payable to the corporation. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Slieragh.

BALLYGURTEEN.—See KILMEEN, county CORK.

BALLYHACK, a village, in the parish of ST. JAMES, union of NEW ROSS, barony of SHELBOURNE, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from Fethard; containing 266 inhabitants. This place is situated at the outlet of the rivers Barrow, Suir, and Nore, in Waterford harbour; and is chiefly supported by the shipping that anchor in the estuary, where, both at the quay and in the anchorage grounds, large vessels may ride securely in all states of the weather. The village has a regular ferry to Passage West, whence is an easy land communication with Waterford. It is a fishing station; and a small trade is carried on in corn and pigs for the Waterford market. Fairs are held on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, March 25th, June 17th, 24th, and 29th, July 26th, Aug. 24th, and Sept. 29th. Here are the ruins of a castle; and there was anciently a commandery, which belonged to the grand priory of Kilmalmainham, and was subordinate to that of Killoghlan. The church, which overhangs the village,

has been lately improved, and commands a most extensive and beautiful view of the sea.—See JAMES, ST.

BALLYHACKMORE, a village, in the parish of HOLLYWOOD, union of BELFAST, barony of LOWER CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (E.) from Belfast; containing 126 inhabitants.

BALLYHAHILL, a village, in the parish of KILMOYLAN, union of RATHKEALE, barony of SHANID, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (W.S.W.) from Shanagolden, containing 196 inhabitants. It lies on the road to Glin.

BALLYHAISE, a market and post town, in the parish of CASTLETERRA, union of CAVAN, barony of UPPER LOUGHTREE, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from the town of CAVAN, and 56 miles (N.W.) from Dublin, on the road from Cavan to Cootehill; containing 124 houses and 704 inhabitants. The linen trade was formerly carried on here to a very considerable extent, but is now extinct: near the town are some extensive flour and oatmeal mills; the market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on the 1st of March, April 11th, May 18th, June 30th, July 3rd, Aug. 30th, Oct. 3rd, Nov. 6th, and Dec. 13th, chiefly for horses, cattle, and pigs. The market-house is an arched edifice built of brick, and of singular appearance. Here are a post-office under Cavan, and a station of the constabulary police. The parochial church, a remarkably neat edifice in excellent repair, is situated just without the town; and there is also a Roman Catholic chapel. Ballyhaise House is a spacious mansion, with an elevated front curiously ornamented with arches.—See CASTLETERRA.

BALLYHALBERT, a parish or district, in the union of NEWTOWNARDS, barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N.E.) from Kirkcubbin: the population is returned with St. Andrew's. The village contains 361 inhabitants, and is situated on the eastern coast, and on the road from Portaferry to Donaghadee; it has 68 houses, and is a coast-guard station, forming one of the twelve which constitute the district of Donaghadee. Off the coast is Burr Island, the most eastern point of land in Ireland. The parish is in the diocese of Down, and is one of the three vicarages consolidated by the 2nd of Queen Anne into the union of Ballywalter, or vicarage of St. Andrew's; the rectory is appropriate to the Lord Primate. The tithe rent-charge is £291. 2., of which £194. 1. 3. are payable to the appropriator. On the next avoidance of the benefice of St. Andrew's, this parish will become a separate living, in the patronage of the Lord Primate. There are some remains of the old church near the village. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballyhalbert forms part of the district of Lower Ardes or Ballygelret. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly.

BALLYHALE, a village, in the parish of DERRYNAN, union of KILKENNY, barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (S. by E.) from Knocktopher, on the road from Kilkenny to Waterford; containing 59 houses, and 307 inhabitants. Fairs are held on Jan. 5th, March 28th, May 10th, July 9th, Sept. 21st, Nov. 11th, and Dec. 8th. The parochial Roman Catholic chapel, a neat building, with an ancient tower, is situated at this place,

which gives name to the Roman Catholic union or district, comprising the parishes of Derrynahinch, Knocktopher, Aughavillar, and Killeasy, and parts of those of Buncurch, Jerpoint, and Kells, and containing four other chapels, besides a friary chapel.—See DERRYNABINCH.

BALLYHANE, or **BALLYHMAN**, a parish, in the union of **CASTLEBAR**, barony of **CARRA**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 4½ miles (S. by W.) from **Castlebar**; containing 4032 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from **Castlebar** to **Ballinrobe**, and is principally under tillage; it comprises 7674½ statute acres, and contains **Kilboyne House**, the residence of **Sir S. O'Malley, Bart.** Fairs are held on July 4th and Aug. 30th. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Tuam**, and forms part of the union of **Burriscarra**. The church of the union, in this parish, is a neat plain building, erected in 1812 by a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits: having become much dilapidated by a violent storm, it was repaired in 1826 by a loan of £300 by the same Board; and it has since been repaired by a grant of £969 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The tithe rent-charge of **Ballyhane** is £123. 15. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of **Castlebar**: the chapel is a good slated building. At **Kinturk** are the ruins of a fine old castle, formerly one of the residences of **Grace O'Malley**.

BALLYHAUNIS, a market-town, in the union of **CASTLEREA**, partly in the parish of **BRECAN**, but chiefly in that of **ANNAGH**, barony of **COSTELLO**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 9 miles (W. by N.) from **Dublin**, on the road from **Castlereagh** to **Castlebar**; containing 353 inhabitants. A monastery was founded here for friars of the order of **St. Augustine**, and largely endowed, by the family of **Nangle**, who afterwards took the name of **Costello**: it subsisted till the reign of **James I.**, and at the commencement of the insurrection in 1641 was restored by some friars of the same order. The remains now consist only of the walls of a church, with two small wings connected with it by arches; on the site of the conventual buildings a modern house has been erected, which is at present occupied by **Augustinian friars**. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on June 1st, July 2nd, September 22nd, and October 29th, chiefly for horses and cattle. The town contains a constabulary police station, and has a letter-receiver in connexion with **Clare** and **Frenchpark**.—See **ANNAGH**.

BALLYHEA, a parish, partly in the barony of **OAREY** and **KILMORE**, but chiefly in that of **FERMoy**, union of **MALLOW**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from **Charleville**; containing 1390 inhabitants. At this place was an ancient castle belonging to the **Fitzgerald** family, and called **Castle Dod**; it was taken in 1642 by **Lord Inchiquin**, on which occasion 200 of the Irish were slain. The parish is situated on the river **Awbeg**, and intersected by the coach road from **Cork** to **Limerick**. It comprises 4836 statute acres: the greater portion is under tillage, and held in large farms; the land is generally good, and there is some good grazing land, on which store cattle are fattened for the **Cork** market. **Limestone-gravel** is found in abundance, and burnt for manure. **Ballyhea** is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Cloyne**, forming the corps

of a prebend in the cathedral of **Cloyne**, and united also to the vicarage of **Rathgrogan**; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of **Christ Church, Dublin**. The vicarial tithe rent-charge of **Ballyhea** is £300. The church of the union is in **Charleville**, *which see*; that of the parish has been long in ruins, and, from its extent and its ornamental details, appears to have been a spacious and handsome edifice. The glebe comprises one acre. In the Roman Catholic divisions the greater portion of the parish is united with the parishes of **Ard-skeagh**, **Cooline**, **Emerick** or **Imphrick** **Aglisdrinagh**, and part of the parish of **Shandrum**: the chapel, a spacious building on the border of **Aglisdrinagh**, was erected in 1831, on a site given by **Mr. Harrison**.

BALLYHEIGUE, or **BALLYHUGH**, a parish, in the union of **LISTOWEL**, barony of **CLANMAURICE**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from **Tralee**; containing 4795 inhabitants, of whom 282 are in the village. This parish is situated on a bay of the same name on the western coast, and includes within its limits the promontory of **Kerry Head**; it comprises 11,361 statute acres, the greater portion of which is mountain, bog, and waste. The farms are large, and held on old leases immediately from the head landlord: the lands under tillage are rendered fertile by the abundance of sea-manure which is procured upon the coast. Several of the low boggy tracts are defended only by sand hills from the irruption of the sea. From the exposed situation of the parish, it being open to the Atlantic on the north, south, and west, timber attains little growth. Good brown-stone for building is found near the shore. **Ballyheigue Castle** is a superb structure, in the later English style of architecture, erected after a design by **Sir R. Morrison**, and situated in an extensive demesne tastefully disposed and highly embellished. A patent has been obtained for holding fairs, but none have been yet established. A seneschal's court is occasionally held for the manor; and the petty-sessions for the district are also held here. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Ardfert** and **Aghadoe**, and in the patronage of the **Bishop**: the tithe rent-charge is £218. The church is a small but neat edifice, erected on the site of the former structure by aid of a gift of £800 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1814. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £350 and a loan of £450 from the same Board, in 1820: the glebe comprises 20 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of **Killury** or **Causeway**, and contains a chapel.

The coast, for the greater part, is a long, low, and sandy strand, and very dangerous to vessels embayed near it. The bay lies between **Tralee** bay and **Ballyheigue** or **Kerry Head**, which latter is situated in lat. 52° 24' 40" (N.), and lon. 9° 54' (W.); it affords no shelter for vessels, and has been frequently mistaken for the **Shannon**, in consequence of the latitude of **Loop Head** being inaccurately laid down in the charts. A coast-guard station is placed here, forming one of the five which constitute the district of **Listowel**; and there are a receiving-house for letters to and from **Tralee**, and a constabulary police station. The scenery along the coast is bold, and in some places strikingly grand; the bay is frequented during the summer months for sea-bathing; and in the neighbourhood is a remarkably fine spa. Two miles to the north of **Ballyheigue** are the re-

main of the small castle of Ballingarry, built by Colonel D. Crosbie in the war of 1641, for the defence of a narrow isthmus leading to a small peninsula in which he had sheltered his English tenantry from the attacks of the native insurgents; they received supplies here from the opposite side of the Shannon, sent by the friends of Lord Inchiquin, but the place was at length taken through the treachery of a servant. About two miles to the north of Ballyheigue Castle are the remains of a small chapel dedicated to Saint M'Ida. Very fine amethysts and Kerry diamonds are found in the cliffs of Kerry Head; they are procured by persons suspended by ropes from the cliffs, and who detach them with hammers from the crevices of the rocks. Near the ruins of Ballingarry Castle is Minegahau, near which the swell that precedes stormy weather produces a sound among the rocks resembling the discharges of cannon.

BALLYHENRY, an island, in the parish of ANDQUIN, union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER; lying near Bally-white bay, and in the opening of Lough Strangford.

BALLYHEOGUE, a parish, in the union of ENNISCORTHY, partly in the barony of SRELMALIER WEST, but chiefly in that of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S.) from Enniscorthy; containing 997 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road leading along the west bank of the river Slaney from Wexford to Enniscorthy, comprises 4268½ statute acres, in the cultivation of which the improved system has been adopted: there are about 60 acres of underwood, and the remainder is principally arable. Bellevue, formerly the residence of the late Rt. Hon. G. Ogle, is an elegant mansion with conservatories and every appendage, beautifully situated in an extensive demesne on the banks of the Slaney; the principal front is towards the river, and consists of a centre with a noble portico of eight Ionic columns, and two boldly projecting wings. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and the whole forms an interesting feature in a landscape of great beauty. The Slaney is navigable to Pool-Darragh (which part of the river separates this parish from that of Ballinaslaney) for the largest ships that can cross the bar of Wexford harbour, and to Enniscorthy for vessels of smaller burthen. The contemplated canal for completing the navigation for vessels of large burthen between Wexford and Enniscorthy will, according to the proposed plan, commence opposite Bellevue, at the townland of Pool-Darragh, in the parish of Ballinaslaney, and continue along the east bank of the river to within half a mile of the bridge at Enniscorthy, a distance of 6½ English miles. During the season an extensive salmon-fishery is carried on in the river. Ballyheogue is an inappropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, and is part of the union of Killurin: the tithe rent-charge, £101. 15. 4., is appropriate to the curacy. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Bree; the chapel, situated at Galbally, is a handsome building with a residence for the priest, erected at an expense of £2000 by J. H. Talbot, Esq., of Talbot Hall, who also endowed it with 15 acres of land for the use of the priest. The Rt. Hon. G. Ogle, who resided at Bellevue, was a great promoter of the improved system of agriculture in this county, and author of the popular ballad of *Molly Ashore* and several other admired productions.

BALLYHICKEY.—See QUINN.

BALLYHOOLEY, or AGHULTIE, a parish, in the union and barony of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Fermoy, on the road to Mallow; containing 2337 inhabitants, of whom 418 are in the village. It extends on both sides of the river Blackwater, and comprises 5253 statute acres. The land on the south side of the river is chiefly mountain pasture, forming part of the Nagle mountains, and based on a substratum of brown-stone; that on the north side has a good limestone soil. The system of agriculture is improved, but is still very imperfect; lime is almost exclusively used for manure. There is an abundance of turf, which is drawn from the south of the Blackwater, at a distance of two miles from the village; limestone abounds, and great quantities are procured for building as well as for burning. Convamore, the seat of the Earl of Listowel, is a handsome modern mansion, beautifully situated in a fine demesne that stretches along the banks of the Blackwater, and commanding an interesting view of the windings of that river through rich masses of wood to the ruins of the ancient castle of Ballyhooley: this castle occupies a rocky eminence over the Blackwater, and, with the present church and the ruins of the former, both closely adjoining, presents a highly romantic group. Gurteen House is finely situated on an eminence also overlooking the river, and embraces an extensive and richly diversified view of this truly picturesque country, combining a wide range of mountain, wood, and water, with the ruins of Creg and Ballyhooley Castles; the house has been greatly enlarged and improved. The village is near the river, over which is a stone bridge, and contains 67 houses, the greater number of which are now slated: it has been greatly improved by Lord Listowel, who has built a number of good houses; and is a constabulary police station. At Millvale is an extensive corn-mill. The river, from its numerous shoals and rapids, is not navigable in this part of its course.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united by act of council to the vicarage of Killathy, and with it forming the corps of the prebend of Aghultie in the cathedral of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge of Ballyhooley is £351, and the whole benefice produces to the incumbent a rent-charge of £463. 10. The church, a small plain building without a tower, was erected in 1774, at a cost of £600. There is no glebe-house: a glebe of 35½ acres is rented at £57. 12. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is one of the five that constitute the district of Castletown-Roche; the chapel, situated in the village, is a spacious and commodious building recently erected. Ballyhooley Castle was one of the principal fortresses of the Roches, and on its forfeiture was granted with the adjoining lands to Sir Richard Aldworth: it was taken in 1645 by Lord Castlehaven, who commanded the royal forces in this district. In the demesne of Convamore is a spring impregnated with carbonate of lime; and on the new line of road to Cork is a similar spring. There are several raths or forts in the parish.

BALLYHUSKARD, a parish, in the union of ENNISCORTHY, barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Enniscorthy; containing 2874 inhabitants. It is

situated on the road from Enniscorthy to Oulart, and comprises 7947½ statute acres. The living consists of a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Ferns; the former constitutes part of the union of St. Mary's, Enniscorthy, and the latter is in the patronage of the Rector. The tithe rent-charge is £410. 15.; the curate's stipend is £75 per annum. The church is a neat edifice with a tower, built in 1831, by a loan of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. There is a glebe of 20 acres, but no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Edermine, and partly in that of Oulart: the former portion contains the chapel of Gleanhryan; and the latter, that of Ballaghkeen. Here is also a place of worship for the Society of Friends. A specimen of the gigantic horned fossil deer of Ireland (*ceruus megaceros*) was discovered not far from the bog of Itty, in this parish, in 1835; prior to which, portions of several others of the like species had been dug up near the same spot. This skeleton is in the possession of Dr. Macartney, of Enniscorthy, at whose expense it was dug out, and by whom it has been set up in an out-house adjoining his residence: its dimensions exceed those of the skeleton in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin.

BALLYINGLEY, a parish, in the barony of WEST SHELMAHER, union of WEXFORD, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S.W. by S.) from Taghmon; containing 221 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the east bank of the Scar river, and comprises 765½ statute acres. By a return to a royal visitation, in 1615, it appears to have then been one of the mensals of the Bishop of Ferns. It is one of the six parishes that constitute the union of Moretown, in the diocese of Ferns: the tithe rent-charge is £23. 17. 9., of which £15. 18. 6. are paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £7. 19. 3. to the incumbent. The church is in ruins. The parish is within the Roman Catholic district of Ballymitty.

BALLYJAMESDUFF, a market and post town, and a district parish, in the union of OLDCASTLE, barony of CASTLERAHAN, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 8½ miles (S.E.) from Cavan, and 44½ miles (N.W. by W.) from Dublin: the town contains 1071 inhabitants; the population of the district is returned with the parishes of which it is formed. This place is situated on the old mail-coach road from Virginia to Cavan, and consists of five streets, containing together 167 houses. The market is on Tuesday, and is amply supplied: fairs are held on Feb. 4th, March 8th, April 16th, May 7th, June 10th, July 17th, Aug. 15th, Sept. 2nd, Oct. 26th, Nov. 29th, and Dec. 23rd. Here is a constabulary police station, and petty-sessions are held. The parish was created in 1831, by disuniting nine townlands from the parish of Castlerahan, five from that of Denn, two from Lurgan, and four from the parish of Kildrumferton. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the several Incumbents of the above parishes, who present in rotation: the stipend of the perpetual curate is £92 per annum, towards which £30 are contributed by the incumbent of Castlerahan, £20 by the incumbent of Kildrumferton, £15 each by the incumbents of Denn and Lurgan, and £12 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church is a plain edifice, erected in 1834 at a cost of £1125, of which £900 were a gift from the

Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was raised by subscription. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Castlerahan and Munterconnaught; the chapel is a spacious building. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; also two for Wesleyan Methodists.

BALLYKEANE, or KILLEIGH, a parish, in the poor-law unions of TULLAMORE and MOUNTMELICK, partly in the barony of GEASHILL, but chiefly in that of UPPER PHILIPSTOWN, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (N.N.W.) from Portarlinton; containing 2445 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Portarlinton to Tullamore, and comprises 8069 statute acres. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare; the former is united to that of Killaderry, and the latter is a distinct benefice, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £228. 9. 3., of which £152. 6. are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is a handsome building, erected in 1827, by aid of a grant of £900 and a loan of £300 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £120 from the same Board; the glebe comprises 7 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united with part of that of Geashill, in which union are three chapels, one at Ballykeane, and the others at Killeigh and Ballynagar in Geashill.

BALLYKELLY, a village, in the parish of TAMLAGHT-FINLAGAN, union of NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY, barony of KENAUGHT, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Newtown-Limavady; containing 321 inhabitants. This place, with the lands around it, was granted by James I., on the plantation of Ulster, to the Fishmongers' Company of London, who in 1619 erected a large and handsome castle, the custody of which was entrusted to James Higgins, who had a garrison of 40 able men, with arms for its defence. The estate was held under lease from the company, by the Hamiltons and Beresfords, from the year 1628 till the death of George III., when it reverted to the company, who immediately commenced improvements on an extensive scale. The village is situated on the road from Londonderry to Coleraine, and contains 54 houses, the greater number of which are handsomely built. The proprietors have erected several neat cottages; a large meeting-house in the Grecian style of architecture, for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; an excellent dispensary, with a very good house for a resident surgeon; and substantial schoolrooms, with residences for the master and mistress. Various other improvements are in progress in and around the village. Nearly adjoining are several large and handsome houses, of which Walworth was built by the Beresfords in 1705, and occupied by that family till the death of George III.; the woods around it contain some of the finest timber in the county, and are among the most extensive in the north of Ireland. Corn-stores have been built; and a market for grain is occasionally held: there is also a receiving-house for letters from Londonderry. Close to the village is the parish church of Tamlaght-Finlagan, a small edifice with a large square tower, surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire. Here are the ruins of Walworth Castle, erected by the company, as already observed, in

1619; and adjoining are the ruins of a church, built by the Hamilton family in 1629.—See TAMLAGHT-PYLAGAN.

BALLYKENNEDY, or **GRACEHILL**, a Moravian village, in the parish of **ABOGHILL**, union of **BALLYMENA**, barony of **LOWER TOOME**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from **Ballymena**; containing 397 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river **Maine**, and distant a quarter of a mile from the village of **Galgorm**, and a mile from that of **Aboghill**. It owes its origin to the preaching and exertions of the Rev. John Cennick, a member of the United Brethren in England, and the Rev. Benjamin Latrobe, of Dublin, who, in the course of their missionary labours, came into this part of the country in 1746, and succeeded in forming several religious societies in the neighbourhood. In 1758, it being deemed expedient to secure a permanent establishment, the Rev. Mr. Horne obtained the townland of **Ballykenedy** on a lease renewable for ever, by which 361 statute acres are still held in the name of the Moravian Church, under Viscount O'Neill, occupied partly by the buildings of the village, and partly for agricultural purposes. The land is good, and fit for the cultivation of potatoes, oats, and clover, but not heavy enough for wheat; each family has a portion allotted to it, sufficient for the pasture of a cow and to produce potatoes and oats for home consumption. Camomile is reared by some of the inhabitants with advantage; and a small linen manufacture and several trades are carried on. The village is chiefly formed by two parallel streets, terminated on the north by the road from **Ballymena** to **Aboghill**, and leading to a square, of which their continuation composes two sides, and in which are situated the principal buildings of the Moravian establishment. These buildings include a chapel, with dwellings for the minister and the warden; a house for unmarried brethren; the sisters' house; an academy for young gentlemen, and boarding school for young ladies; and an inn. On the fourth side of the square, which is unoccupied by buildings, are gardens and fields, sloping down to the river; and on the summit of a rising ground, at a short distance in the rear of the chapel, is the burial-ground, which has an air of peculiar quiet and repose. The sisters support themselves, by various kinds of ornamental needlework.

BALLYKINDLAR, a parish, in the union of **DOWNPATRICK**, barony of **LECALE**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 3 miles (N. E.) from **Clough**; containing 793 inhabitants. This parish derives its name, signifying the "Town of the Candlestick," from the appropriation of its tithes to furnish lights for the cathedral of **Christ Church**, **Dublin**. It is situated on the bay of **Dundrum**, on the eastern coast, and on the road from **Newry** to **Ardglass**; and comprises 2038½ statute acres. A considerable portion of the surface consists of sand hills, and the land is in general very indifferent. There was formerly also an extensive tract of bog, which was drained in 1819, and is now wholly under cultivation. **Ballykindlar** is a rectory, in the diocese of **Down**, entirely appropriate to the economy funds of the cathedral of **Christ Church**; the tithe rent-charge is £40. 14. There has been neither church nor incumbent since the Reformation. On the shore of the inner bay of **Dundrum**, or **Clough bay**, are some ruins of the

ancient church. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, sometimes called **Tyrella**, comprising the parishes of **Ballykindlar** and **Tyrella**, and part of **Loughin-island**, and containing chapels at **Ballykindlar** and **Dromaroad**.

BALLYKINE, a constablock or sub-denomination of the parish of **RATHDRUM**, in the union of **RATHDRUM**, barony of **SOUTH BALLINACOR**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2½ miles (S. W.) from **Rathdrum**; containing 3755 inhabitants. This place, which is situated in the mountain district leading from **Arklow** to **Donard**, was anciently celebrated for a monastery, founded, according to **Archdall**, by the brother of **St. Kevin**. It includes the villages of **Ballinaclash**, **Sheanna**, **Cappagh**, **Aghrim**, and the old borough of **Carysfort**; and comprises 11,053½ statute acres, of which more than three-fourths are arable and pasture land, and the remainder mountain. The residence of **Whaley Abbey** occupies the site of the monastery. By an inquisition taken in 1604, **Ballykine** is denominated a rectory, which, with those of **Rathdrum** and **Moycredyne** or **Moycreddin**, was found to have belonged to the priory or monastery of **All Saints**, and to have been granted for ever, on the 4th of February, 30th of **Henry VIII.**, to the mayor, bailiffs, and commons of the city of **Dublin**, at an annual rent of £4. It now forms one of the denominations constituting the union or benefice of **Rathdrum**, in the diocese of **Dublin** and **Glendalough**; and also, together with the constablock of **Ballinacor**, constitutes, as regards the cure of souls, the new district parish of **Ballinaclash**, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of **Rathdrum**, who receives the whole of the tithe rent-charge, £136. 1. 4. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, **Ballykine** is in the district of **Rathdrum**.

BALLYLANEEN, a parish, in the union of **DUNGAHAN**, barony of **UPPERTHIRD**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (S.) from **Kilmacthomas**; containing 5153 inhabitants. This parish is washed by the river **Mahon** and **St. George's Channel**, and comprises 6315 statute acres. **Carrig Castle** and **Seafeld**, both pleasantly situated, are residences within its limits. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Lismore**, and is part of the union of **Stradbally**; the rectory is inappropriate in the Duke of **Devonshire**. The tithe rent-charge is £284, of which £59 are payable to the impropror, and £225 to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish forms part of the union or district of **Stradbally**; and contains a chapel. There are some considerable remains of **Ballynaclash Castle**, situated on an eminence; and at **Temple-Bric** is a vast insulated rock, about 40 yards from the shore, on which are traces of an ancient building supposed to have been the residence of **O'Bric**, chief of the southern **Decies**. A species of hawk, remarkable for great strength and courage, formerly frequented this rock, and is still occasionally seen.

BALLYLARKIN, a parish, in the poor-law union of **KILKENNY**, barony of **CRANAGH**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 1½ mile (S. W.) from **Freshford**; containing 961 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from **Freshford** to **Johnstown**, and comprises 1394 statute acres; the lands are arable and pasture in nearly equal portions. The living, lately suppressed, was a vicarage, in the diocese of **Ossory**, and in the patronage

of the Dean and Chapter of St. Canice, Kilkenny, to whom the rectory is appropriate. The tithe rent-charge is £69. 6., of which £46. 2. are payable to the appropriators, and the remainder to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe: the Protestant inhabitants attend divine service at Freshford church. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Freshford. Here are the ruins of a castle, once the seat of the Shortall family, and which for a long time was of great note.

BALLYLENNAN, a parish, in the barony of WEST SHELMAHER, poor-law union of New Ross, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Taghmon; containing 710 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the high road from Wexford to Duncannon Fort, and is separated on the east from the barony of Bargy by a navigable stream called indifferently the Bannow or Scar river. It comprises 2493 statute acres; about 60 are woodland, and the remainder chiefly under tillage. The soil is generally light, with the exception of some very rich land near the river, the mud of which supplies abundance of manure; the system of agriculture is good, and still improving; and the dwellings of the peasantry, being cleanly and cheerful, afford striking indications of industry and comfort. At the mouth of the Scar, in Bannow bay, is a small quay for landing limestone and manure, which are brought from the peninsula of Hook, on the other side of the bay of Fethard, in boats of about 15 tons' burthen. Rosegarland, an elegant seat, is, though to all appearance a modern mansion, incorporated with some of the walls, and occupies part of the site, of an Anglo-Norman fortress, originally quadrangular and flanked at the opposite angles with massive square and round embattled towers. One of these towers was raised by the late proprietor to the height of sixty feet, commanding a luxuriant and extensive prospect over the numerous rich demesnes with which this part of the country is ornamented. The gardens and pleasure grounds are tastefully laid out: in the former, which comprises seven acres, are four Portugal laurels of extraordinary growth, planted in the form of a square at the distance of 1½ yard asunder, and extending their foliage over an area 65 yards in circumference; the pleasure-grounds are adorned with some fine timber, and a branch of the Scar winds through them, adding much to the beauty and fertility of the demesne. Ballylennan is an inappropriate curacy endowed with the small tithes, in the diocese of Ferns, and forms part of the union of Horetown; the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithe rent-charge is £130. 15., of which £85. 15. are payable to the impropriator, and £45 to the rector of Horetown. The remains of the church have been converted into a mausoleum for the family of Leigh. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is within the liberty of Tintern, and, with Clongeen, is known as the parish of Rosegarland. At the northern extremity of Bannow bay are the ruins of the ancient town of Clonmines, in the parish of that name; they are called "Clonmines Castles," and consist chiefly of the tower and walls of the church, with one of the flanking towers and a fragment of the wall which enclosed the monastery.

BALLYLIFIN, a village, in the parish of CLONMANY, union and barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of

DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; containing 193 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern coast, on the road from Carradonagh.

BALLYLINAN, a village, in the parish of KILLEBRAN, union of ATHY, barony of BALLYADAMS, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Athy, on the road to Castlecomer; containing 101 houses and 445 inhabitants. In the strata of the neighbouring lands are numerous marine *exuvie*; and some valuable coal-mines, called the Moonbay and Polatane collieries, are worked by steam-engines recently erected: there are several other collieries in the parish. Great quantities of fine flag-stones, also, were formerly raised on the adjoining townland of Boley; but on the discovery of similar quarries near Carlow, more conveniently situated for conveyance by canal, they were abandoned. Stones containing a large proportion of iron are found on the lands called Iron Park; but no works have been yet established. The village is a constabulary police station, and has a receiving-house under the post-office of Athy. Fairs are held on Jan. 11th, Feb. 10th, May 10th, Sept. 2nd, and Nov. 30th; and petty-sessions on alternate Thursdays. To the north of the village is Rahinderry, a handsome mansion surrounded by thriving plantations; and at a short distance are the luxuriant woods of Gracefield Lodge, the seat of the ancient family of Grace, whose old mansion has been taken down; the grounds have been tastefully embellished, and the approach from the Kilkenny side presents some beautiful and interesting mountain scenery. There are several other gentlemen's seats in the vicinity. In the village are the ruins of an old church, near which some ancient coins have been dug up; here is also a neat Roman Catholic chapel belonging to the union or district of Killebrann.

BALLYLINCH, a parish, in the poor-law union of KILKENNY, barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (N.) from Thomastown; containing 319 inhabitants. It forms part of the estate of Mount Juliet, and comprises 1167½ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and is included in the union of Burnchurch; the rectory is a sub-denomination constituting part of the Mount Juliet demesne. The tithe rent-charge is £72, payable to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballylinch is comprehended in the district of Thomastown.

BALLYLINNEY, a parish, in the poor-law union of ANTRIM, barony of LOWER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Belfast to Drough; containing 2204 inhabitants. It adjoins the town of Ballyclare, and comprises 5684 statute acres, including 320½ in Ballywalter grange: the land is generally in a good state of cultivation. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, united from time immemorial to the vicarage of Carnmoney and the rectory of Ballymartin; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Donegal. The tithe rent-charge of Ballylinney is £225, of which £150 are payable to the impropriator, and £75 to the vicar. The church was destroyed by the insurgents under the Earl of Tyrone, and has not been rebuilt; the churchyard is still used as a burial-ground by the parishioners. The Presbyterians have a place of worship. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Larne and Carrickfergus.

BALLYLONGFORD, a town, in the parish of AGHALVALIN, union of LISTOWEL, barony of IRAGHTICONNOR, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Tarbert; containing 1143 inhabitants. This town is situated on the road from Tarbert to Ballybunnua, at the head of an estuary or creek of the river Shannon, and contains 219 houses. Its position is favourable for the export trade, the creek forming a port for lighters which carry corn and turf to Limerick; the trade in turf is very considerable from the vast supply afforded by the extensive tracts of bog in the vicinity, constituting part of the possessions of Trinity College, Dublin. The harbour has 16 feet of water at high tides, and is capable of being made one of the best on the Shannon; but that of Tarbert, being considered to have superior advantages, is more likely to be improved. A fair or market is held every alternate Thursday, chiefly for pigs and cattle, and the place has a receiving-house for letters to and from Listowel and Tarbert. Petty-sessions are held every Monday, and, once in three weeks, a baronial court for the manor of Carrig-a-foile; here, also, is a station of the constabulary police. There are several gentlemen's seats in the vicinity. The parochial church is situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to the north of the town, but having been condemned by the provincial architect as unworthy of repair, it is expected that a new church will be shortly built by the Ecclesiastical Board, at an estimated expense of about £650. The Roman Catholic Chapel in the town is a spacious slated building with two galleries, erected in 1806 at an expense of £2000; and near it a large building for a school has been erected, at a cost of £350. Here is also a dispensary. In the vicinity of the town, but in Kilnaughten parish, are the extensive and picturesque ruins of Lislaghtin abbey.

BALLYLOUGH.—See BALLYDELOUGHY.

BALLYLOUGHHAUN, a village, in the parish of St. NICHOLAS, poor-law union, barony, and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Galway town; containing 180 inhabitants. It is seated on the bay of Galway.

BALLYLOUGHLOE, a parish, in the union of ATHLONE, barony of CLONLONAN, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Athlone, on the road to Mullingar; containing 4793 inhabitants. In 1795, a skirmish took place at the Five-mile House, here, between the peasantry and the yeomanry, in consequence of an attempt to enforce the ballot for the militia. The parish comprises 13,578 statute acres: the lands are generally under an improved system of agriculture; there are about 70 acres of bog, but no waste land. Limestone abounds; and lead-ore has been found, but no vein has hitherto been discovered. Moydrum Castle, the seat of Viscount Castlemaine, is a castellated mansion, erected in 1814, and beautifully situated in an extensive demesne, on one side of which is a small lake: Glyndown House is a handsome modern residence near the road from Dublin to Athlone; and on the eastern confines, near Moate, is Shurock, the property of the Homan family. A manorial court is held alternately at Moate and Baylin on the first Monday in every month. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, with the rectory and vicarage of Drumraney united by act of council in 1804, and in the patronage of the Bishop;

the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £270, and the gross rent-charge of the benefice £488. The church, a neat edifice of stone and in good repair, was erected in 1812, by aid of a loan of £400 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe-house was built by a gift of £100 and a loan of £675 from the same Board, in 1809. The glebe comprises 32 acres of profitable land. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish, also called Caulry, is in the diocese of Ardagh, and co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a large building at Mount-Temple. A school at Baylin is supported by Lord Castlemaine, and another at the same place, for girls, by Lady Castlemaine; a school at Ballinagarbery is supported by a bequest from the late Dr. Maxwell. There are several remains of ancient castles and Danish raths; near the church is a remarkable moat, similar to that at Castle-Kindelane; and there are also two mineral springs in the parish. At Farreremanagh, near this place, was a friary, which was in ruins at the time of issuing an inquisition in the 3rd of James I.: no vestiges of it can now be traced.

BALLYLOUGHANANE, a village, chiefly in the parish of LOCKREEN, poor-law union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 1 mile (S. W. by S.) from Parsonstown; containing 70 houses and 344 inhabitants. It is situated on the verge of the county, which is here separated from the King's county by the river Brosna. This river runs through the village.

BALLYMACALENNY.—See KILLESANDRA.

BALLYMACARRETT, a town and parish, forming part of the suburbs of BELFAST, in the union of BELFAST, barony of UPPER CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER; containing 6697 inhabitants. This place, previously to 1825, was simply a townland in the parish of Knockbreda, or Bredagh; and, in the History of the county, published in 1744, is described as containing only two buildings, Mount-Pottinger and a mill. It is now become a populous and flourishing town, occupying a site formerly covered by every tide, but which has been reclaimed by an extensive embankment stretching from Conswater westward to the river Lagan, opposite to the quays of Belfast, and thence on the shore of that river to Ormeau, the splendid residence of the Marquess of Donegal. The town contains 1124 houses, and forms an appendage to Belfast, from which it is separated only by the river Lagan, which here divides the counties of Down and Antrim: the old stone bridge of 21 arches over the stream was pulled down in 1842, and a new bridge, called Queen's bridge, erected on its site. The place is irregularly built, but has been greatly improved by the formation of several new streets; and a handsome bridge of five arches, about 400 yards above the Queen's bridge, and opening a direct communication with the southern part of Belfast, had been erected, before the Queen's bridge, under an act obtained in 1831, at an expense of £6000, raised in transferable shares of £25 each. The first manufacture established here was that of glass; and since the first glass-house was built, in 1776, two other extensive establishments have been erected, one of which is now rented by a company for the manufacture of crown-glass. A pottery upon a very large scale was soon afterwards established; and previously to the removal of the duty on salt, there were two works for the manufacture of that article from

rock salt brought from England, for exportation. The Lagau foundry, for the manufacture of steam-engines and other machinery on the most improved principles, has been lately much enlarged, and produces engines of large dimensions equal to those of English and Scotch manufacture; in 1832 the first patent-machine for making paper ever introduced into Ireland was made at these works. An extensive rope-yard and a sail-cloth manufactory, affording employment to 130 persons, are carried on. Three large vitriol-works, one of which, established in 1799, was the second erected in the kingdom, are in full operation for supplying the bleachers, dyers, and calico-printers in the neighbourhood; and a chemical factory is engaged in making sulphate of ammonia and naphtha from coal-tar; besides these, are felt and asphalt works. There are likewise some starch-manufactories; some meal and flour mills driven by steam and water; and four large mills for spinning linen-yarn, of which three are in operation, employing several hundred persons. The manufacture of calico and muslin is carried on upon a very extensive scale. Here are a receiving-house for letters, and a constabulary police station.

This place was erected into a parish under an act of the 12th of George III., and comprises 575 statute acres; about 28½ are under water, and the remainder is laid out as arable and pasture. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Rector of Knockbreda: it is endowed with the tithes rent-charge of Ballynafagh, an adjoining townland, amounting to £37. 10., which is augmented from Primate Boulter's fund. The church, a neat building, was erected in 1824, at an expense of £1600, whereof one moiety was from the late Board of First Fruits, and the other was raised by subscription; service is also performed in a new school-house, erected by subscription. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Belfast, in the diocese of Connor; the chapel was built in 1829. There are also places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and for Covenanters and Wesleyan Methodists.—See BELFAST.

BALLYMACART, a parish, in the union of **WATERFORD**, barony of **DECIES-WITHIN-DRUM**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from **Dungarvan**; containing 1196 inhabitants. This parish, also called *Aglishenan*, is situated on the shore of St. George's Channel, and comprises 2538 statute acres. On the south-east is the cape or promontory of **Mine Head**, forming the northern point of the entrance to **Ardmore** bay. **Ballymacart** is a vicarage; in the diocese of **Lismore**, united to that of **Ardmore**; the rectory is inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The tithes rent-charge is £93, of which £62 are payable to the improPRIATOR, and £31 to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish forms part of the union or district of **Ardmore**; the chapel is a large building. At **Mount Barron** is a school under the patronage of Sir H. W. Barron, who gave the school-house and four acres of land.

BALLYMACARTHY, or **BALLYNASCARTHY**, a village, in the parish of **KILMALODA**, union of **BANDON**, Eastern Division of the barony of **EAST CARRERY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (E.) from **Clonakilty**; containing 190 inhabitants. During the disturbances of 1798 this place was the scene of an

obstinate engagement between a party of the insurgent forces and some companies of the Westmeath militia, which would have terminated in the defeat of the latter, owing to the defection of some of the regiment, but for the arrival of the **Caithness** legion from **Bandon**, which came very opportunely to their aid. The village is situated on the road from **Bandon** to **Clonakilty**, and consists of 37 houses, some of which are large and well built: the new road connecting these two towns here crosses the old line. Close adjoining are some extensive flour-mills, in which more than 8000 barrels of wheat are annually ground for the supply of the neighbouring towns. The projected line of railway between **Bandon** and **Clonakilty** will pass through this place, and it is intended to have a station here.—See **KILMALODA**.

BALLYMACCELLIGOTT, a parish, in the union of **TRALEE**, barony of **TRUGHENACKMY**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4½ miles (S. E.) from **Tralee**; containing 4058 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the high roads leading from **Tralee** to **Castle-Island** and **Killarney**, comprises 14,018 statute acres: about 2300 acres are bog and coarse mountain pasture, which, from the abundance of limestone and turf, might be easily reclaimed. The great limestone quarry of **Ballymacelligott** is situated on the estate of A. Blennerhassett, Esq., of **Ballyseedy**, and about halfway on the old road from **Tralee** to **Castle-Island**. A quarry was opened here in 1811, for building the barracks at **Tralee**, but was afterwards discontinued; and near that spot is the present quarry, first opened to procure materials for enlarging **Ballyseedy House**, since which time it has been constantly worked and the stone been used for the county gaol and the new court-house at **Tralee**, and latterly for the ship canal from **Tralee** to **Blennerville**. It affords constant employment to about 30 men. Stones of the largest size required for public works are detached with great facility by wedges, on account of the regularity of the strata; and the produce of the quarry, being of very superior quality, is in general request for the ornamental parts of buildings: the average quantity raised weekly is about 50 tons. Several curious caverns are formed in the strata by a stream forcing its subterraneous course for nearly two miles, and, when explored by torch light, exhibit many beautiful and highly grotesque appearances; the entrance to the principal cavern is within the border of the adjoining parish of **O'Brennan**. The most remarkable of these caverns is one which in appearance resembles the interior of a cathedral, with a pulpit and some kneeling figures formed by the stalactites; the discharge of a pistol produces a report like thunder. In the northern part of the parish is a romantic glen, called *Gloun-na-geen-tha*, memorable as the scene of the discovery and death of the great Earl of **Desmond** by **Kelly**, an Irish soldier, in 1583; his head was sent to London, and ordered by Queen Elizabeth to be fixed on London bridge, and his body, after being concealed for some weeks, was interred at **Ardnagrath**, in a small chapel which still bears his name. This glen has been planted by Mr. **Blennerhassett**; and other improvements have been made by Captain **Chute** and **W. Sealy**, Esq., and orchard-planting by J. O'Connell, Esq., for his tenantry at **Maglass**. Mr. O'Connell has likewise built some capital farmhouses and offices.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of **Ardert** and

Aghadoc, to which the rectory of Nohoval-Kerry and a portion of the rectory of Currane have been episcopally united from a period prior to any existing record, forming the union of Ballymacelligott, in the patronage of the Crosbie family; the tithe rent-charge of this parish is £352. 14., and of the whole benefice £347. 13. 6. The church is a spacious and substantial building, with an embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; it was erected in 1824, on the site of the old parish church, by aid of a loan of £700 from the Board of First Fruits. There is no glebe-house: the two glebes in the union comprise about 14 statute acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Nohoval-Kerry, Ballyseedy, and O'Brennan, and small parts of the parishes of Annagh and Rataas: the chapel here is a large slated building; and there is also one at Clohers, adjoining the parish of O'Brennan. Near Arabella are two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, one of them of the Primitive class. At Ballingriloagh are the remains of an old castle that belonged to the Mac Elligotts; and there are several forts in the parish, in some of which excavations have been discovered, regularly walled and floored.

BALLYMACHUGH, a parish, in the unions of CAVAN and GRANARD, barony of CLONMAGON, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 6½ miles (E. N. E.) from Granard; containing 3518 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the borders of Lough Sheelan, on the confines of the counties of Longford, Westmeath, and Meath, and comprises 7728½ statute acres, of which 1827½ are under water. The system of agriculture is improving; oats and potatoes are the principal crops. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of Richard Greville, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge is £199, of which £88. 10. are payable to the proprietor, and £110. 10. to the vicar. The church, a plain building, was erected in 1800, by a gift of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, and has been recently enlarged at an expense of £800. The glebe comprises 11 acres, valued at £1. 16. per acre. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a large building. A dispensary is supported in the customary manner. On an island in the lake are the ruins of Crover castle, and on another, those of an old church covered with ivy.

BALLYMACKEAN, a village, in the parish of RINGRONE, union of KINSALE, barony of COURCY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 202 inhabitants.

BALLYMACKAY, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (E.) from Nenagh; containing 3178 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 9713 statute acres, is situated on the coach road from Dublin to Limerick, and is intersected by the river Oulitri. There are about 2000 acres of bog, and of the remainder the greater portion is under tillage; the system of agriculture is much improved, and there is abundance of limestone in the parish. Castle Willington, the seat of the Willington family, which takes its name from a lofty and very perfect square tower near the mansion, is situated in a well-planted demesne watered by the Oulitri. Woodville and Besborough are also pleasantly situated, in grounds tastefully laid out

and kept in fine order: Mount Pleasant is a handsome mansion. The parish contains a constabulary police station. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe; the vicarage is episcopally united to the entire rectory of Templedowney or Toomavarra, constituting the union of Ballymaekay, and the corps of the chancellorship of Killaloe, with which are held episcopally the rectory of this parish and the rectory and vicarage of Ballygibbon, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of Ballymackey is £318, and of the whole union £457. The church is a neat edifice, erected in 1822, by aid of a loan of £1500 from the late Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house, one mile and a half distant from the church, was built by aid of a gift of £300 and a loan of £500 from the same Board, in 1814: the glebe comprises 15 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Toomavarra or Aghnamacree, and contains a chapel.

BALLYMACNAB.—See LISNAIDIL.

BALLYMACODA, a village, in the parish of KILMACDONOUGH, poor-law union of MIDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 305 inhabitants. It is seated on an inlet of the bay of Youghal.

BALLYMACORMICK, a parish, in the union of LONGFORD, partly in the barony of ARDAGH, but chiefly in that of MOYDOVO, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (S.) from Longford; containing 3926 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Longford to Ballymahon, and comprises 8915 statute acres, of which more than 3000 are bog and waste: the cultivable lands are chiefly in tillage. On the lands of Mullaghavorneen coal is said to exist, but the vein has never been explored; and limestone and sandstone are found in all directions, lying very near the surface. The Royal Canal runs through the parish, affording a facility of communication with Dublin. Ballymacormick is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and is part of the union of Templemichael: the tithe rent-charge is £150. The church, a neat building with a square tower, nearly in the centre of the parish, was erected in 1836, by a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe comprises 34 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the district of Templemichael, the chapel of which is situated at Shrand. There are some remains of the old church; and on the lands of Ballinamore are the ruins of another church and of an ancient fortress.

BALLYMACWARD, a parish, in the union of BALLINASLOE, partly in the barony of TYAQUIN, and partly in that of KILCONNELL, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (S.) from Castle-Blakeney, on the road to Kilconnell; containing 5027 inhabitants. It comprises 17,258½ statute acres; there is a considerable tract of waste land and bog. Here is a station of the constabulary police. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, united, with that of the rectory, to the rectory and vicarage of Clonkeen; the other portion of the rectory is partly appropriate to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and partly to the deanery. The patronage is exercised by the Lord-Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin, who must present a fellow or ex-fellow of Trinity College. The tithe rent-charge of Ballymacward is £204. 15. 6., of which £41. 10. 9. are payable to the Commissioners, £12. 9. 3.

to the dean of Clonsfert, and £150. 15. 6. to the incumbent; the whole henceforth produces to the incumbent a rent-charge of £200. 15. 5. The church is a neat building, repaired in 1820, when, also, a tower was added. The Roman Catholic union or district is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there is a chapel in each parish.

BALLYMACWILLIAM, a parish, in the union of **EDENDERRY**, barony of **WARRENTOWN**, King's county, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Edenderry, on the road to Mullingar; containing 1193 inhabitants. It comprises 4976 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, about two-thirds of which are pasture, and one-third under tillage. The land is of very superior quality, and the state of agriculture is excellent: of the considerable tracts of bog, much has been exhausted and brought under cultivation. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £174. 12. 6. The church is in ruins, and there is neither glebe nor glebe-house; the Protestant inhabitants attend divine service at the churches of Ballyburley and Monasteriois. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Castropetre. Some ruins exist of the ancient castles of Ballybritton and Ballyhasill.

BALLYMADUN, or **BALLYMODUM**, a parish, in the barony of **BALROBERTY WEST**, union of **DUNSHAUGHLIN**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Ashbourne; containing 532 inhabitants, of whom about 73 are in the village. This parish, it is said, was anciently the residence of a hermitess, who had a cell here, and claimed a small rent-charge from the prioress of Grace-Dieu at Lusk; the ruins of an ancient church may still be traced. It comprises 3438 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, and is on the road from Brilbrigan to Ratoath. Part of the bog of Corragh is within its limits, and white marl is found in great abundance; there is also a very fine quarry of calp in the village. At Borranstown is a handsome mansion with an elegant Ionic portico of four columns supporting a cornice and pediment in the principal front; it occupies an elevated site commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. Ballymadun is nominally a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and is part of the union and corps of the prebend of Clonmethan in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin; the rectory is impropriate in Robert William Netterville, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £121. 17., the whole of which is payable to the impropriator. The glebe comprises 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the district of Garristown and Ballymadun; the chapel is a neat building, enlarged by the addition of a gallery in 1833. The horns of an elk, measuring 11ft. 8in. from tip to tip, were dug up in 1823, and are now in the possession of one of the principal proprietors of the parish.

BALLYMAGARVEY, a parish, in the union of **NAVAN**, barony of **LOWER DULEEK**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 6 miles (S.) from Slane; containing 104 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 915 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, is situated on the Nanny water; the soil is fertile, the land in a high state of cultivation, and several flourishing plantations add to the pleasing character of the surrounding scenery. There is a flour and corn mill. Ballymagarvey is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and is part of the union of

Kentstown; the rectory is impropriate in the heirs of Sir Andrew Aylmer. The tithe rent-charge is £105, of which £67. 10. are payable to the impropriators. The glebe comprises 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of profitable land, valued at £2. 10. per acre. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district called Blacklion, comprising the parishes of Ballymagarvey, Painstown, Ardmulchan, Brownstown, Kentstown, and Tymole, and containing two chapels, at Blacklion and Yellow Furze; the former is a plain thatched building.

BALLYMAGAUAN, a village, in the parish of **TEMPLEFORT**, union of **CAVAN**, barony of **TULLAGHAGH**, county of **CAVAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 4 miles (N. E.) from Ballinamore, on the road to Ballyconnel. Fairs are held on May 23rd, Aug. 12th, and Nov. 23rd; the last is a good fair for cattle. Some remains of the old castle, which was destroyed by Cromwell, yet exist.—See **TEMPLEFORT**.

BALLYMAGLASSON, a parish, in the union of **DUNSHAUGHLIN**, barony of **RATOATH**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Dunshaughlin; containing 567 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Dublin to Summerhill, comprises 3476 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. Prior to the year 1824, it formed part of the ecclesiastical union of Kilmore; the living is now a distinct rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithe rent-charge is £145. 8. The church, a neat edifice at a considerable distance from the high road, was built by aid of a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1800. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballymaglasson forms part of the district of Batterstown, in the parish of Rathegan.

BALLYMAGOOPLY, a village, in the parish of **RAHAN**, union of **MALLOW**, barony of **FERMoy**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (E.) from Mallow; containing 212 inhabitants. This place, which is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river Blackwater, and on the road from Mallow to Fermoy, consists chiefly of a range of small houses stretching along the south side of the road. Between it and the Blackwater is Ballymagooly, a handsome seat, commanding a fine view of the beautiful scenery on the banks of the river: it occupies the site of the ancient castle of that name, which was garrisoned by the English in 1691, and the relief of which in that year gave rise to the battle of Bottle Hill. The parish church, at a short distance from the village, towards the river, with its churchyard surrounded by trees, is a pleasing object. The parochial school-house, a neat building, is situated near the east end of the village.—See **RAHAN**.

BALLYMAGORRY, a village, in the parish of **LECKPATRICK**, poor-law union of **STRABANE**, barony of **STRABANE**, county of **TYRONE**, and province of **ULSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Strabane; containing 213 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Strabane to Dunamans.

BALLYMAHON, a market and post town, in the parish of **SHERUEL**, union of **LONGFORD**, barony of **RATHCLINE**, county of **LONGFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Mullingar, and 55 miles (W.) from Dublin; containing 1239 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from Mahon, King of Thomond, who, according to O'Halloran and other writers, defeated Fergal, son of Ruarc, in a great

battle that occurred here in 960. There was once a castle of considerable strength, but nothing now remains except some of the arches, upon which a dwelling-house has been erected. The town is pleasantly situated on the river Inney, over which is a bridge of five arches, and on the road from Longford to Athlone: though possessing no features of attraction in itself, it derives much interest from the beauty of the scenery in its environs. Weaving was formerly carried on to some extent, but has for many years been discontinued, and at present its trade is principally with the neighbouring towns of Longford, Mullingar, Edgeworth's-town, Athlone, Monte, and Lanesborough, with respect to all of which it is conveniently situated. The Royal Canal runs near the town in its course from Dublin to Tarnbarry, and a boat for the conveyance of passengers and goods to Dublin passes daily. The market is on Thursday, chiefly for the sale of provisions; and fairs are held on the Thursday before Ash-Wednesday, May 11th, Aug. 11th, and Nov. 21st: the May fair is much resorted to by graziers, and is considered one of the best in the province for cattle. The market-house, a commodious building, is situated in the centre of the town; and over it is a large room in which the sessions are held. In the excise arrangements Ballymahon is within the district of Athlone. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town; and the quarter-sessions for the county are held here, alternately with Longford, four times in the year, for the trial of civil bills only. Petty-sessions for the division are also held every Monday. The parish church is situated in the town, in which are also a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, and the residence of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, who officiates as parish priest. A dispensary is under the superintendence of a resident physician. Goldsmith, the poet, who was born at Pallice, in the adjoining parish of Fergney, passed several years of his childhood in Ballymahon, where he lived with his widowed mother; and some years since, a meeting was held here to make arrangements for erecting a monument to his memory near the place of his nativity.—See SHRUEL.

BALLYMAKENNY, a parish, in the poor-law union of DROGHEDA, partly in the barony of FERRARD, but chiefly in the barony of DROGHEDA, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Drogheda; containing 499 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Drogheda to Annagasson, and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 1592 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 848 $\frac{1}{2}$ are in the barony of Drogheda. The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Armagh, erected in 1785, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate; the rectory is appropriate to the see. The tithe rent-charge is £98. 8. 8., wholly payable to the perpetual curate, the Primate being only nominally rector, and deriving no emolument from the appropriation. The church is a handsome edifice with a spire, built by Lord-Primate Robinson at his own expense, and for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £123. The glebe-house, situated near the church, was built in 1786, at an expense exceeding £700; the glebe comprises 32a. 3r. 2p. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is one of the three that constitute the district of Moylary, also called Ballymakenny.

BALLYMAKILL.—See BALLYNAKILL.

BALLYMANNY, a parish, in the poor-law union of NAAS, barony of EAST OPHALY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (E.) from Kildare, on the road to Naas; containing 193 inhabitants. It comprises 506 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, constituting part of the union of Great Connell: the tithe rent-charge is £27. 14. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is in the district of Newbridge.

BALLYMARTIN, a parish, partly in the barony of LOWER BELFAST, but chiefly in that of UPPER BELFAST, union and county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (N.N.W.) from Belfast; containing 870 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the Six-mile river, by which it is bounded on the north; and comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 2421 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, including a detached portion of 560 acres: the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improving. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, and is part of the union of Carnmoney: the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10. There is neither church nor any other place of worship in the parish; the inhabitants are chiefly Presbyterians, and attend the places of worship of that denomination in the neighbourhood. The ruins of the church, however, still remain, and the churchyard is used as a burial-ground by most of the inhabitants.

BALLYMARTLE, a parish, in the union of KINSALE, partly in the barony of KINSALE, but chiefly in that of KINNALEA, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Kinsale; containing 1751 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the ancient family of Martel, to whom it formerly belonged; it is situated on the old road from Cork to Kinsale, and contains 5503 statute acres. About 40 or 50 acres are woodland; 100 acres young plantation; and the remainder, except a very small portion of bog at Scart, is arable and pasture. The soil, though generally light, is tolerably fertile; in that part of the parish bordering on Templemichael, on the west, it is of a very superior quality, being a yellow loam of some depth and bearing excellent crops. About three-fourths of the land are under tillage, and the remainder mostly in large dairy-farms. Sand and other marine manures are brought up within a mile of the parish, and are extensively applied by the farmers, thus affording employment to a considerable number of persons. There is a small oatmeal-mill, and in the southern part of the parish is a flour-mill. Around the mansion of Glendonee, the proprietor has planted 150,000 trees, which are in a flourishing state, and form a very interesting and beautiful feature in the view of a country so generally destitute of wood. Near the church is a constabulary police station; and petty-sessions are held in the village every alternate Monday. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £318. The church is a handsome new structure, built by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at a cost of £610; and contains a monument to Sir John Meade, Bart., grandfather of the first Lord Clanwilliam, and judge of the palatine court of the county of Tipperary. The glebe comprises five acres, but there is no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Cullen; the chapel, near the village, is a plain modern edifice.

BALLYMARTYR.—See BALLYOUTERA or CASTLE-MARTYR.

BALLYMASCANLAN, a parish, in the union of DUNDALK, but in the barony of UPPER DUNDALK, but chiefly in that of LOWER DUNDALK, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N.E.) from Dundalk; containing 6674 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the sept of the Scanlans, its ancient proprietors: it is on the northern shore of the bay of Dundalk, and on the high road from Dublin to Belfast; a good road from Carlingford to Newry also passes through it. The lordship formerly belonged to Mellifont abbey, on the dissolution of which it was granted to the Moores, ancestors of the Marquess of Drogheda, by whom it was sold to the family of Fortescue. The parish comprises 15,997½ statute acres. In the eastern part is a range of heathy mountains, not designated by any general name, but of which one is called Carriguit: they extend 7½ miles in a direction nearly from north to south; in summer they afford tolerable pasturage, and from the chalybeate properties of the springs which issue from them they are supposed to contain iron-ore. The western part of the parish is much improved by extensive plantations, and the scenery throughout is highly picturesque. The south and east portions form part of the shore of the bay, off which are taken fish of various kinds, more especially rock-cod, haddock, and plaice. Agriculture is in an advanced state; the land in some parts yields fine crops of wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. Limestone abounds at the western extremity of the parish, and is quarried for building, and also to be burnt into lime for manure. The manufacture of linen is carried on to a limited extent: there are some bleaching establishments on the banks of the Flurry, and a flax-mill. At Ballymascanlan are corn-mills; and there are also oatmeal and flour mills, and a manufactory for edge tools, at Ravensdale. In the village is a receiving-house for letters to and from Dundalk, and near the northern extremity of the parish is the post-office of Flurry Bridge, 4½ miles, north, from Dublin. The two principal seats are, Ravensdale Park, the residence of the Fortescue family, a handsome mansion situated in an extensive and beautiful demesne, with a well-stocked deer park; and Ballymascanlan House. There are many other genteel residences, of which Annaverna, the seat of the late Baron McClelland, is now the residence of his widow.

The LIVING is an impropriate curacy in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of T. Fortescue, Esq., impropriator of the ancient rectory. The parish, having been abbey land, is tithe-free, and the lord of the manor pays to the incumbent out of the impropriation an annual stipend of £3. 12., which is augmented with a grant of £73. 18. from Primate Boulter's fund. The church is a large neat structure with a tower, built in 1619 partly by a loan of £550 from the Board of First Fruits, and repaired in 1836 by a grant of £256 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: it contains three handsome monuments, one to the memory of Baron McClelland, and the others to the Rev. Dennis Magrath and the Rev. Owen Ormsby, late incumbents; that to the last was erected by subscription among the Protestant parishioners. The glebe-house, about 2¼ miles from the church, was built in 1825 at a cost of £640, of which £500 were a gift, and £50 a loan, from the Board of

First Fruits, and the remainder a donation from the Lord-Primate: the glebe comprises 20 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is included in the district of Faughart, and has three chapels, one of which, situated at Rock Marshall, is a neat and spacious edifice, built on ground given by Mr. Fortescue. There is also a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. In the parish is a cromlech of three upright stones, supporting a massive tabular stone about 12 feet long and 9 broad and computed to weigh more than 30 tons: it is vulgarly called the *Giant's Load*, from a tradition that it was brought to the place by a giant named Porrah Bangh Mac Shuggan. Near it, in the same field, is a Rath called *Chillo Ca Larc*, said to be the burial-place of Mac Scanlan, chief of that sept in the tenth century. There are some remains of the ancient castle of Ballymascanlan; also of an old church on Faughart Hill, with a cemetery adjoining, in which is a large stone said by tradition to point out the grave of Edward Bruce, brother to the Scottish king: there are likewise several Danish raths on this hill. Mount Bagnall, at the eastern extremity of the parish, is an artificial eminence occupying a very romantic situation near the precipitous banks of the river, and supposed to be of Danish origin. In the same vicinity is the old mansion of Piedmont, formerly the residence of the Balfours.

BALLYMENA, of BALLYMANIA, a market and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of KIRKINRIOLA, barony of LOWER TOOME, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 21¼ miles (N.W.) from Belfast, and 105 miles (N.) from Dublin; containing 5152 inhabitants. In the disturbances of 1798, this place was the scene of an obstinate battle between the yeomanry and the United Irishmen of the surrounding district, the latter of whom, on the 7th of June, entered the town and proceeded to attack the market-house, which was defended by a party of the yeomanry aided by a few of the military and some of the loyal inhabitants. The insurgents having gained possession of the lower part of the market-house, the yeomanry surrendered themselves prisoners; but while a party of them was marching out of the market-house, those who were within being instigated by a person named Davison, to give the United Irishmen another volley, the fire was returned from the street, and several of the loyalists were killed while descending the steps. Some straggling parties of the enemy brought into the town Captain Ellis, of Innisrush, and Thomas Jones, Esq., of Moneeglass, with a number of the yeomanry, whom they lodged in the market-house; and on the day following, several more of the yeomanry were marched into the town as prisoners. Great divisions now took place in the committee of the United Irishmen, on the propriety of marching direct to Antrim, which they had been informed was in the possession of the king's troops. On hearing of the royal proclamation offering a free pardon to all, with the exception of officers, who should lay down their arms and disperse, almost all the men from Route were disposed to accept the terms; some, who were determined on making a stand, joined the united camp at Donogore; while others departed homewards, leaving the town to be taken possession of by Colonel Clavering and the military who, after the recapture of Antrim, had encamped at Shanes Castle, in the neighbourhood.

The town is pleasantly situated on the river Braid, over which is a large bridge of stone: it owes its rapid rise to the linen manufacture, which was introduced into the neighbourhood by the Adairs and Dickeyes about the year 1732, since which time the town has greatly increased in extent and wealth. It now occupies an area of 80 acres, exclusive of the suburb of Harryville, in the parish of Ballyclug; and contains 952 houses, in general large and well built, among which are a few of very ancient character, with gabled fronts. The lighting, cleansing, and paving of the town are managed by commissioners under the act 9th George IV. cap. 82, which was adopted by the inhabitants in 1836. The linen trade is still carried on extensively: within a circuit of five miles round the town are 14 bleach-grounds, at each of which, on an average, about 15,000 pieces are annually bleached, exclusively of considerable quantities of brown and black goods, which are also finished here, and for the manufacture of which there are some large establishments. Several linen merchants unconnected with the bleaching department reside in the town. There is a mill for spinning linen-yarn by machinery; and an extensive ale brewery, originally established in 1729, continued in operation for more than a century, till it was purchased by Clotworthy Walkinshaw, Esq., who, in 1831, converted it into a distillery, in which great quantities of barley grown in the neighbourhood are consumed. Branches of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, and of the Belfast, Northern, and Ulster Banking Companies, have been established here. An act was passed in 1845 for forming a railway from Belfast to this place, with branches to Carrickfergus and Randalstown; the capital of the company is £385,000, with power to raise £128,333 by loans. The market is on Saturday for the sale of linens, of which 4000 pieces are on an average sold every market-day; and there are two weekly markets for grain, pork, and other provisions, great quantities of which are bought, and sent to Belfast, either for home consumption or for exportation: numbers of horses, cattle, and pigs are also sold on the market-days. Fairs for every description of live stock are annually held on July 26th and Oct. 21st; but the sales on the market-days preceeding and following these dates are frequently greater than at the fairs. The market-house is a commodious edifice in the centre of the town, with a steeple 60 feet high. Here is a chief constabulary police station. Courts leet and baron are annually held for the manor of Kihilistown; a court under the seneschal is held every month for the recovery of debts; and petty-sessions are held every alternate Tuesday. The quarter-sessions for the county are held in January and June, alternately with Ballymoney. There is a secure and well-built bridewell, containing eight cells, two day-rooms, and two yards.

The parish church, a large plain structure with an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, is situated in the town; and there are also a Roman Catholic chapel built in 1820, three places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and one for Wesleyan Methodists. The diocesan school, originally established at Carrickfergus in the reign of Elizabeth, was removed to this place in 1829, when an acre of land was given by William Adair, Esq., on which the building was erected, at an expense of £900: the master, who is appointed by the Lord-Primate, derives his

stipend from the benefited clergy of the dioceses of Armagh and Connor, and is allowed to receive private boarders. A free school was founded here in 1813, by John Guy or Guay, who bequeathed £24 per annum to the master, and £50 towards the erection of a school-house, which, with a house for the master, was built in 1818: the children are gratuitously taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and supplied with books and stationery. In connexion with this establishment, a female school has been built, for the instruction of the girls in needlework. The workhouse of the union, on a site of six acres purchased for £602. 10., was completed in 1842, at an expense of £6600, and is constructed to contain 900 paupers. The only remains of antiquity are some terraces, and foundations of walls, of a castle built in the reign of James I.—See KIRKINRIOLA.

BALLYMITTY, a parish, in the union of WEXFORD, barony of WEST SHELMLAKE, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.S.W.) from Toghmon; containing 393 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1364½ statute acres, is intersected by the new road from Bannow to Wexford; it is chiefly under tillage, and there is no waste land: the drill system of husbandry prevails, and much general improvement has taken place. Stone for building is quarried in the parish; and a stream that falls into Bannow bay is navigable to Coolclife for lighters, which come up with the tide from the peninsula of Hook, laden with limestone for burning. The living is now a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, united to the rectory of Toghmon; the impropriate rectorial tithes were granted to the incumbent by an instrument dated March 9th, 1670. The entire tithe rent-charge of Ballymitty is £61. 16. 4. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, sometimes called Bannow, which comprises the parishes of Ballymitty, Bannow, Carrig, and Kilcavan, and the greater part of Ambrosetown, and contains a chapel at Ballymitty, a neat building with a residence for the clergyman, and another at Danes-castle, in the parish of Carrig. On the grounds of Hill Town are the remains of an ancient castle, consisting of a square tower now converted into a barn.

BALLYMODAN, a parish, in the union of BANDON, partly in the Eastern Division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, but chiefly in the barony of KINNALMEAKY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with the greater part of the borough of Bandon, 2938 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Bandon, and comprises 8060 statute acres. The land in general is tolerably good, and the system of agriculture has been greatly improved by the encouragement and example of the Bernard family and the resident gentry of the neighbourhood. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and embellished with several gentlemen's seats, among which the principal is *Castle-Bernard*, formerly Castle-Mahon, the elegant seat of the Earl of Bandon. It is a stately mansion, erected in 1806, near the site of the former castle, which originally belonged to the O'Mahony family and was subsequently the residence of Judge Bernard, by whom it was greatly improved in 1715. The park, which is on the south bank of the river and about a mile from Bandon, extends into the parish of Kilbrogan, and is justly celebrated for the beauty and variety of its scenery and the

extent and rich luxuriance of its woods. At no great distance from the present house is the ancient fortress of the family of O'Mahony, of whom the last chieftain of that sept, Connogher O'Mahony, proprietor of the seignory of Kinnalmeaky, fell fighting in the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond, whose cause he had embraced; it forms a striking and an interesting feature in the widely extended and highly beautiful demesne.

The **LIVING** is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The tithe rent-charge is £600, payable in moieties to the impropriator and the vicar. The church, a plain neat edifice, situated in the town of Bandon, was erected at the expense of the first earl of Cork, in 1618, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £441 for its repair. The glebe contains 9 acres, but there is no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united with that of Kilbrogan and part of Desertserges, forming the district of Bandon. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the Synod of Munster; also places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The chief parochial school is at Bandon; and a large and commodious school-house, with a residence for the master, has been erected by the Duke of Devonshire on Cavendish quay; another parochial school, at Curravarrahane, is endowed with a house for the master, and two acres of land, by the vicar. There are several other schools in Bandon. Of the ancient church, situated to the east of the town, only the cemetery remains.

BALLYMOE, a village, in the parish of DRIMTEMPLE, poor-law union of CASTLEREA, barony of BALLYMOE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Castlereagh. It is situated on the river Suck, and on the road from Roscommon to Castlereagh, under both of which towns it has a receiving-house for letters. Fairs are held on Feb. 1st, March 16th, May 21st, June 24th, Aug. 22nd, and Oct. 25th. The village is said to have derived its name from a holy well here, dedicated to St. Moah: it contains extensive flour and oatmeal mills, and, from the abundance of water-power, the neighbourhood affords many excellent sites for manufactories: this being a great district for sheep, the manufacture of coarse woollen-cloth might be introduced to advantage. Here are the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, and charitable loan bank; and day and Sunday schools are supported.—See **DRIMTEMPLE**.

BALLYMONEY, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the north-east liberties of COLERAINE, county of LONDONDERRY, and partly in the barony of KILCONWAY, but chiefly in that of UPPER DUNLUCK, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 35 miles (N. W.) from Belfast, and 119 miles (N. by W.) from Dublin; containing 11,727 inhabitants, of whom 2490 are in the town. This place was anciently the head of one of those Irish districts called Tuoghs, which were similar to the present baronies. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Bann, which passes within three miles of the town; and is intersected by the road from Belfast to Derry. The town is built upon an eminence, and from its situation is considered healthy: a new line of mail-coach road has been constructed to pass through it, and in every

respect it is rapidly improving. A new road, also, has been opened across the Garry bog, leading to Ballycastle and the Giant's Causeway; and a bridge has been erected over the river Bann at Agivey, about three miles distant, opening a direct communication with the county and city of Derry, with Tyrone, and other places. The **TRADE** consists principally in the sale of linens manufactured in the neighbourhood, for which this town is, next to Ballymena, the chief depôt. The linen market has been long established, and is eminent for the superior quality of the goods sold here. Though much less extensive than it was, the trade is still very considerable; from 15,000 to 20,000 double pieces are annually sold, and on the first Thursday in every month large quantities of seven-eighths linens, of various qualities, are disposed of here, principally for the London market, under the name of "Coleraines," being purchased and bleached by the persons engaged in that branch of trade. There are two markets every month for low-priced brown linens, three-quarters of a yard wide, which are sent to England and America: but the demand for these latter goods has decreased.

A very extensive trade is also carried on in grain, butter, pork, and general provisions. The market for grain was first established in 1890, but for want of encouragement it languished for a time, and was discontinued: in 1831 it was revived; the new market-place was appropriated to its use, and stores were built by Messrs M'Eldeny and Co., for the use of which and for weighing they are entitled to one penny per sack. A considerable quantity of oats is sent to Liverpool, London, and other English markets, and some are consumed in a distillery near the town. The market for provisions was established about the year 1790, and has since been gradually increasing: about 4000 carcases of pigs are generally sold during the season, which are principally cured at home for the Liverpool and other English markets; they were formerly all sent to Belfast, and a considerable number are still purchased by the curers of that place. A public crane was established under the provisions of an act of the 52nd of George III. In the market for butter about 10,000 casks are usually disposed of during the season, the greater part of which are shipped off from Portrush, about 9 miles distant, for Liverpool. There are a soap and candle and a tobacco manufactory, a tanyard, and a large brewery, in the town; and at Moore Fort, about 3 miles distant, is a very extensive distillery, in which from 50,000 to 60,000 gallons of whisky are annually made: there are also a mill for spinning flax, and a very extensive flour-mill. Branches of the Belfast and Ulster Banking Companies have been established here. The trade of the town is susceptible of great increase, from its favourable situation in the centre of a rich tract of country, without any markets nearer to it than Ballymena on the one side, and Coleraine on the other. There is, however, but little facility of water carriage, the river Bann not being navigable above Coleraine, nor below Portna. The general market is on Thursday; and fairs are held annually on May 6th, July 10th, and Oct. 10th. A chief constabulary police station has been fixed here. The manorial court for the barony of Dunluce is held in the town on the first Friday in every month; petty-sessions are held every alternate Thursday; and the quarter-sessions for the county are held

here and at Ballymena alternately. The court-house or town-hall is situated in the centre of the town: the bridewell, recently built, contains six cells, with day-rooms and airing-yards adapted to the classification of prisoners, and apartments for the keeper.

The PARISH comprises 23,108½ statute acres, of which 21,736½ are in Upper Dunluce, and 753½ in Kilconway; about 500 acres are woodland, 2225 bog, 59½ water, and the remainder principally arable land. The soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture greatly improving. The principal crops, till within the last few years, were barley and oats, of which latter large quantities are still grown in the neighbourhood; but the cultivation of wheat has been introduced, and is rapidly increasing; abundant crops are now raised, and wheat begins to form a material portion of the corn-trade. Coal and iron-stone are found in abundance at O'Hara Brook; and there are medicinal springs on several parts of the estate. The parish comprises the ancient parishes of Ballymoney, Dunlap, Kilmilo, and Tullagore; it is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, and is the corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of Connor, which is in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £761. 11. The church, a large plain edifice with a tower and cupola, was built in 1782, near the site of an ancient church, of which there are still some remains; it was repaired in 1829 by a loan of £200 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was erected in 1826, at the cost of £2278, of which £1384 were a loan from the Board; the glebe comprises 26 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Dunluce: in both are chapels in which the parish priest officiates. There are likewise places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, for those of the Remonstrant Synod, and Covenanters. A school was established in 1813 by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's fund; several gentlemen have built and endowed schools on their own estates, for the education of the poor; and there are other schools in different parts of the parish. An association for suppressing vagrant mendicity, by giving employment and relief to the poor at their own dwellings, was established in 1821; and a dispensary, in 1827. The workhouse on a site of six acres purchased for £457, was completed in 1842, at an expense of £6785, and is constructed to contain 800 paupers. On the estate of Major Rowan is a fine moat, commanding a very extensive view; there is another at Moore Fort, and one in the townland of Cross. A double patera of gold, weighing 19 ounces and 10 drachms, of elegant form and curious workmanship, was discovered in this parish by a peasant a few years since.

BALLYMONEY, a parish, in the union of DUNMANWAY, Eastern Division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MÜNSTER, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Bandon; containing 3733 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the river Bandon, and skirted on the north by the mail-coach road from Bandon to Dunmanway, comprises 7308 statute acres. The land is of good quality; about two-thirds are under cultivation, and the remainder is chiefly mountain and bog. The old heavy wooden plough is generally in use, and, except on the lands of the resident gentry, agriculture as a system is unknown. The opening of a new line of road through the parish to Clonakilty, whence

sea-manure is obtained in abundance, has afforded the means of bringing much poor land into cultivation. Great quantities of fuel are raised from the bogs, which supply turf and bog-wood for the neighbourhood to the south. A domestic manufacture of coarse linen is carried on for home consumption. At Ballincarrig are Rock-castle mills, capable of grinding 5000 bags of wheat annually, and affording constant employment to 30 persons; at Ballyneen a few persons are engaged in weaving cotton-cord, but the principal pursuit in the parish is agriculture. Ballyneen is a constabulary police station, and petty-sessions are held there every alternate Monday. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin, who must present a fellow or ex-fellow of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £588. 15. The church is an old hut a very neat edifice. The glebe-house, pleasantly situated in the centre of some extensive improvements, was built in 1788, at a cost exceeding £700, of which £100 were a gift from the Board of First Fruits, in 1789: the glebe comprises 43 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions, one-half of the parish is included in the district of Dunmanway, and the other half in that of Kinneigh or Enniskenn: the chapel at Ballincarrig, belonging to the former, is a small neat edifice recently erected. At Ballyneen is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

There are some remains of Ballincarrig Castle, originally built to command a very important pass in the valley. It is a lofty square pile of building, 96 feet high, the walls of which are 6 feet in thickness; a spiral stone staircase, still in tolerable preservation, leads to the battlements; the platform and one of the gables are entire, but the roof has been long destroyed. The upper apartment is lighted by circular arched windows in the Norman style, with mouldings enriched with curious devices, and various Scriptural emblems, among which is Our Saviour on the Cross between the Two Thieves; and on two sides of the room are seats. Here are also the initials R.M.—C.C., and the date 1585, above which is an angel with expanded wings: this inscription is supposed to commemorate the founder, Randal M'Carty, and his wife Catherine Collins. Below this apartment is a lofty vaulted hall, which, from the brackets and small windows still remaining, is supposed to have been originally divided into three different stories. At a short distance to the south-east is a circular keep or watch tower; to the south is a lake; and towards the north, a hog of considerable extent is terminated by a low ridge of rugged rocks. Though the date of the castle is supposed to be 1585, the original tower is evidently of much greater antiquity, and probably of the 12th or 13th century. Near the castle have been found several silver coins.

BALLYMORAN.—See ALMORITTA.

BALLYMORE, or TANDERAGEE, a parish, in the unions of NEWRY and BANBRIDGE, barony of LOWER ORION, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the town of Tanderagee, the village of Clare, and the greater part of the village of Poyntz-Pass (all which are separately described), 11,505 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Newry to Portadown, and comprises 14,158½ statute acres: about 100 acres are under plantation, 300 are bog, and 60 waste and water; the remainder is all arable land, remarkably

good, and in a high state of cultivation, producing abundant crops. There are veins of potters'-clay and fullers'-earth, both of excellent quality, and lying near the surface, close to the town; but neither have been worked. Several quarries in the parish yield excellent building-stone; that at Tullyhue has been worked for building the splendid castle of Tanderagee, and produces stone of very superior quality. This castle is situated near the town, and forms a conspicuous and highly interesting feature in the view. Fairs are held at Tanderagee on July 5th, Nov. 5th, and the first Wednesday in every month; and at Clare on May 12th, for horses, cattle, and sheep. Courts leet and baron are also held, the former twice in the year, and the latter on the third Thursday in every month, for the recovery of debts under 40s. Petty-sessions are held in the town every Tuesday.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and forms the corps of the prebend of Ballymore in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Armagh, in the patronage of the Lord-Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £750. The church is a spacious structure in the early English style, with an embattled tower crowned by pinnacles: it was erected in 1813, at an expense of £2900, of which £1500 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits, and £700 a gift from Lady Mandeville; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £144 for its repair. The glebe-house, built about a century ago, is a handsome residence, and the glebe comprises 520 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Tanderagee, which comprises also the parishes of Acton and Mullaghrack, and contains three chapels, one in each parish; that of Ballymore is situated at Poyntz-Pass. There are meeting-houses at Tanderagee and Clare for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The interest of a bequest of £100 by some member of the Montagn family, is divided in equal shares among the poor of the parishes of Ballymore and Seagoe. There are some very slight remains of the ancient church, where are two extensive cemeteries nearly adjoining each other, one exclusively for Protestants, and the other for Roman Catholics; in the latter is interred the noted Redmond O'Hanlon, the Irish rapparee. Near Ballynaback are two chalybeate springs, which have been found efficacious in scorbutic diseases.—See TANDERAGEE and CLARE.

BALLYMORE, or BALLYMORE-EUSTACE, a market-town and parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of SOUTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 18 miles (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 2139 inhabitants, of whom 936 are in the town. This town derives its name, signifying "the great town of Eustace," from its foundation by that family, a branch of the Fitzgeralds, who erected here a castle of great strength, the ruins of which have been entirely removed. It is situated on the river Liffey, over which is a handsome stone bridge of six arches, and consists of one principal and three smaller streets, containing altogether 177 houses: there is a receiving-house for letters to and from Blessington. The great southern road formerly passed through it, but has been diverted through the village of Kilcullen by the construction of a new line; and the town has since considerably decayed. A large manufactory, in which every description of cloth is made, was erected in

the vicinity by Mr. Christopher Dromgoole, in 1803, and, when in full work, employs about 700 persons. The market, granted by James I. to the Archbishop of Dublin, having fallen into disuse, was revived about seventeen years since; it is held on Wednesday, and is well supplied with grain. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, June 24th, Aug. 26th, Oct. 28th, and Dec. 21st, principally for cattle, pigs, and sheep. Here is a station of the constabulary police. The PARISH comprises 4203½ statute acres, and is the head of a lordship and manor belonging to the archbishop, and comprising the parishes of Ballymore, Ballybought, Cotlandstown, Yagoe, Tipperkevin, Tubber, Milltown, Tornant, and part of Ratsallagh. The system of agriculture is improving. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, with those of Ballybought, Cotlandstown, and Yagoe episcopally united time immemorially, the whole forming the union of Ballymore, in the patronage of the Archbishop: the rectory is partly appropriate to the economy estate of the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge of Ballymore is £109, of which £30. 10. are payable to the lessee of the dean and chapter, and £59. 3. to the vicar; the remainder was till lately received by the treasurer of the cathedral. The gross vicarial rent-charge of the benefice is £103. The church is a plain building with an embattled tower surmounted with pinnacles, erected in 1810 by the Board of First Fruits, at a cost of £900; the churchyard is of great extent, and contains the remains of the old church, and numerous ancient tombstones. There is neither glebe nor glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, which comprises also the parishes of Ballybought, Cotlandstown, Tipperkevin, Hollywood, and part of Blessington; the chapel at Ballymore is a substantial and commodious building, and there is another at Hollywood.

About a mile from the town, the river Liffey forms the celebrated cascade of *Poul-a-Phuca*, or the *Demon's Hole*, consisting of three successive waterfalls 150 feet in total height. The chasm is 40 feet wide, and skirted on each side by perpendicular masses of greywacke rock; and when the river is swollen by heavy rains the water rushes down with tumultuous impetuosity into a circular basin of the rock, worn quite smooth and of great depth, the form of which imparts to it the motion of a whirlpool, and from which the cascade derives its name. It then dashes through narrow openings in the rocks, and forms two more falls, the lowest being about 50 feet high. Immediately over the basin, on the line of the new turnpike-road from Blessington to Baltiuglass, is a picturesque bridge of one pointed arch springing from rock to rock, built in an antique style from a design by the late Alex. Nimmo, Esq., at an expense, including the land arches and approaches, of £4074. The span of the arch is 65 feet; the altitude of the chord above the upper fall, 47 feet; and the height of the keystone of the arch above the bed of the river, 150 feet. The late Earl of Miltown took a lively interest in this picturesque spot, which he embellished by planting one side of the glen forming part of his estate, by making walks, and erecting rustic buildings in various places, besides a banqueting-room, 45 feet long by 25 wide, from which there is a delightful view of the falls and the bridge, with the perpendicular rocks partly planted, and the upper moss seat appearing through the arch. Owing, however, to the

disturbances of 1798, Lord Miltown went abroad, and some time after sold the place to Colonel Aylmer, who is now the proprietor, and has appointed a person to take care of it. Accommodation has been prepared for the numerous visitors that resort hither from Dublin and elsewhere, and seats have been placed in the most advantageous situations for obtaining different views of the fall; a rustic seat above the head of the fall commands an excellent view of the cataract, bridge, lower rustic seat, and banqueting-hall, with the windings of the river.

BALLYMORE, or **ST. OWEN'S OF LOUGHSEUDY**, a post-town and parish, in the union of **ATHLONE**, barony of **RATHCONRATH**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 12 miles (W. by S.) from Mullingar, and 57½ miles (W.) from Dublin; containing 3487 inhabitants. An abbey is said to have been founded here in the year 700; but the only religious establishment of which there are any authentic records, was a monastery founded by the De Lacy family in 1215, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, for Præmonstratensian canons and Benedictine nuns, who occupied distinct portions of the same building. Henry VIII. made the church of this monastery the cathedral for the diocese of Meath, which it continued to be for a short time. In the parliamentary war of 1641, Ballymore was the principal military station of the English in this part of the country; the garrison had possession of a strong fortress on the shore of Lough Shodie, or Loughseudy, which was accessible from the land only by a drawbridge across a wide and deep moat. In the war of the Revolution, when a portion of the English army had fortified themselves at Mullingar, this place was strengthened by a party of the Irish forces from their head-quarters at Athlone, with the view of acting against Mullingar; but they were soon attacked by General De Ginkell, and pursued with loss to Moat-a-Grenogue. The fort of Ballymore, on the island in the lake, nevertheless remained in the possession of James's forces, and was garrisoned with 1000 chosen men. But the forces of William advancing from Athlone to besiege it, the garrison, on seeing some armed boats launched to act against it from the lake, on which side it was defenceless, surrendered themselves prisoners of war after only one day's defence; and the fort was then entered by De Ginkell, who repaired the fortifications, and placed in it a strong English garrison. The town, which is situated on the mail-coach road from Moate, extends into the parish of Killare, and contains 574 inhabitants, of whom 393 are in that part of it which is in the parish of Ballymore. It consists chiefly of small houses and cabins, and the only public buildings are the parish church and Roman Catholic chapel: there is a sub-post office. It had formerly a market, which has been discontinued; fairs are held on Whit-Monday and Oct. 14th. Here is a chief constabulary police station; and petty-sessions are held every alternate Friday.

The **PARNISH**, which is called **St. Owen's of Loughseudy**, comprises 10,465½ statute acres: about three-fifths of its entire extent are arable, and the remainder is pasture, with some waste land and bog. Agriculture, which had been long in a very neglected state, has within the last few years shewn indications of improvement. There are some fine limestone-quarries, worked

for building and for burning into lime, but only for private use. The lake of Shodie is studded with some pleasing islets towards the north. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Meath, united to the inappropriate curacy of Killare, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithe rent-charge of Ballymore is £242, payable to the bishop. The church, a neat edifice with a square tower, was erected by aid of a loan of £1200 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1827. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the same Board, in 1813; the glebe comprises 30 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, which comprises also the parish of Killare; each parish contains a chapel. Near the town are the remains of an ancient castle said to have belonged to the De Lacy family; the only portion standing is a round tower, about 20 feet in height.

BALLYMORE, a parish, in the union of **WEXFORD**, barony of **FORTH**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2½ miles (W.) from Broadway; containing 568 inhabitants. This parish is situated near Lough Ta, and comprises 2525 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and forms part of the union of Kilsoran, also called Tacumshane, which constitutes the corps of the chancellorship in the cathedral of Ferns: the tithe rent-charge of Ballymore is £152. 18. 6, payable to the chancellor. In 1832, the parishes of Ballymore and Tacumshane were formed into an ecclesiastical district under the name of Churchtown, and a perpetual curacy was instituted. The new church is situated in Tacumshane, but close to the border of this parish, and was built by aid of a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballymore is in the district of Maglass; a chapel has been erected.

BALLYMOREEN, a parish, in the union of **THURLES**, barony of **ELIAGARTY**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Thurles, on the coach-road from Dublin to Cork; containing 1203 inhabitants. It comprises 3846 statute acres; there are about 500 acres of bog, and of the remainder of the land, the greater portion is under tillage. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde. The tithe rent-charge is £150, of which £45 are payable to the impropriator, and £105 to the vicar. There is no church, glebe-house, or glebe; the members of the Established Church attend divine service at Littleton, about 2½ miles distant.

BALLYMORIN.—See **ALMORITIA**.

BALLYMOTTE, a market and post town, in the parish of **EMLYVAD**, union of **SLIGO**, barony of **CORRAN**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 11 miles (S. by W.) from Sligo, and 94½ miles (W. N. W.) from Dublin; containing 839 inhabitants. This place appears to have derived its origin from a castle built in 1300 by Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, and which, after its seizure by the native Irish during the insurrection of 1641, was found to be of such strength as to offer a serious obstacle to the complete subjugation of Connaught; it was at length taken, in 1652, by the united forces of Ireton and Sir C. Coote. A small

monastery for Franciscan friars of the third order was founded here by the sept of Mac Donogh, and at the suppression was granted to Sir H. Broncard, who assigned it to Sir W. Taaffe, Knt. : an acquisition of the 27th of Elizabeth records that it belonged to the castle, and had been totally destroyed by the insurgents. The town is situated at the junction of six roads, but has not a single principal road passing through it; it consists of one street, and contains 160 houses. The surrounding country is well cultivated, and its surface agreeably undulates; there is a good view from an obelisk erected by Lady Arabella Denny on a small hill near Ballymote. In the immediate vicinity is Earl's Field, the property of Sir R. Gore Booth, Bart., to whom the town belongs; and in a delightful situation, within a quarter of a mile, is the glebe-house, which commands a fine prospect of the adjacent mountains and the distant hill of Knocknaree. About $\frac{2}{3}$ miles from the town is Temple House, a handsome residence beautifully situated on the banks of a lake of that name, and in a demesne containing some good timber; on the edge of the lake are the ruins of the old house, which was built by the O'Hara family in 1303, and was afterwards given to the Knights Hospitaliers.

The linen manufacture was formerly carried on here to a great extent, under the encouragement of the Rt. Hon. Thos. Fitzmorris, but is now nearly extinct. The market is held on Thursday, for provisions; and fairs are held on the last Monday in January, May 11th, first Monday (O.S.) in June, Sept. 3rd, first Monday (O.S.) in November, and second Monday (O.S.) in December. Quarter-sessions are held here, in a sessions-house, in January, April, July, and October; and petty-sessions on alternate Mondays. The hridewell is the only one in the county; it affords the requisite statutable accommodation, and there are a day-room and an airing-yard for prisoners of each sex. This is a chief station of the constabulary police. The parish church is situated in the town; and there are a Roman Catholic chapel, a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists, and a dispensary. The remains of the castle built by Richard de Burgo occupy an area 150 feet square with towers at the angles, and sufficiently denote its former strength. At the southern extremity of the main street are the ruins of the Franciscan friary; over the principal entrance is the figure of a pope carved in stone, but somewhat mutilated. A book, called the Book or Psalter of Ballymote, was written in Irish by the monks of this place, and is yet extant. There is a fort of rather unusual elevation about one mile from the town.—See EMLYDAD.

BALLYMOYER, a parish, in the union of NEWRY, barony of UPPER FEWS, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Newtown-Hamilton; containing 3071 inhabitants. This place, formerly called Tahellen, was the site of a religious establishment founded by St. Patrick, who appointed St. Killian to preside over it, and it appears that the conventual church was destroyed by fire in 670; the ancient cemetery may still be traced in the demesne of Ballymoyer Lodge. The parish is situated on the road from Newtown-Hamilton to Newry, and comprises 7381 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which about 40 acres are under wood, about 2605 bog and waste, and the remainder arable and pasture. The lands were heathy and barren pre-

viously to 1778, when Sir Walter Synnot erected a house, and became a resident landlord; scarcely a tree or shrub was to be seen, and the agricultural implements were of the rudest kind. He constructed good roads in the vicinity, planted forest-trees to a considerable extent, and by his example and liberal encouragement of improvements both as to their abodes and their system of agriculture, effected a great change in the habits of the peasantry, and in the appearance of the country. Much, however, still remains to be done; green crops are but little cultivated, and the mode of farming is in some parts very slovenly. There are good quarries of stone; and in the demesne of Ballymoyer Lodge are some lead-mines, the ore of which is very pure, and lies conveniently for working. The river Cusher has one of its sources within the parish. Among the gentlemen's seats is Ballymoyer Lodge, pleasantly situated in a demesne of 300 acres, embellished with thriving plantations and forest-timber of excellent growth, planted by the owner.

The LIVING is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh: the rectory is part of the union of Armagh; the perpetual curacy was instituted under the provisions of an act of the 7th of George III., cap. 17, and is in the patronage of the Rector. The title rent-church is £150, the whole of which is payable to the rector: the income of the curate arises from a stipend of £50 from the rector, £12. 6. from the Augmentation fund, and £50 from the glebe, amounting in all to £112. 6. per annum. The walls of a church were erected in the reign of Charles I., but the clergyman appointed having been murdered, it remained unroofed until 1775, when Primate Robinson caused the work to be finished. The present church, a small plain edifice with a lofty square tower, was built in 1821, at a cost of £1300, of which £900 were a gift from the Board of First Fruits, the remainder having been raised by parochial assessment. The glebe-house, within a few perches of the church, was built in 1825, at an expense of £500, of which £450 were a gift and £50 a loan from the same Board; the glebe comprises 34 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is one of the three forming the district of Loughgilly, and contains a chapel. The remains of the former church, with the exception of the roof, are in good preservation, and form a picturesque and interesting object. Near the eastern end is a remarkably large ash-tree, beneath the shade of which are deposited the remains of Florence Mac Moyer, otherwise Mac Wire or Mac Guire, a Franciscan friar, upon whose evidence Primate Plunket was executed at Tyburn in 1680. Some years since, a cairn was opened here, and found to contain two separate tombs, in one of which were two urns of elegant form and workmanship, containing ashes; one of them is in the possession of Mr. Synnot, of Ballymoyer Lodge, who has also a variety of ancient coins dug up in the neighbourhood, and some curiously marked stones found in the large cairn of Mullish, in the county of Monaghan.

BALLYMURPHY, a village, in the parish of St. MULLINS, poor-law union of New Ross, barony of LOWER ST. MULLINS, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Borris; containing 158 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Borris to Enniscorthy.

BALLYMURRY, a village, in the parish of KILMEAN, union of ROSCOMMON, barony of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Roscommon: the population is returned with the parish. This village is on the road from Roscommon to Athlone, and consists of a few neatly built houses and about 20 cabins. It has a neat and improving appearance, and is kept remarkably clean; the manufacture of pottery is carried on to a moderate extent. The parish Roman Catholic chapel, which is a thatched building in good repair, and a place of worship for the Society of Friends, are situated in the village.—See KILMEAN.

BALLYNACALLAGH, a village, in the parish of KILNAMANAGH, union of BANTRY, barony of BERE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 170 inhabitants.

BALLYNACARRIGA, a village, in the parish of KILNAMANAGH, union of BANTRY, barony of BERE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 152 inhabitants.

BALLYNACLOGH, or DOLLARDSTOWN, a parish, in the union of TIPPERARY, barony of COONAGH, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by W.) from Pallas-Greine, on the road from Limerick to Tipperary; containing 630 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1092 statute acres; the lands are very where of good quality, being mostly based on limestone. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Emly, forming the corps of the prebend of Ballynaclogh in the cathedral of Emly, and one of the rectories that constitute the union of Dromkeen and corps of the archdeaconry of Emly: the tithe rent-charge is £34. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is within the union of Greine, or Pallas-Greine; the chapel is situated in the little village of Nicker.

BALLYNACLOUGH, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from Nenagh; containing 1152 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Arra, which falls into the Shannon at Drominear; and comprises 3870 statute acres: the land is all arable and pasture, the soil fertile, and the system of agriculture much improved. Limestone abounds, and a marble-quarry exists, but is not now wrought; the marble is both of red and grey colour, and of very fine quality. There is a small corn-mill. The mansion of Debsborough is pleasantly situated in a demesne tastefully laid out and well planted. A constabulary police force has been stationed in the parish. The living is a vicarage and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Killaloe, the vicarage united, since the foundation of the deanery, to the entire rectories of Drominear and Kilkeary, and the vicarage of Terryglass, constituting the union of Ballynacloough and the corps of the deanery of Killaloe, in the patronage of the Crown: the perpetual curacy is in the gift of the Dean. The rectory of Ballynacloough is inappropriate in the Rev. Daniel and Mrs. Wall, and the Misses Elizabeth and Harriet Hardy. The tithe rent-charge is £176. 5., of which £117. 10. are payable to the impropriators, and £58. 15. to the dean; the rent-charge of the whole benefice, payable to the dean, is £300. The church, a neat edifice, was erected by aid of a gift of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1815. The glebe-house is

situated on a glebe of 7a. 1r. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ p., and there is also a glebe of 15 acres in Terryglass. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Kilmore; the chapel is a modern building, on the townland of Ballyquiveane. The poor have the benefit of the dispensaries at Nenagh and Silvermines. There are some remains of the old church adjoining the present structure.

BALLYNACRAGGY, a village, in the parish of DROMCREEHY, union of ENNISMYON, barony of BURREN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Burren. This place derives its name from an ancient castle, of which there are some remains; it is situated on the road from Burren to Ballyvaughan.—See DROMCREEHY.

BALLYNACREEN, a village, in the parish of KILMAHON, union of MIDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 126 inhabitants. It is situated on the southern coast.

BALLYNACURRA.—See BALLINACURRA.

BALLYNADRIMNA, a parish, in the union of EDENDERRY, barony of CARBERY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Enfield; containing 1501 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Kilcock to Kinneag, and comprises 4285 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, and is part of the union of Castle-Carbery; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Downshire: the tithe rent-charge is £69. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballyna or Johnstown; the chapel, a neat building, is at Gar-risker.

BALLYNAFAUNA, a village, in the parish of CLONDULANE, union of FERMOV, barony of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 318 inhabitants.

BALLYNAHAGLISH, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of TRUGHENACRMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Tralee; containing 2147 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the bay of Tralee, and comprises 3006 statute acres. The land is chiefly under tillage, producing excellent crops, and the system of agriculture has been greatly improved within the last few years; sea-weed and sand are extensively used as manure, and good limestone, of a kind approaching to grey marble, is also obtained. The villages of Taulaught and Chapeltown, lie on the south-eastern shore of the creek or harbour of Barrow, and are partly inhabited by fishermen. On account of the fine bathing strand in Tralee bay, and a chalybeate spring of great power on the border of the parish and adjoining Clogherbrien, the villages are much frequented during the summer by visitors from Tralee and other places, for whose accommodation some neat bathing-lodges have been erected. There is a coast-guard station at Killeenra, on Tralee bay. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfer and Aghadoe, with the entire rectory of Annagh and the rectory and vicarage of Clogherbrien episcopally united from a period prior to any known record, forming the union of Ballynahaglish, in the patronage of Sir Edward Denny, Bart.: the rectory is inappropriate in the Denny family. The tithe rent-charge of Ballynahaglish is £173. 1. 6., and the total rent-charge received by the incumbent from the union is £550. 3. The church, built in 1619, is situ-

ated on an eminence thence called Church-hill, a little to the east of Chapeltown; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £127 for its repair. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £100 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1741; it adjoins the church, and commands fine views of the bays of Tralee and Brandon, and the Dingle mountains. The glebe comprises 30 statute acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Ardfer; the chapel, situated in the village of Chapeltown, is in a very dilapidated condition.

BALLYNAHAGLISH, a parish, in the union of BALLINA, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Ballina; containing 5397 inhabitants. This place derived its name, signifying in the Irish language "the Town of the Church," from an ancient abbey or other religious establishment, of which there are some slight remains, though nothing of its history is recorded. The parish is situated on the west bank of the river Moy, which is navigable here and is celebrated for its salmon; and comprises $12,658\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. The system of agriculture is improved: there is a very extensive tract of bog, a great portion of which is reclaimable; also abundance of limestone, sandstone, and granite, the last quarried for building and for mending the roads. Ballynahaglish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, and is part of the union of Ardagh or Kilmoremoy; the rectory is inappropriate in the vicars-choral of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £225, payable in moieties to the impropricators and the vicar. The church is in ruins; the glebe is small, and there is no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Backs, which comprises also the parish of Kilbelfad, and contains two chapels, one in each parish. There is an ancient burial-ground in the townland of Ballynahaglish, and another at Killeen, which is unconsecrated, and is appropriated to the interment of infants dying before baptism. The parish also contains the remains of an ancient castle called Castle-Mac Andrew; several cromlechs; numerous encampments; and, at Gortnadderra, a curious cave.

BALLYNAHOWN, a village, in the parish of KILLALEAGH, union of ATHLONE, barony of CLONLONAN, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S.) from Athlone, on the road to Parsonstown: the population is returned with the parish. It was for more than nine centuries the residence of the Malone family, whose ancient mansion, built on the site of an old castle and now unoccupied, is the principal object of interest. The estate, together with the family mansion, called Ballynahown House, has passed into other hands. Here is a constabulary police station.—See KILLALEAGH.

BALLYNAKILL, a parish, in the union of CLIFDEN, barony of BALLYNAHINCH, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (N.) from Clifden; containing 7998 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the bay of the same name on the western coast, and comprehends within its limits Claggin bay, and one side of Killery harbour, with the islands of Ilane-a-green or Crump, Innisbruin, Bradilan, and Freshillan; also the loughs Fee and Kylemore, and part of that of Inagh. It comprises $49,052\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. The male inhabit-

ants are principally employed in agriculture, and occasionally in the herring-fishery; the females are occupied in spinning woollen-yarn and knitting stockings. During the famine that prevailed on this part of the coast in 1831, the people were reduced to the greatest distress, and 1500 families must have perished but for the prompt relief afforded. At Derry-Inver, within the bay of Ballynakill, a small pier has been erected by government, which has proved very useful for trade and the fisheries, and has contributed much to the improvement of the surrounding district. The entrance to Claggin bay is easy, the ground clean and good, and the shelter tolerable, with depth of water sufficient for any ship. On the south side, the late Board of Fisheries constructed a small pier opposite to the anchorage ground, which has been found to be very beneficial. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, with the rectories and vicarages of Omev or Umma, Moyrus, and Ballindoon, and the six vicarages of Ennisboffin, Killanin, Arranmore, Arranbeg, Ennis-main, and Ennisher, episcopally united in 1667, forming altogether the union of Ballynakill, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of Ballynakill is £48. 9. 3., and the whole union produces to the incumbent a rent-charge of £202. 15. 3. The church of the union is situated in the parish of Omev, and was built by aid of a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1819. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £337 and a loan of £75 from the same Board, in 1816: the glebe, which is likewise in Omev, comprises 40 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising also Ennisboffin, and containing three chapels, situated respectively at Ballynakill, Coilmore, and Ennisboffin: in this parish, divine service is also performed at a house in Tully.

BALLYNAKILL, a parish, in the barony of HALF-BALLYMOE, poor-law union of ROSCOMMON, counties of GALWAY and ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Roscommon; containing 4998 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the road from Roscommon to Dunmore, and comprises 14,578 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and forms part of the union of Donamon; the rectory is inappropriate in Viscount Ranelagh. The tithe rent-charge is £172. 17. 6., payable in moieties to the impropricator and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballynakill is the head of a district, called Glinsek and Kilcroan, which comprises the parishes of Ballynakill, Clonigormican, Ardclare, Oran, and Kilcroan, and contains two chapels, one of them situated at Glinsek, in this parish.

BALLYNAKILL, a parish, in the union of LOUGH-REA, barony of LEITRIM, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Portumna; containing, with the town of Woodford, 14,373 inhabitants. This parish lies on the road from Portumna to Gort, and comprises 59,606 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. The residence of Marhle Hill, formerly Gortnacappogue, is finely situated in a demesne extensively wooded, commanding several interesting views, and distinguished by its great variety of surface; in the grounds is a spring called Macdaff's well, within a few yards of which are vestiges of a stone altar. Fairs are held on the 1st of June and 26th of October. Ballynakill is a rectory, in the diocese of Clonfert, partly appropriate to the see

and deanery, and partly forming a portion of the union of Lickmolassy: the tithe rent-charge is £224. 16. 4., of which £38. 1. 6. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £9. 9. 3. to the dean, and the remainder to the incumbent. The parish church is at Woodford; it was built in 1821, by aid of a loan from the Board of First Fruits, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £213 for its repair. The glebe at Ballynakill comprises 6a. 3r. In the Roman Catholic divisions, the greater part of the parish is divided into two entire benefices, called Ballynakill and Woodford, and the remainder forms part of a third: there are chapels at Cloncoo, Loughcorick, Marble Hill, Knockadrian, and Woodford; the last erected in 1837, at a cost of £400. Here are the ruins of an old castle, which appears to have been of great strength; and numerous forts. In the demesne of Marble Hill is a subterranean passage, now so choked up with reeds and other obstructions as to render it difficult to ascertain its extent; and there are numerous vestiges of antiquity in the grounds. At Ballinagar, about a mile and a half from the village, are Mullins Wells, formerly much visited during the summer, the ground around them being tastefully laid out.—See WOODFORD.

BALLYNAKILL, a parish, in the union of EDENDERRY, barony of COOLESTOWN, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Edenderry, on the road to Tullamore; containing 1079 inhabitants. It comprises 6760½ statute acres: about one-fourth part of the profitable land is arable, and the remainder is partly meadow and partly pasture; there are large tracts of bog, besides a considerable quantity that is exhausted: the state of agriculture is good. The Grand Canal passes through the parish, and there are limestone-quarries within its limits. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, united to the rectory of Clonsast; the rectory is inappropriate in Richard Garden, Esq. of Bath. The tithe rent-charge of Ballynakill is £118. 7. 9., of which £69. 4. 8. are payable to Mr. Garden, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Edenderry, and partly in that of Clonsast or Clombollogue. Here are the ruins of the ancient castle of Purefoy, one of the numerous small square buildings erected in this part of the country to protect the English pale.

BALLYNAKILL, a parish, in the poor-law union of SLIGO, barony of TIRAGHRILL, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 9 miles (S. E.) from Sligo; containing 1906 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Sligo to Ballyfarnon, and is intersected by the small river Dubglass, which at Roekbrook forms several cascades, and passes under a natural bridge of one arch, 6 feet high and 20 feet in the span. It comprises 4589½ statute acres: the land is good, but is chiefly under the old unimproved system of tillage; there is a large extent of bog, and limestone abounds in the parish. Petty-sessions are held at Sowe every third Tuesday. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and till lately formed part of the union of Boyle; the rectory was till lately appropriate to the prebend of Kilmacallane in the cathedral of Elphin. The tithe rent-charge is £62. 6., payable in moieties to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the vicar. The Protestant inhabitants attend the church in the parish

of Ballysumaghan. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballynakill is the head of a district, called Sowe, which comprises also the parishes of Ballysumaghan and Kilross; the chapel is a thatched building in very indifferent repair, situated at Sowe. At Carrickcoola are some inconsiderable remains of an old castle. On the lands of Ballynakill is a holy well, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, to which the peasantry resort on Sept. 8th, to perform certain devotions; and near it is a large rock, in which there are several natural caverns of very small dimensions.

BALLYNAKILL, a parish, in the poor-law union of WATERFORD, barony of GAULTIER, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Waterford; containing, with Little Island in the river Suir, 639 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the road from Waterford to Passage and Dunmore, commanding a beautiful view of the city, with the vessels on the river Suir, which encircles Little Island with a wide but shallow channel on the north, and a narrow winding stream of greater depth on the south. It comprises about 1877 statute acres, nearly all arable land. Of this number the island contains about 290 acres, forming a delightful spot embracing a fine prospect of the adjacent counties of Kilkenny and Wexford, terminated by the lofty and picturesque mountains of Urry and Slieve Kielta. On the island is a comfortable farmhouse, near which is an old castle, supposed to have been erected in the sixteenth century: it is a strong square building with lofty battlements, having a small pointed entrance archway, above which is an oriel window, with some rude sculpture; a staircase, faintly lighted by loopholes, leads to the summit, from which the view is singularly grand and extensive. In the parish are several gentlemen's seats: the principal are, May Park, pleasantly situated near the banks of the Suir, and commanding some fine views; and Mount Pleasant, a handsome residence near the high road. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Waterford, with the vicarages of Ballygunner, Kilmaclean, and Kilmacomb episcopally united, together forming the union of Ballynakill, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate to the Dean and Chapter of Waterford. The tithe rent-charge of Ballynakill is £104. 7. 8., of which £63. 1. 2. are payable to the dean and chapter, and the remainder to the vicar; the whole union produces a vicarial rent-charge of £183. 16. 2. The church, a neat edifice with a spire, was built in 1815, by aid of a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. There is no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of St. John's, Waterford. A Protestant school was endowed with lands by Bishop Foy, and a number of boys are boarded and educated, and at a proper age apprenticed, with its funds.

BALLYNAMALLARD, a village, in the parish of MAGHERACROSS, union of ENNISKILLEN, barony of TYRKENEADY, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Enniskillen, on the road to Omagh; containing 74 houses and 376 inhabitants. It is a constabulary police station; and a monthly fair has been recently established, which is held on the 6th of each month. There is a letter-receiver under Enniskillen and Omagh. The parish church, lately erected, is in the village; and there are

also places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and a dispensary.—See MAGHERACROSS.

BALLYNAMONA, or **MOORTOWN**, a parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of SMALL COUNTY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N.E.) from Bruff; containing 587 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Hospital to Pallas-Greine, and comprises 1498 statute acres; the land is in general remarkably good, resting upon a substratum of limestone, through which appear some small rocks of basalt. About one-fourth is under tillage, and the remainder is meadow and pasture, with more than 100 acres of turbary, which affords excellent fuel; the system of agriculture is improved. Ballynamona is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, and is part of the union of Aney; the rectory is inappropriate in Edward Deane Freeman, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £98.5., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Hospital and Herbertstown. On the banks of a small stream, close to the road, are the remains of a castle built by the Raleighs in the reign of Elizabeth; and not far from it are the ruins of the old parish church.

BALLYNAMUDDAGH, a village, in the parish of BALLYMUSKARD, union of ENNISCORTHY, barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (W.S.W.) from Oulart; containing 205 inhabitants. It is situated on the road to Ballaghkeen.

BALLYNARD, or **CAHIRFOSSORGE**, a parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of SMALL COUNTY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (N.E. by N.) from Bruff, on the road from Limerick to Hospital; containing 918 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1442 statute acres; the land is in general good, resting on a substratum of limestone, except in some few places where the basalt rises in gentle knolls. Ballynard is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, and is part of the union of Aney; the rectory is inappropriate in Edward Deane Freeman, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £111.13.6., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Hospital and Herbertstown, in which latter place is the chapel for this parish. Not far from the chapel are the ruins of the old church; and on a hill are the remains of Ballynard Castle, built by the Geraldines in the fifteenth century, and for many years the residence of the Ballynard branch of that powerful family. At Eaglestown are some remains of the family mansion of the Powells.

BALLYNASCARTHY.—See BALLYMACARTHY.

BALLYNASCREEN, a parish, in the barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, union of MAGHERAFELT, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the market and post town of Draperstown-Cross, 8884 inhabitants. This appears to have been a place of importance at a very early period; frequent notice of it occurs in the *Trias Thaumaturga* and other ancient records, though it is neither mentioned in the Monasticon nor in the Visitation of 1693, which includes every other parish in the neighbourhood. The original church, the ruins of which are situated in a romantic and sequestered glen among the mountains, is said to have

been founded by St. Patrick, and subsequently consecrated by St. Columba as a parochial church. The parish is intersected by the river Moyola, which has its sources amidst the mountain regions of Slieve Gullion, Moneyneeny, and Slieve Dovin, which extend into the county of Tyrone, where they meet the Munterloney range. It comprises 32,492 statute acres, whereof two-thirds are mountain, waste, and bog. Part of the parish belongs to the Drapers' Company of London, part to the representative of the Skinners' Company, and part to the see of Derry. The soil is various: around Draperstown-Cross, and on the banks of the Moyola, it is a deep gravel and sand, and in an excellent state of cultivation, producing good crops of wheat, flax, oats, and potatoes, and some barley, but on the higher grounds the chief crops are flax, oats, and potatoes. The freestone here is of superior quality, and is extensively worked for building. Manganese has been found in detached nodules in several of the mountain streams; and Boate, in his *Natural History*, states that gold has been also discovered here. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture, with which they combine the weaving of linen and dealing in cattle, great numbers of which are bred on the mountains, and exported to England and Scotland.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £468. The church, a large edifice in the early English style, is situated at Draperstown-Cross, and was erected in 1760, principally through means of the Earl of Bristol, then Bishop of Derry; the tower and handsome octagonal spire were added in 1792, aided by contributions from Sir William Rowley, Bart., and the Drapers' Company, the latter of whom gave £50. This edifice is now being considerably enlarged by the addition of transepts and a vestry-room, through the exertions of the Rev. Samuel Montgomery, the present rector, who has himself contributed £400. At Cavanragh is a second church, built and endowed by Judge Turrens, and to which are attached a comfortable residence for the curate, and a glebe of 14 acres given by John Stevenson, Esq. The glebe-house of the parochial benefice is a handsome residence, built in 1762, at an expense exceeding £1700; and the glebe lands comprise 523 plantation acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are chapels at Moneyneeny and Straw. The ruins of the old church are highly interesting, and there are numerous other relics of antiquity, particularly cromlechs, of which there were formerly five within the limits of the parish.—See DRAPERSTOWN-CROSS.

BALLYNASLANEY, a parish, in the union of ENNISCORTHY, partly in the barony of EAST SHELMALIER, but chiefly in that of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (S. by E.) from Enniscorthy; containing 1061 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the eastern bank of the river Slaney, and on the coach-road from Wexford to Enniscorthy; it comprises 2554½ statute acres. A small portion is marshy, but by far the greater portion is good arable and pasture land. The river is navigable for vessels of large burthen as far as Poodlarragh, in this parish, at which place the contemplated canal to Enniscorthy, a distance of six and a half British miles, will commence, according to the proposed plan. Bal-

lynaslaney is an inappropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of Edermine; the rectory is inappropriate partly in the Earl of Portsmouth and partly in the Representatives of Walter Redmond, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £121. 3., of which £79. 12. are payable to the impropricators, and the remainder to the curate. The church, of which even the ruins have been removed, must have been originally a handsome structure; a very fine Norman doorway, formerly a part of it, has been inserted in the church of Kilpatrick at Saunders-court. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is within the district of Oylgate, in the parish of Edermine, where stands the chapel.

BALLYNAULTIG, or **KILSHANNAH**, a parish, in the poor-law union of FERMoy, barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, adjacent to Rathcormac; containing 1404 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Kilshanahan, is situated on the road from Cork to Rathcormac, and comprises 4842 statute acres: the soil is for the greater part strong and shallow, but is more fertile near the river Bride, which abounds with excellent trout. Ballynaultig is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, forming part of the union and corps of the prebend of Killaspigimullane in the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork: the tithe rent-charge is included in that for Killaspigimullane. There is now no church, but there is an old burial-ground within or near which the church is supposed to have been situated. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Watergrass-Hill.

BALLYNEE, a village, in the parish of NOBBER, union of Kells, barony of MORGALLION, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Nobber; containing 147 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Kells to Nobber.

BALLYNEEN, a village, in the parish of BALLYMONEY, union of DUNMANWAY, Eastern Division of the barony of EAST CARBERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 10 miles (W. S. W.) from Bandon; containing 670 inhabitants. This village is situated on the mail-coach road from Bandon to Dunmanway, and on the north bank of the river Bandon, over which is a spacious bridge of ten arches: it consists of one principal street, with a shorter street branching from it towards the bridge, and contains 117 houses, the greater number of which are tolerably well built. A few of the inhabitants are employed in the weaving of coarse linens for home consumption, and in the manufacture of cotton-cord; but the greater number are engaged in agriculture. A constabulary police force has been stationed here; and district petty-sessions are held in a court-house, generally every alternate Monday. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a dispensary, which annually affords relief to more than 5000 patients of the neighbourhood.—See BALLYMONEY.

BALLYNEETY, a village, in the parish of CANERNARRY, union of LIMERICK, barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Limerick; containing 231 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Limerick to Six-mile-bridge.

BALLYNEFAGH, or **BALLINAFAGH**, a parish, in the barony of CLANE, poor-law union of NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (W. N.

W.) from Clane, on the road to Edenderry; containing 929 inhabitants. It is nearly surrounded by the bog of Clashaghbane, and comprises 4154 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithe rent-charge is £78. 15. The church was built in 1831, by a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was erected at the same time, by a gift of £400, and a loan of £300, from that Board; the glebe comprises 14 acres.

BALLYNEMARA, or **BALLINAMARA**, a parish, in the barony of CRANAGH, union of KILKENNY, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Freshford, on the road from Kilkenny to Jobstown; containing 915 inhabitants. It comprises 3839 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres of tolerably good land, of which about two-thirds consist of pasture, and one-third is under tillage. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Canice, Kilkenny, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £180, of which £120 are payable to the appropriators, and £60 to the vicar. The church is a plain building, erected in 1826, by a grant of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe consists of $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres; there is no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Freshford. The late Robert Lanigan, Esq., bequeathed £100 for the erection of two houses for two poor widows, each to have a small annual allowance.

BALLYNOCHEN.—See WELLS.

BALLYNOCKEN, a village, in the parish of FENNAGH, union of CARLOW, barony of IDRONE EAST, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Myshall; containing 32 houses and 170 inhabitants.—See FENNAGH.

BALLYNOE, a parish, in the union of FERMoy, barony of KINNATALOON, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Tallow; containing 2566 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the old road from Castlemartyr to Fermoy, and comprises 7716 statute acres, of which 50 are woodland, 1500 bog, and the remainder arable and pasture. The land consists of a light soil resting on clay-slate, but is in general tolerably fertile: the principal manure is lime brought from the vale of the Bride. Ballynoe is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, the former united from time immemorial to the rectory of Abern, and the latter united to the vicarage of Knockmourne: the tithe rent-charge is £687. 7., of which two-thirds are payable to the rector, and one-third to the vicar. There is a glebe of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, but no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Knockmourne, also called Ballynoe: the chapel, situated in the village, is a large plain building, erected in 1835. A little to the south-east of the village are the ruins of the parish church; and near them are other extensive ruins, supposed to be the remains of an establishment founded by the Knights Hospitalers, to whom the rectory anciently belonged.

BALLYNORANE.—See AGLISHDRINGH.

BALLYNURE, a parish, in the union of LARNE, barony of LOWER BRESTAL, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. W.) from Carrickfergus; containing, with part of the town of Ballyclare,

3469 inhabitants, of whom 380 are in the village. This parish, which is situated on the Six-mile-water, and on the route from Carrickfergus to Antrim, comprises 8540½ statute acres. The soil is fertile, and the lands are generally in a good state of cultivation; the system of agriculture is improving: there is, however, still some waste land, and a considerable tract of bog. A kind of basaltic stone is quarried, and used for building and for repairing the roads. There is an extensive bleach-green; also a large mill, in which the most improved machinery is used for the manufacture of the finer kinds of paper. Fairs for cattle, pigs, and pedlery are held on the 15th of May, Sept. 4th, and Oct. 20th; there are large horse fairs in May and November, and at Christmas, at Reagh Hill; and fairs are likewise held at Ballyclare, *which see*. In the village is a constabulary police station; and a manorial court is held every third week by the seneschal, for the recovery of debts to the amount of £10. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, united by charter of the 7th of James I. to the vicarages of Kilroot and Templecorran, together constituting the corps of the prebend of Kilroot in the cathedral of Connor: the tithe rent-charge of Ballynure is £247. 10. The church, a plain small edifice, built about the year 1602, is situated near the western extremity of the parish. There is neither glebe nor glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Larne and Carrickfergus. There is a place of worship in the village for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. The late Mr. Dobbs, of Castle Dobbs, bequeathed £100, the interest to provide winter clothing for the poor.

BALLYNURE, a parish, in the union of BALTINGLASS, barony of UPPER TALBOTSTOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.W.) from Dunlavin, on the road from Balinglass to Ballitore; containing 1718 inhabitants. It comprises 7404½ statute acres, nearly all arable land; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improving. There is neither bog nor waste; fuel is consequently scarce, and the inhabitants are supplied only from the bog of Narraghmore, five miles distant. Ballynure House is an elegant mansion situated in a rich demesne. Grange-Con, formerly the grange of the abbey of Balinglass (which, together with this estate, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir J. Harrington), was till lately the residence of H. Harrington, Esq., who erected two spacious galleries for the reception of paintings and curiosities, of which he was an indefatigable collector. A constabulary police force has been stationed at the small village of The Grange. Ballynure is a rectory, annexed to that of Balinglass, in the diocese of Leighlin: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £225. The church, a small neat edifice with a square tower crowned with pinnacles, was erected by aid of a gift of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1814. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the district of Balinglass; the chapel is at The Grange. In the grounds of Grange-Con are the remains of a castle; there are a rath and an ancient cemetery on the grounds of Knockrigg, and several other raths in different parts of the parish.

BALLYORGAN, a village, in the parish of KILFLYN, union of KILMALLOCK, barony of COSTLEA, county of

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LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (S.E.) from Kilmallock, on the road to Kildorrery; containing 53 houses and 334 inhabitants. The parochial Roman Catholic chapel is situated here; and not far distant are the parish church, the glebe-house, and the parochial schools.—*See KILFLYN.*

BALLYOUGHTERA, a parish, in the union of MIDDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with part of the market and post town of Castlemartyr, 1729 inhabitants. This parish comprises, with Cabirultan, 4532 statute acres: the state of agriculture is on some farms improved, but on others is very backward. A considerable portion is comprised within the park of Castlemartyr, and is either laid out in ornamental grounds or devoted to pasture. The eastern part, including a portion of the town, is richly adorned with wood and in a good state of cultivation; and contains several elegant seats, whereof the principal is Castlemartyr, that of the Earl of Shannon, which is described under the head of that town. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, consolidated with the rectory of Cabirultan, and united by act of the 9th of Anne, cap. 12, to the vicarage of Imogeely or Mogely: the three parishes together constitute the union of Castlemartyr and corps of the prebend of Cabirultan, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes, embracing the entire union, amounted, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, to £435. 12. 7., and the entire value of the prebend was returned at £523. 15. The church, situated in the town of Castlemartyr, is a neat building, in a spacious plot of ground surrounded by lofty elms. The glebe-house, in Imogeely, was erected by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £1350, in 1815, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 13 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Imogeely or Castlemartyr, at the former of which is a chapel; and there is another chapel on the border of the parish, near Ballintowlas. In the demesne of Castlemartyr, and near its south-eastern boundary, are the ruins of the old parish church, which was built in 1549, and destroyed in the war of 1641. The ruins of the ancient castle of Imokilly, from which the barony derives its name, afterwards called Ballymartyr Castle, and now Castlemartyr, are in this parish, as are also the ruins of the castle of Ballintowlas; and near the latter is an extensive lake.

BALLYOVEY, a parish, in the union of BALLINROBE, barony of CARRA, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6½ miles (N. by W.) from Ballinrobe; containing 4505 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated on the borders of Loughs Mask and Carra, and on the high road from Castlebar to Ballinrobe, comprises 27,622 statute acres. The surface is mountainous, and there are extensive tracts of bog; the lands now in cultivation are principally under tillage. The scenery is boldly varied: in the bosom of the mountains is Tarmacaday, a summer lodge; and Partree, another residence, is beautifully situated on Lough Carra. Ballyovey is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, formerly partly appropriate to the prebend of Killabegs in the cathedral of St. Mary, Tuam, and still partly included in the union of Burris-carra: the tithe rent-charge is £121. 10., of which £104. 1. are payable to the incumbent. In the Roman

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Catholic divisions the parish forms a separate benefice, called Partree; there are two chapels, one at Partree, a small thatched building, and the other in the mountains at Ballybannon, a spacious slated edifice.

BALLYPATRICK.—See **RATHPATRICK.**

BALLYPHILIP, a parish, in the poor-law union of **DOWNPATRICK**, barony of **ARDES**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing, with the post-town of **Portaferry**, 3086 inhabitants. This parish is situated between **Strangford Lough** and the eastern coast, and comprises 2430 statute acres. The land is fertile, and, with the exception of about 30 acres of bog, called **Ballygarraoghan Moss**, which supplies the inhabitants with fuel, is in a good state of cultivation. Within the limits of the parish is **Carney** or **Kerney Point**, off which are two dangerous shoals, **Carney Pladdy** and **Butter Pladdy**. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of **Down**, with the vicarage of **Ballytrustin** and the rectory of **Slaines** united by charter in the 7th of **James I.**: the three parishes constitute the union of **Ballyphilip** and the corps of the chancellorship of **Down**, in the patronage of the **Bishop**. The tithe rent-charge of **Ballyphilip** is £156. 12. 6. The church, situated in the town of **Portaferry**, is a neat edifice, erected in 1787, at a cost of nearly £900, of which £500 were a loan of the **Board of First Fruits**; it has been repaired by a grant of £343 from the **Ecclesiastical Commissioners**. The glebe-house was built in 1818, at an expense of £1090, of which £825 were a loan from the **Board of First Fruits**, and £265 were added by the incumbent, and made chargeable on his successors: the glebe comprises 15 **Cunningham** acres. The union of **Ballyphilip** formerly comprised a fourth parish; but in 1831 it was recommended by the **Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Inquiry**, that the parish of **Ardglass**, being seven miles distant, and in which a perpetual curacy of small value had been erected, should be severed from the union, and an equivalent given to the chancellor. This recommendation has been carried into effect, and there are now only three parishes, as above stated, producing to the incumbent a total rent-charge of £388. In the **Roman Catholic** divisions the parish forms part of the districts of **Lower** and **Upper Ardes**, which latter is united to part of **Ardekeen**, to **Witter**, **Ballytrustin**, **Slaines**, and **Ardguin**; there are two chapels, one near **Portaferry**, a spacious and handsome edifice, and the other at **Witter**, three miles distant. There are also places of worship at **Portaferry** for **Presbyterians** in connexion with the **General Assembly**, and for **Wesleyan Methodists**. A bequest of £3 per annum to the poor, by one of the **Bangor** family, is charged on the **Castle Ward** estate. An ancient church, which, according to tradition, belonged to a wealthy abbey, formerly occupied the site of the present glebe-house, near which human bones, tombs, and extensive foundations are frequently dug up. **Bankmore**, a large and perfect rath, and a smaller fort at **Ballytrustin**, are within the parish. The late **Marquess of Londonderry** received the rudiments of his education in the glebe-house, under **Dr. Sturrock**, then chancellor of **Down**, and incumbent of this parish.—See **PORTAFERRY**.

BALLYPOREEN, a village, in the parish of **TEMPLEKENNY**, union of **CLOGHEEN**, barony of **IFFA** and **OFFA WEST**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (W.S.W.) from **Clogheen**, on the

road from **Cork** to **Dublin**; containing 142 houses and 772 inhabitants. Fairs are held on **May 12th**, **Aug. 21st**, and **Dec. 17th**. It is a constabulary police station; and a court is held for the manor, which is the property of the **Earl of Kingston**, since whose accession the village has been much improved. The parish church, recently erected; the **Roman Catholic** chapel; and a dispensary, are situated here. There is a mineral spring of some repute.

BALLYQUIN, a village, in the parish of **CLOGHANE**, union of **TRALEE**, barony of **CORRAGUINNEY**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**; containing 193 inhabitants. It is situated on the western coast, and is a coast-guard station.

BALLYRAGGET, or **DONOUGHMORE**, a post-town and parish, in the union of **KILKENNY**, barony of **PASADINING**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 8 miles (N. by W.) from **Kilkenny**, and 5½ (S. W. by S.) from **Dublin**; containing 2609 inhabitants, of whom 1577 are in the town. This place appears to have derived its origin from a castle belonging to the **Butler** family, which in 1600 was garrisoned by the forces of **Sir George Carew**, **Lord-President of Munster**, when the sons of **Lord Mountgarret**, to whom it then belonged, were in rebellion against the crown, and had engaged with **O'Moore** to arrest the **Earl of Ormonde**. Previously to this period it had been a favourite residence of the celebrated **Lady Margaret Fitzgerald**, Countess of **Ormonde**, who is said to have frequently issued from the castle at the head of her armed retainers, to ravage the property of such of the neighbouring families as she deemed to be her enemies. In 1619, **James I.** constituted this place a manor, and granted to its lord, **Richard**, then **Viscount Mountgarret**, the privilege of holding two fairs. During the **Whiteboy** disturbances, the castle was appropriated as a barrack for the use of the military stationed in the district.

The town is situated on the road from **Kilkenny** to **Durrow**, and on the river **Nore**, over which is a good stone bridge of 10 arches; it consists of one principal street, with several smaller streets diverging from it, and contains 292 houses. A sub-post office is connected with **Durrow** and **Castlemoore**. Fairs are held on **Feb. 30th**, **April 20th**, **June 22nd**, **Sept. 4th**, **Oct. 20th**, and **Dec. 10th**; and additional fairs, recently established, are held on **Jan. 11th**, **March 14th**, **May 9th**, and **July 22nd**. Here is a station of the constabulary police; a manor court is held occasionally, and petty-sessions irregularly. The parish comprises 5270 statute acres; there is a quarry of hard black limestone. In the immediate vicinity of the town is **Ballyragget Lodge**, formerly the seat of the **Butlers** of **Ballyragget**, which family became extinct on the demise of the **Right Rev. Dr. J. Butler**, **Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel**: the mansion is a fine building, and in the demesne are the remains of **Ballyragget Castle**, in a good state of preservation. The parish is in the diocese of **Ossory**; the rectory is inappropriate in the **Marquess of Ormonde**, and the vicarage is part of the union of **Odogh**. The tithe rent-charge is £142. 10. of which £90 are payable to the impropricator, and £52. 10. to the vicar. In the **Roman Catholic** divisions **Ballyragget** is the head of a district, which comprises the parishes of **Ballyragget**, **Ballyouiskill**, **Rosconnel**, and **Attanagh**, and parts of those of **Durrow**, **Abbeyleix**,

Freshford, Burnchurch, and Kilmocar; there are two chapels, one at Ballyragget and one at Attanagh.

BALLYRASHANE, or **ST. JOHN'S-TOWN**, a parish, in the union of **COLERAINE**, partly in the barony of **LOWER DUNLUCK**, county of **ANTRIM**, but chiefly in the north-east liberties of **COLERAINE**, county of **LONDONDERRY**, and province of **ULSTER**, 3 miles (N. E.) from Coleraie; containing 9658 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by a range of hills running north and south, is situated on the road from Coleraie to Ballycastle; and comprises 6360½ statute acres; 2689 are in the county of **ANTRIM**, and the remainder in the county of **LONDONDERRY**. The greater portion of the land is fertile, and in a high state of cultivation; wheat and barley have been introduced since the year 1829, and are grown with great success. There are detached portions of bog, affording a good supply of fuel. Vast quantities of basalt are raised; and in a geological point of view the parish is very interesting, containing beautiful specimens of amorphous, columnar, and divaricated basalt, which are found here in all their varieties, accompanied with chalcodony, opal, zeolite, and other fossils; it abounds also with botanical specimens of considerable interest. The inhabitants are principally employed in the weaving of linen-cloth. The living is now a rectory and a vicarage, in the diocese of **Connor**, and in the patronage of the **Bishop**: the rectory was in the corps of the chancellorship until 1831, when, on the death of the then chancellor, it was united to the vicarage, which had been previously held in conjunction with that of Ballywillin. The tithe rent-charge is £262. 10. The church is a plain small edifice, in the later English style, erected by aid of a grant of £900 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1826. The glebe-house, nearly adjoining it, was built in 1828: there is a glebe of 31½ acres, statute measure. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Coleraie. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, one at Kirkstown, and the other at Ballywatt. On the hills are four Danish forts, from which the townlands whereon they are situated derive their denominations, namely, Lisnarick or Kingsforth, Lisnisk or Snipesforth, Lisnagalt or Catsforth, and Liswatty or Waltersforth. At Revellagh are the ruins of a castle and fort. There are also some extensive artificial caverns at Ballyvarten, Island Effrick, and Ballynock; the first has four rooms or cells, 5 feet high and 2½ feet wide, having the sides formed of unbewn stones and the roof of large flat stones.

BALLYROAN, a market-town and a parish, in the union of **ABBEYLEIX**, barony of **CULLINAGH**, **QUEEN'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Abbeyleix, on the road from Stradbally to Durrow; containing 3689 inhabitants, of whom 657 are in the town. This parish comprises 9689 statute acres, and contains several high hills, the largest of which, **Cullinagh**, gives name to the barony. The town, which lies low, contains 137 houses; it has a receiving-house for letters, is a constabulary police station, and has a patent for a market. Fairs are held on Jan. 6th, April 2nd, May 15th, the first Wednesday in July, O. S., Aug. 15th, and the second Wednesday in Nov., O. S., chiefly for cattle and pigs. At Cullinagh are some cotton-mills and a boulding-mill, both badly supplied with water; in

the former about 50 persons are employed, of whom two-thirds are children. But the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture: the soil consists of a rich loam and a deep black earth, and is equally productive under tillage and in dairy husbandry. The system of agriculture is improving; there is but a small tract of bog, not more than sufficient to supply the inhabitants with fuel. The dairy lands are sometimes appropriated to the fattening of black-cattle. Limestone is quarried principally for burning; and grit flagstone is found in the mountains. A thin stratum of coal has been discovered, but has not been worked, though there is a mineral vein near it; much of the same kind of coal is found in the mountain of Cullinagh, where works were commenced, but have been discontinued some years. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Leighlin**, and in the patronage of the **Crown**: the tithe rent-charge is £311. 10. 9. The church is a neat plain edifice in good repair. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of **Abbeyleix**; the chapel is a small edifice. In the village is a school endowed with lands in **Cappaloughlan**, bequeathed by **Alderman Preston**: the school-house is a large slated building, erected at an expense of £500; a number of boys receive a classical and English education. The late eccentric **Dr. J. Barrett**, vice-provost of **Trinity College**, was born in the parish; and **Sir Jonah Barrington**, late judge of the high court of admiralty, and author of *Personal Sketches of His Own Times*, and other works relating to Ireland, resided at Cullinagh.

BALLYROBERT, an extinct parish, now in the parish of **TEMPLEPATRICK**, barony of **LOWER BELFAST**, union and county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, 2 miles (S.) from Ballyclare; containing 291 inhabitants. It is situated on the roads from **Carrickfergus** to **Ballywater** and **Doagh**, and comprises 883½ statute acres.

BALLYRONAN, or **PORTBALLYRON**, a village, in the district of **WOOD'S-CHAPEL**, union of **MAGHERAFELT**, barony of **LOUGHINSHOLIN**, county of **LONDONDERRY**, and province of **ULSTER**, 3 miles (S. E.) from Magherafelt, on the western shore of **Lough Neagh**. This village was founded by the late **Mr. D. Gausson**, who, in 1789, built a forge here for manufacturing spades, &c., and soon afterwards erected stores, which led to the building of quays and the formation of a port. A large distillery was erected in 1824, and a brewery in 1830. Vessels of about 50 tons' burthen ply regularly between this port and **Belfast** and **Newry**, exporting wheat, fruit, spirits, ale, and freestone, and bringing back barley, timber, slate, iron, wine, and groceries. The village is well situated for trade, as, besides being on **Lough Neagh**, several roads diverge from it. It is on the estate of the **Salters' Company of London**, but is at present held by the **Marquess of Londonderry** and **Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.**, under a lease which will expire about 1852, when the company intend to make extensive improvements. Near it are the ruins of **Salterstown Castle** and a cromlech.

BALLYROOSKEY, a village, in the parish of **CLONDEVADOCK**, union of **MILFORD**, barony of **KILMACRENAM**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**, 12 miles (N. N. W.) from Ramelton; containing 284 inhabitants. It is situated on **Sessiagh bay**, on the northern coast, where is an island of the same name.

BALLYSADERE, or **BALLASODARE**, a parish, in the union of **SLIGO**, partly in the barony of **LENEY**, but chiefly in that of **TIRAGHRILL**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**; comprising the post-town of **Collooney** and the villages of **Ballydryhed** and **Tubberscanavin**, all of which are separately described; and containing 7822 inhabitants, of whom 879 are in the village of **Ballysaderere**. This place is situated on the road from **Boyle** to **Sligo**, and on the **Unshion** or **Ballysaderere** river, which issues from **Lough Arrow**, near **Boyle**, and is here joined by the **Coolaney** river; and which, after falling over several ledges of rocks, the last of them ten feet in height, empties itself into an arm of the sea, called **Ballysaderere** channel. **St. Fechin**, towards the middle of the seventh century, founded a monastery here, which was richly endowed: in 1179 it was burnt by the men of **Moylisha** and **Moylterary**, and in 1188 was again destroyed by fire, but was restored, and existed until the general dissolution, when a lease of it was granted, in the 30th of **Elizabeth**, for twenty-one years, to **Bryan Fitz-William**, at an annual rent of £2. 13. 4. The remains are situated above the waterfalls, and consist merely of the outer walls, clothed with ivy. **St. Fechin** also founded an abbey at **Kilnemanagh**, which existed till the general suppression, when it was granted to **Richard, Earl of Clairieu**; there are yet some remains.

The parish comprises 16,025 statute acres, whereof between one-third and one-half are waste and bog; there is little woodland, except from 600 to 700 acres on the **Markree** estate. The land under cultivation is generally good, but the old system of tillage, though gradually improving, is still mostly practised. There are quarries of excellent limestone, much used for building, and some of it is also hewn into mantel-pieces and other ornamental parts of masonry: a lead-mine, yielding a considerable proportion of silver, was worked a few years since, but has been abandoned. Near it are some chalybeate springs, not used. The village of **Ballysaderere**, which contains 155 houses, is a place of some little business, and has a receiving-house for letters. The falls on the river afford favourable sites, and a never-failing supply of water, for mills: there is a large corn-mill worked by two wheels of 36-horse power, and employing twenty-five persons; and another on a large scale, with the most approved machinery, was built by **Mr. Culbertson** in 1835, having two water-wheels of 70-horse power, and employing twenty persons; there are also some smaller corn-mills, and a large bleach mill and green. Vessels of about 100 tons' burthen come up the channel for the exportation of corn and meal: a small pier has been built. Fairs are held at the village on Feb. 8th, May 30th, July 11th, Aug. 4th, Oct. 24th, Nov. 12th, and Dec. 15th; and besides those held at **Collooney** and **Tubberscanavin**, the largest fair for horses in the county is held at **Carricknagatt**, on Feb. 1st. The parish contains a station of the constabulary police. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Thursday at **Collooney**; and a manorial court is occasionally held there, under the **schenchal**. **Markree**, the seat of the **Cooper** family, is a modern castellated building, situated in the centre of an extensive demesne clothed with wood and spreading into verdant lawns, through which the **Unshion** pursues a winding course: the gateways leading into the demesne are handsome structures, of ancient

English architecture; and in the grounds is a very excellent observatory.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Achonry**, constituting the corps of the prebend of **Ballysaderere**, in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is inappropriate in **Matthew Baker, Esq.** The tithe rent-charge is £346. 3., payable in moieties to the impropriator and the incumbent. The church, situated at **Collooney**, is a handsome building in the ancient English style, and contains some good monuments, one of which, to the memory of **Mrs. Cooper**, designed at **Florence**, is a fine piece of sculpture; the edifice was enlarged in 1834, by aid of a gift of £750 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and donations of £800 from **Mr. Cooper** and £50 from **Major O'Hara**. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £400, in 1822, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 20 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, called **Collooney**, comprising also the parish of **Kilvarnet**, and containing three chapels, situated respectively at **Collooney** and **Corrornagh**, in **Ballysaderere**, and at **Kilvarnet**. On an eminence immediately over the harbour is an ancient burial-ground of considerable extent, still used, and in which are the remains of a church.

BALLYSAX, a parish, in the union of **NAAS**, partly in the barony of **WEST OPHALY**, but chiefly in that of **EAST OPHALY**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2½ miles (S. W. by W.) from **Kilcullen-Brigge**; containing 1920 inhabitants. This parish is situated within a mile of the great southern road from **Dublin** to **Cork**, and comprises 7207 statute acres. The greater portion is under tillage, and the remainder, with the exception of a large tract of bog and waste, is meadow and pasture; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improved. Adjoining the parish is the celebrated race-course called the **Cnrragh**. A fair is held at the **French Furze** on July 26th. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Kildare**, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £139. 10. The church, a neat edifice with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, was erected in 1826, at a cost of £1000, of which £700 were a grant, and £300 a loan, from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built in 1825, by a grant and a loan, each of £400, from the same Board; the glebe consists of 19 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of **Sanicroft**. The Rev. W. Tew bequeathed £50 in the 3½ per cent. for the benefit of the poor.

BALLYSCADANE, a parish, in the poor-law union of **KILMALLOCK**, barony of **COSTLEA**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Hospital**; containing 749 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from **Gallbally** to **Hospital**, and comprises 944 statute acres; the land is in general of good quality, and chiefly in pasture. **Ryves-Castle**, with other townlands in this county, was granted by **James I.** to **Colonel Ryves**, ancestor of the present proprietor, for services rendered during the civil wars of Scotland. **Ballyscadane** is a rectory, in the diocese of **Emly**, united to the entire rectory of **Glanbane**, and with it constituting the corps of the deanery of **Emly**, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £30. 9. 4., and of the whole union £66. 3. The lands of the deanery, called the mensal lands of **Gurteen**,

comprise 179a. 2r. 15p., statute measure, let on lease at £92. 6. 1½. per annum, with an annual renewal fine of £27. 13. 10½.; the entire income of the deanery, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £226. The church has long since fallen into decay: in the churchyard, which is within the demesne of Ryves-Castle, is a handsome monumental obelisk to the family of Ryves. There is no glebe-house in either parish; the glebe comprises 4a. 2r. 36p., and there is also a glebe of 7 acres in the adjoining parish of Galbally. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Emly.

BALLYSCULLION, a grange, in the union of **BALLYMENA**, barony of **TOOME**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Randalstown; containing 3183 inhabitants. This place, which is an extra-parochial district, never having paid either church cess or tithe, is situated on the road from Portlengone to Antrim, and bounded on the north-west by the river Bann; it comprises 4279½ statute acres. The members of the Established Church formerly attended divine service in the contiguous parish of Doneane, in the diocese of Connor. A curate is now appointed, whose stipend is paid from the Curates' Fund: patron, the Bishop. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballyscullion forms part of the district of Ballyscullion, in the diocese of Derry; the chapel is a small plain building. There is also a place of worship for Presbyterians.

BALLYSCULLION, a parish, in the union of **MAGHERAFELT**, partly in the barony of **UPPER TOOME**, county of **ANTRIM**, but chiefly in that of **LOUGHINSHOLIN**, county of **LONDONDERRY**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing, with the post-town of Bellaghy, 6979 inhabitants. This parish is intersected by the roads leading respectively from Castle-Dawson to Portlengone, and from Maghera to Bellaghy; it comprises 12,750½ statute acres, of which 10,617½ are in the county of Londonderry, 2406 are part of Lough Beg, and 72½ part of the river Bann, which here forms the boundary of the parish, barony, and county. On the plantation of Ulster, these lands were granted by James I. to the Irish Society, and by them transferred to the Vintners' Company of London, who founded the castle and town of Bellaghy. At a very early period a monastery was founded on an island in Lough Beg, about two miles from the shore, then called Ynis Teda, but now Church Island, from the parish church having been subsequently erected there: this establishment continued to flourish till the Dissolution, and some of the lands which belonged to it are still tithe-free. Two townlands in the parish are the property of the see of Derry, and the remainder has been leased in perpetuity by the Vintners' Company to the Marquess of Louthian, the Earl of Clan-carty, Lord Strafford, and Sir Thomas Pakenham.

There are from 400 to 450 acres of bog, part of which in summer affords coarse pasture for cattle. A portion of it lying remote from the Bann is of a blackish colour, and capable of cultivation for rye and potatoes; the other part, which from its white colour is called "flour bog," is quite incapable of cultivation till it has been cut away for fuel, when the subsoil appears, varying from 5 to 10 feet in depth. The land generally is fertile, and under the auspices of the North-West Agricultural Society, a branch of which has been established here, is in an excellent state of cultivation; mangel-

wurzel, rape, turnips, and other green crops, are being introduced with success. Indications of coal occur in several parts, particularly on the Castle-Dawson estate; but there is no prospect of their being explored or worked while the extensive bogs afford so plentiful a supply of fuel. Of the numerous seats the principal are, Castle-Dawson, the seat of the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson; Bellaghy Castle; Bellaghy House; Fairview; and Rowensgiff. The splendid palace built here by the Earl of Bristol when bishop of Derry, one of the most magnificent in the country, was scarcely finished at his lordship's decease, and was soon after taken down and the materials sold: the only entire portion that has been preserved is the beautiful portico, which was purchased by Dr. Alexander, Bishop of Down and Connor, who presented it to the parish of St. George, Belfast, as an ornament to that church. A small portion of the domestics' apartments, and a fragment of one of the picture galleries, are all that remain here. There are some extensive cotton-mills at Castle-Dawson; also flour, corn, and flax mills; and about a mile above the town is a small bleach-green. Fairs for cattle, sheep, and pigs are held at Bellaghy on the first Monday in every month; and a manorial court is held monthly, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £2.

The **LIVING** is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £262. 10. The church, situated in Bellaghy, is a large and handsome edifice, erected in 1794 on the site of a church built in 1625; it is in the early English style, with a lofty and beautiful octagonal spire erected at the expense of the Earl of Bristol. There is a chapel at Castle-Dawson belonging to the Dawson family, by whom it was built and endowed; it is open to the inhabitants. The glebe-house, about a quarter of a mile from the town, was built in 1760, at a cost of £500; the glebe land consists of 95 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish comprehends the grange of Ballyscullion, in the diocese of Connor: in the union are two chapels, one at Bellaghy and the other in the grange. At Bellaghy are also places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and for Methodists. Here is a dispensary conducted on the most approved plan; and the proprietors of the Bellaghy estate annually distribute blankets and clothes among the poor. The ruins of the old church, on Church Island, are extensive and highly interesting; and close to them, a square tower surmounted by a lofty octangular spire of hewn freestone was erected by the Earl of Bristol, which is a beautiful object in the landscape. A large mis-shapen stone, called Clogh O'Neill, is pointed out as an object of interest; and not far distant is a rock basin, or holy stone, to which numbers annually resort in the hope of deriving benefit from the efficacy of the water in healing diseases.

BALLYSCULLOGUE.—See **HORTLAND**.

BALLYSEEDY, a parish, in the union of **TRALEE**, barony of **TRUGHENACKMY**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Tralee; containing 1472 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the small river Lee, or Leigh, and on the mail-coach road from Tralee to Killarney; it comprises 3489 statute acres. The land is mostly under tillage; the principal crop is oats. Towards the west the parish includes a portion of the Slieveinish mountains; the land

there is chiefly coarse mountain pasture, and the parish contains a considerable portion of light bog. About 500 acres of bog and mountain have been planted within the last few years. Limestone abounds, and is extensively used for manure. Ballyseedy House, the handsome residence of Henry Blennerhassett, Esq., is situated in an extensive and richly wooded demesne; and Ballycarthy, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Nash, is pleasantly situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the country towards the south and east. The river Mang or Maine has its rise east of Castleisland, runs near the parish, and empties itself into Castlemaine bay; it abounds with excellent trout. On the banks of the Lee, which falls into Tralee bay, is a large flour-mill. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardferd and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of Arthur Blennerhassett, Esq., in whom the rectory is impropriate: the vicarial tithes rent-charge is £45. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe, but divine service is performed in the school-house at Farmer's-Bridge: the ruins of the old church, to which a burial-ground is attached, are in the demesne of Ballyseedy. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Ballymac-Eligott. The Wesleyan Methodists assemble for divine worship in a private house.

BALLYSHANNON, a sea-port, market, and post town, the head of a union, and formerly a parliamentary borough, partly in the parish of INNISMACSAINT, but chiefly in that of KILBARRON, barony of TYRUGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 35 miles (S. W.) from Lifford, and 102 miles (N. W.) from Dublin; containing 3513 inhabitants. In remote ages this town was called *Athacnagh*, and the chieftains of Tyrconnell had a castle here, in which Hugh O'Donnell, prince of Tyrconnell, received his son, Hugh Roe, after his escape from the castle of Dublin, in 1592. In 1597 the neighbourhood was the scene of the most important military operations of that period. An English force, consisting of 22 regiments of infantry and 10 of cavalry, under the command of Sir Conyers Clifford, crossed the Erne by a ford, although vigorously opposed by O'Donnell's troops, and succeeded in establishing their headquarters at the monastery of Asharough. Here they received heavy ordnance from Galway by sea, and then laid close siege to the castle of Ballyshannon, but met with an unexpectedly strong resistance, and many of their best officers and men were killed or wounded. After continuing the siege for five days, the English were compelled to make a precipitate retreat, closely pursued by O'Donnell and his allies, and being unable to cross the Erne at the ford by which they had advanced, they tried another that was seldom attempted, where many were killed or drowned. Thus one of the first expeditions into this long independent territory terminated very disastrously. On the grant by James I. of the darldom and country of Tyrconnell to Rory O'Donnell, in 1603, he reserved the castle of Ballyshannon and 1000 circujacent acres. The castle was taken in 1652 by the Earl of Clanricarde.

This town is situated at the head of the harbour of the same name, at the mouth of the river Erne, which is here crossed by a bridge of fourteen arches and divides the town into two parts; that on the south side, in the parish of Innismacsaint, being called the Port of Ballyshannon. It comprises three streets and the suburb of

the Port, and contains 688 houses, of which the greater number are on the right bank of the river. Here is an artillery barrack for about 40 men, with stabling for 40 horses. On the left bank of the river are salt-works, and a distillery is carried on extensively. The exports are chiefly corn and other farm produce, and the imports are coal, slate, iron, bark, groceries, &c.: there is a small custom-house. In the Erne is a fine salmon-fishery which produces from 60 to 80 tons annually. The town is favourably situated for commerce and manufactures, having a large population, and a fertile country, around it: it is within four miles of Lough Erne, which embraces an inland navigation of more than fifty miles through the richest part of Ireland; and for purposes of manufacture the river Erne, in a course of four miles, affords numerous sites for mills, having a succession of falls amounting to 140 feet. The surrounding district contains much mineral wealth; a mine of zinc has been discovered at the Abbey, a lead-mine near Bandaron, and rich specimens of copper in the vicinity. The harbour, the entrance to which was formerly obstructed by a bar, has been rendered accessible to vessels of 250 tons' burthen. This great improvement, which will probably render the place a respectable port, was made at the sole expense of Colonel Conolly, who formally resigned any claim on the loan of £5000 sanctioned by the Commissioners of Public Works in furtherance of the undertaking, and who in an exemplary manner has promoted to a great extent the making of roads and the carrying out of other improvements throughout the entire district. The navigation of the river is stopped abruptly by a grand cascade called the Fall, where the whole body of water descending from Lough Erne, in a stream about 150 yards wide, falls about 16 feet with a tremendous roar down a steep cliff into a basin forming the head of the harbour. This cascade is seen to most advantage in winter, when the river is swollen by rains; and at the recess of the tide, the noise of the descending water may be heard many miles off. Plans have been suggested for opening a communication with Lough Erne; among others it has been proposed to avoid the falls, not by cutting a canal, but by forming a railroad to Belleck, which, however, has not been yet carried into effect. The market is held in the market-house on Tuesday and Saturday, for potatoes, pigs, oats, oatmeal, &c.; and fairs are held on the 2nd of every month, except September, when it is held on the 18th. A branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland has been established, and a chief constabulary police force stationed here: in the exche arrangements the town is within the district of Sligo.

The town was incorporated by a charter of James I., dated March 23rd, 1613; and the corporation was entitled "the Portreeve, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town of Ballyshannon." From the time of its incorporation till the Union, when it was disfranchised, it returned two members to the Irish parliament, and the £15,000 compensation was paid to the Earl of Belmore. Since 1842, the town has been managed by commissioners appointed under the act 9th George IV. cap. 82. A court of record was created under the charter, but has fallen into disuse. A seneschal's court is held once in three weeks under the lord of the manor, having jurisdiction to the amount of 40s.; it was established by charter of James I., dated April 9th 1622, granting large

possessions to Henry Folliott, Baron of Ballyshannon. Petty-sessions, also, are held generally once a fortnight. On an eminence called Mullinashee, adjoining the town, stands the parish church of Kilsbaron; and there are two Roman Catholic chapels, two places of worship for Methodists, and one for Presbyterians. The workhouse, on a site of five acres, was completed in 1842, at a cost of £5389, and is constructed for 500 paupers. A small portion of the ruins of the once celebrated castle of the O'Donnells, earls of Tyrconnell, is in the town; and near to it, on the road to Belleek, are a few vestiges of the ancient church of Smivver.

BALLYSHEEHAN, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Cashel; containing 3068 inhabitants. It is situated on the coach-road from Dublin, by way of Cashel, to Cork, and comprises 8678 statute acres. There are about 150 acres of bog producing a valuable supply of fuel, and 50 acres of woodland; the remainder is arable and pasture. New Park, the handsome seat of the Pennefather family, is pleasantly situated in a well-planted demesne of 960 statute acres. Fairs are held on May 6th, Aug. 15th, and Dec. 5th; and a constabulary police force is stationed here. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in S. Cooper, Esq.; the tithe rent-charge is £311. 11., of which £199. 1. are payable to the impropriator. This parish is now ecclesiastically united to Erry, the tithes of which are given under that head: a church was lately built, on a site central to both parishes, by means of subscription, aided by a grant of £369 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Boherlahan; the chapel is a neat modern building. Ballytarsney Castle, a lofty square tower, is said to have been built by a person named Hacket, who, according to tradition, was hanged by one of Cromwell's generals, who had gained possession of the tower by treachery.

BALLYSHONBOY.—See KILQUANE, county of LIMERICK.

BALLYSONAN, a parish, in the union of ATHY, partly in the barony of EAST OPHELY, but chiefly in that of WEST OPHELY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Kilkullen; containing 494 inhabitants. It is situated on the coach-road from Dublin, by way of Cashel, to Cork, and comprises 2815 statute acres, principally under tillage. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, constituting the corps of the prebend of Ballysonan in the cathedral of Kildare, and united by act of council, in 1795, to the rectory of Kilrush, the whole forming the union of Ballysonan, in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge of Ballysonan is £146. 15., and of the entire benefice £322. 17. The church, a plain structure, was built in 1796 by aid of a gift of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £196 for its repair. The glebe contains 25a. 2r. 20p., but there is no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Sanicroft. Dame Annesley bequeathed the lands of Carrighill, in this parish, for the purpose of establishing and supporting a school.

BALLYSPILLANE, a parish, in the union of MIDDLETON, barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Middleton; containing 603 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2088 statute acres: it is chiefly under tillage, with but little waste land; the northern part, however, is mountainous, and the soil shallow and but indifferently productive. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and prior to the collation of the present incumbent was part of the union of Middleton and corps of the treasurer'ship in the cathedral of Cloyne, but is now a distinct benefice, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in G. Lukey, Esq., of Middleton. The tithe rent-charge is £171, payable in moieties to the impropriator and the vicar: there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Middleton. There are some ruins of the parochial church.

BALLYSUMAGHAN, a parish, in the union of SLIGO, barony of TIRAGEBRILL, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Collooney; containing 1902 inhabitants. The French army, after the battle of Collooney, passed close to this place, and encamped the same night within a quarter of a mile from it. The parish is situated on the road from Sligo to Drumana by way of Ballyfarnon, and on the confines of the county; it comprises 4616½ statute acres. The soil is principally a good deep loam, but the state of agriculture, though much improved within the last twenty years, is still very low: there is not much waste land, but a large tract of bog affording a supply of fuel. Here are several quarries of stone, principally limestone of a very fine description, used for building and for burning into lime. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and formed, until lately, part of the union of Boyle; the rectory is partly inappropriate in Viscount Lorton, and, till lately, was partly appropriate to the prebend of Kilmacallane in the cathedral of Elphin. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £55. 7. 9., of which one-half was payable to the prebendary. The church is a neat building, erected in 1829, on a site in the demesne of Castle Neynoe given by Colonel Neynoe, by means of a grant of £669, and a loan of £554, from the Board of First Fruits; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £181 for its repair. Near it is the glebe, consisting of 18 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballysumaghan is included in the district of Sowe. Within the parish are several Danish forts; and in the burial-ground of Culiogoban are the remains of an old church. Numerous fossils are found in the limestone-quarries.

BALLYTANKARD.—See TANKARDSTOWN, county of LIMERICK.

BALLYTARSNEY, a parish, in the union of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, barony of IVER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 6½ miles (E. S. E.) from Carrick-on-Suir; containing 258 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Waterford to Limerick, and comprises 995½ statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and forms part of the union of Clonmore: the tithe rent-charge is £61. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballytarsney forms part of the district of Moncoin. Here are the remains of a square fort, which appears to have been of considerable strength.

BALLYTIVNAN, a village, in the parish of CALRY, union of SLIGO, barony of CARRUBY, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (N.) from Sligo; containing 127 inhabitants. It is situated near Cummee strand, on Sligo bay.

BALLYTOBIN, a parish, in the union of CALLAN, barony of KELLS, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Callan; containing 714 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Callan to Carrick-on-Suir, and comprises 2393 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. Ballytohin House is a place of considerable antiquity, and is situated in a fine demesne abounding with timber of aged growth, with a deer-park attached; there is a sycamore-tree of very large dimensions near the house. Here is a station of the constabulary police. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and forms part of the union of Kells: the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10. The church is a neat edifice with a spire, built by aid of a gift of £300 from the Board of First Fruits in 1839, and one of £400 from A. W. Baker, Esq., who also allows £10 per annum to the parish clerk. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballytohin is part of the district of Donemagan.

BALLYTORE, a post-town or village, in the parish of TIMOLIN, union of NAAS, barony of NARRAGH and RHEBAR EAST, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 13 miles (S. S. W.) from NAAS, and 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 80 houses and 441 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the river Griese and on the coach-road from Dublin to Carlow, was, in 1798, taken by the insurgents, in whose possession it remained two days, and by whom it was set on fire. It is conspicuous for the neatness and regularity of its appearance, and is principally inhabited by members of the Society of Friends; it has obtained considerable celebrity from its school, originally established in 1726 by Abraham Shackleton, a member of that society, and in which the celebrated Edmund Burke received the rudiments of his education. Fairs are held on March 10th, Aug. 15th, and Nov. 30th. A constabulary police force has been stationed in the town. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends, established in 1707; and here are a dispensary and a savings' bank. Mary Lendreiter, daughter of Mr. Richard Shackleton, and author of *Cottage Dialogues* and other works calculated to improve the social condition of the Irish peasantry, was a native of this place.

BALLYTRAIN, a village, in the parish of AUGHAMMULLEN, union of CASTLE-BLAYNEY, barony of CREMORNE, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (S.) from Ballibay, on the old road to Shercock; containing 39 houses and 197 inhabitants. It is a station of the constabulary police; and fairs, chiefly for pigs, cattle, and sheep, are held on Feb. 1st, March 17th, May 1st, June 11th, Aug. 1st, Sept. 29th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 23rd. In 1834 a Roman Catholic chapel was built, at an expense of £100. Here is the lake of Ballytrain, an extensive sheet of water supplying several mills; and in the vicinity are some forts, one of which is of great extent, and commands a view of picturesque scenery, embracing twelve lakes.—See AUGHAMMULLEN.

BALLYTROOLEEN, a village, in the parish of BALLINABOY, union of KINSALE, barony of EAST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, containing 107 inhabitants.

BALLYTRUSTIN, a parish, in the union of DOWN-PATRICK, barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 1 mile (S. E.) from Portaferry; containing 754 inhabitants. This parish, which is not noticed in the Down survey, is situated on the eastern coast; and comprises 1681 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres; the soil is fertile, and the lands are all in an excellent state of cultivation, producing abundant crops. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, and is part of the union of Ballyphilip and corps of the chancellorship of Down; the rectory is inappropriate in John Echlin, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £142. 13., of which £88. 6. are payable to the impropriator. There are some remains of the ancient church, and the churchyard is the chief burial-place of the Roman Catholic parishioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballytrustin forms part of each of the districts of Lower and Upper Ardes. At Ballyfounder is a very large rath, nearly perfect.

BALLYVALDEN, a parish, in the poor-law union of GOREY, barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Gorey; containing 1550 inhabitants. It is situated near the eastern coast, and comprises 3911 statute acres. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, held with the impropriate curacies of Kilmuckridge and Millenagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithe rent-charge of Ballyvalden is £134. 11., of which £84. 5. are payable to the impropriator. The church of the union is at Kilmuckridge. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Blackwater.

BALLYVALLOO, an ancient parish, in the union of WEXFORD, barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Wexford; containing 892 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the coast of St. George's Channel, and on the old road from Wexford to Dublin; and comprises 1891 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. It is an impropriate curacy endowed with the vicarial tithes, in the diocese of Ferns, and forms part of the union of Ardcolm; the rectorial tithes are the property of the almshouse at Enniscorthy. The entire rent-charge is £86. 11., of which £44. 15. belong to the almshouse, and the remainder is payable to the incumbent; the glebe comprises 20 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ballyvalloo is included in the Blackwater district. It is not now recognised as a parish in civil matters, but is considered as forming part of the parish of Killyly.

BALLYVARY, or BALLAVARY, a market-town or village, in the parish of KILDEACAMOGUE, union of CASTLEBAR, barony of GALLIN, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Castlebar; containing 116 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Castlebar to Swinford, and near a small river issuing from Lough Cullen. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on May 29th, Aug. 18th, and Nov. 14th. Here is a receiving-house for letters; also a station of the constabulary police; and a Roman Catholic chapel erected on a site given by the Rev. L. Rutledge, of Bloomfield.—See KILDEACAMOGUE.

BALLYVAUGHAN, a village, in the parish of DROMCREEHY, union and barony of BURKEN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (W.) from New Quay; containing 235 inhabitants. This place is situated on

a small bay to which it gives name on the western coast, and opening into the bay of Galway. The village contains 37 houses: some of the inhabitants are employed in the herring-fishery, which is carried on successfully. The bay is very shallow, and in general fit only for boats; but small vessels may anchor in two and a half fathoms of water on good holding ground, about two or three cables' length south of Finvarra Point. There are some remains of an old quay, which is now of little use; a new quay would add greatly to the prosperity of the place, as, independently of the fishery, turf is landed here in great quantities from Connemara for the supply of the neighbouring country. A market for corn and pigs is held weekly on Thursday, and fairs have been established on the 24th of June and 23rd of September. Here is a station of the constabulary police; also a coast-guard station, which is one of the seven that constitute the district of Galway. The road-sessions for the district are held in the village. At a small distance to the east, and near the shore, are some vestiges of the old castle of Ballyvaughan.—See DROMCREEHY.

BALLYVINNY.—See KILLASPIGMULLANE.

BALLYVOURNEY, a parish, in the union of MACROOM, barony of WEST MUSKERRY, county of COCK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Macroom; containing 4466 inhabitants. St. Abban, who lived to a very advanced age and died in 650, founded a nunnery at this place, which he gave to St. Gobasta, who was descended from O'Connor the Great, Monarch of Ireland. Smith, in his *History of Cork*, notices the church of this establishment, but it has since fallen into decay. The parish, the name of which signifies "the Town of the Beloved," is situated on the river Sullane, and on the road from Cork to Killarney, and comprises 26,603 statute acres. The surface is very uneven, in some parts rising into mountains of considerable elevation, the highest of which is Mullaghanish: about two-fifths are good arable and pasture, and 70 acres woodland. Much of the land has been brought into a state of cultivation by means of a new line of road from Macroom, which passes through the vale of the Sullane, and is now a considerable thoroughfare; and great facilities of improvement have been afforded by other new lines of road that have been made through the parish; but there are still about 16,000 acres of rough pasture and moorland, which might be drained and brought into a state of profitable cultivation. The river Sullane has its source in the parish, in the mountains bordering on the county of Kerry, and, after intersecting it longitudinally, pursues an eastern course through the parish of Clondrohid to the town of Macroom, to the east of which, at the distance of a mile, it discharges itself into the river Lee; there is also a lake called Lough Ivoig. Fairs are held on the 10th of May, July, Sept., and Nov.; and there is a constabulary police station. The living is a rectory and a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne: part of the rectory is comprehended in the union of Clonore and corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of St. Colman, Cloyne; and part is united to the vicarage, forming the benefice of Ballyvourney, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £548. 16., of which £173. 16. are payable to the chancellor of Cloyne, and £375 to the incumbent. The church is a very neat edifice in the early English style, erected in 1824 by

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aid of a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built at the same time, at a cost of £600, of which £400 were a grant, and the remainder a loan, from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is one of the three that constitute the district of Kilmeartry; the chapel, a plain and spacious edifice, was built in 1830. The ruins of the coventual church are very extensive and interesting; in one of the walls is a head carved in stone, which is regarded with much veneration. Not far from these ruins is a holy well, much resorted to on the 11th of February, the festival of St. Gubnata, the patroness, and also on Whit-Monday; and near the well is a large stone with a circular basin or font rudely excavated, the water from which is held sacred.

BALLYWALTER, a grange, in the parish of BALLYLINNY, union of ANTRIM, barony of LOWER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER; containing 175 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Carrickfergus to Doagh, and comprises 320½ statute acres.

BALLYWALTER, or WHITECHURCH, a parish, in the union of NEWTOWNARDS, barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N.E.) from Kirkcubbin; containing 1916 inhabitants, of whom 743 are in the village. This parish is on the eastern coast, and, with a detached portion, comprises 3379 statute acres. The village is situated in lat. 54° 32' 20" (N.) and lon. 5° 28' (W.), and is a coast-guard station, forming one of the twelve that constitute the district of Donaghadee. Ballywalter is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, and is part of the union of St. Andrew's; the rectory is appropriate to the Lord-Primate. The tithe rent-charge is £254. 18. 6., of which £169. 19. are payable to the Primate, and the remainder to the incumbent. On the next avoidance of the benefice of St. Andrew's, this parish will become a separate living, in the patronage of the Primate. In the Roman Catholic divisions it forms part of the district of Lower Ardes. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. Some ruins of the old church yet exist.

BALLYWILLIAM.—See ROCHESTOWN.

BALLYWILLIN, or MILLTOWN, a parish, in the poor-law union of COLERAINE, partly in the barony of LOWER DUNLUCK, county of ANTRIM, but chiefly in the North-East liberties of COLERAINE, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Coleraine, on the road to Portrush; containing 2202 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, and comprises 4673½ statute acres, of which 1617 are in the county of Antrim: about 300 are sand, 150 bog, and the remainder arable and pasture. The entire district abounds with fossils and minerals of great variety, and with features of high geological interest. The soil, though various, is generally good; and the lands are in an excellent state of cultivation, particularly where not exposed to the drifting of the sand, which accumulates on the coast near Portrush. There is no waste land, except the sand hills near Portrush: these, from the constant blowing of the north and north-west winds, have overspread a large tract of fine land, which it has been found impossible to reclaim. Much of the bog has been ex-

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hausted and brought under cultivation, and there is now barely sufficient for the supply of fuel. The parish contains vast quantities of ironstone: in some places the ore is met with nearly in a metallic state; and in nodules of stone used for making the roads have been found nuclei of almost pure metal. Limestone is very abundant, but is not worked; the extensive quarries in the adjoining parish of Dunluc being held under a lease which prohibits the opening of any other upon the estate. Basalt in every variety is found here in a confused mixture of amorphous basalt with veins of red ochre, chert, soap-stone, and zeolite. In other parts are magnificent columnar masses, the prisms of which are more perfect and more beautiful than those of the Causeway: these columns form part of a bold ridge of hills lying north and south, and displaying some of the finest features of basaltic formation in the island. Bearville, a spacious and handsome mansion, is pleasantly situated, and surrounded with extensive and thriving plantations; and at Portrush are several elegant lodges and pleasing villas, occupied by their respective proprietors during the bathing season. The Skerries, a cluster of islands about a mile from the shore, and containing 246. 1r. 9p., belong to this parish: behind the middle of the largest of them, a vessel may ride well sheltered in from 5 to 7 fathoms of water, and on good holding ground.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop: it was formerly an appendage to the chancellorship of that see, under a grant by James I., at which time a vicarage was instituted; but it again became a rectory under the provisions of Dr. Mant's act, on the death of Dr. Trail in 1831. The tithe rent-charge is £197. 5. The church, a new and handsome structure, is at Portrush: the old church, which is situated here, is said to have been, at the time when it was last used as the parish church, the only one in the diocese or county built prior to the Reformation in which divine service continued to be performed; it has neither tower nor spire, but being situated on an eminence is visible at the distance of several leagues at sea. There is a glebe-house, for the erection of which the Board of First Fruits, in 1628, gave £450 and lent £140: the glebe consists of 24½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Coleraine. There is a place of worship at Magheraboy for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and at Portrush is one for Wesleyan Methodists. Here are the remains of Ballyreagh, or "the Royal Castle," situated on a promontory having a bold façade of rock rising to the height of 296 feet, the base of which is washed by the Atlantic. Danmull, originally a Druidical circle, afterwards a Danish fort, and now a pasture for sheep, is one of the most curious vestiges of antiquity in the country; and about half a mile to the north-east of the church are the remains of a Druidical circle and altar, with an extensive and well-arranged cave. There is also a Druidical altar near Bearville, in a very perfect state. Fine impressions of the cornua ammonis are found in the chert at Portrush; the cornua and the echinite are found also in the limestone, and every variety of the zeolite and opal is met with in the basaltic or trap formation, with chalcodony, strontium, agate, rock-tallow, and veins of fullers'-earth.

BALNACARRIG.—See BALLINACARRY.

BALRAHAN, or BALRAHAN, a parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of IREATHY and OUGHTHERY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Maynooth; containing 485 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Kileock to Naas, and comprises 337¼ statute acres, generally divided into small holdings, and chiefly under tillage. The soil is productive, and the system of agriculture improved; there is some good pasture land, producing excellent clover, and fuel is plentiful and cheap. The residence of Rathcoffey House was the property of the late celebrated Archibald Hamilton Rowan. Balrahan is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, and is part of the union and corps of the prebend of Donadea in the cathedral of Kildare: the tithe rent-charge is £120. 15. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clane: the chapel, situated at Rathcoffey, is a neat building. The ancient castle of Rathcoffey was besieged and taken by Colonel Monk, in 1642, when 70 of the garrison were made prisoners, most of whom were executed in Dublin: the only remains are the gateway of the fortress; all the rest was taken down by Mr. Rowan, when he erected the present mansion.

BALRATHBOYNE.—See RATHBOYNE.

BALRODDAN.—See RADDESTOWN.

BALROTHERY, a parish and village, and the head of a union, in the barony of BALROTHERY EAST, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the post-town of Balbriggan, 4681 inhabitants, of whom 386 are in the village. This place, which gives name to the barony, was anciently annexed to that part of the church of Lusk which in the earlier ages belonged to the archdeaconry of Dublin, and was separated from it about the year 1220 by Archbishop Henry. The village is situated on the road from Dublin to Balbriggan, from which latter place it is distant about a mile; and contains 80 houses. According to tradition, James II. is said to have slept at the White Hart inn here, before the battle of the Boyne: and the same distinction is claimed for another ancient house in the village, which was formerly an extensive inn. Fairs are held on the 6th of May and 12th of August. The parish comprises 6884½ statute acres: about 320 are woodland, principally in the demesne of G. A. Hamilton, Esq., and about 80 are bog or waste land; the remainder is arable and pasture, but is principally under tillage, and very fertile in corn, which is the chief produce. A small portion of the bog of Ring is within the parish; and near the glebe is a reservoir of 22 acres, called the Knock, which supplies the mills of Balbriggan with water. At Cutlagh is a very fine stone-quarry, and good stone for building is also obtained from the cliffs. The coast is composed of strata of transition rocks of greywacke, greywacke-slate, clay-slate, and greenstone, with spar in small portions. The Drogheda, or Grand Northern Trunk, railway from Dublin passes close to the shore. Hampton Hall, the seat of Mr. Hamilton, is an elegant mansion situated in a rich demesne of 500 acres, finely wooded, and pleasantly diversified with hill and dale; the grounds command extensive sea views alternated with luxuriant woods, with the isles of Skerries in the foreground, and the Mone mountains in the distance, stretching far

into the sea towards the north. Ardgillan Castle is a handsome building in the castellated style, beautifully situated in a park commanding some interesting views. The other seats are, Lower Lodge, in the grounds of which is an ancient rath; Inch House, having also a rath within the demesne; Knockingin; and Tankerville.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Rev. Francis Baker, the present incumbent; the rectory is inappropriate in the trustees of Wilson's hospital, in the county of Westmeath. The tithe rent-charge is £397. 10., of which £210 are payable to the vicar. The church, with the exception of the tower, which is embattled and surmounted at the north-west angle with a circular turret, and at the others with small turrets, was taken down and rebuilt, by aid of a loan of £1000 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1816. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £350 and a loan of £550 from the same Board, in 1815; the glebe comprises 30 acres. There is a chapel of ease at Balbriggan, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, endowed by the late Rev. George Hamilton. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, called the union of Balrothery and Balbriggan, and comprising also the parish of Balcaddan: there are three chapels in the union, one at the village of Balrothery, another at Balbriggan, and a third in the parish of Balcaddan. There is also at Balbriggan a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The workhouse is on a site of 5½ acres, held at a rent of £16. 13.; it was completed in 1840, at a cost of £4954, and is constructed to contain 400 paupers. Near the church are the remains of Balrothery Castle, the date of which is unknown; the roof is covered with flag-stones of great thickness, and the general style of the building refers it to a period of considerable antiquity. Within a quarter of a mile of the town are the ruins of Bremore Castle, the ancient seat of a branch of the Barnewall family, consisting of some of the out-buildings and part of a chapel, with a burial-ground, which is still used by some of the inhabitants. The skeletons of four moose-deer were dug up on the glebe by the Rev. Mr. Baker. At Cartlagh is a chalybeate spring.—See BALBRIGGAN.

BALSCADDEN, a parish, in the union of BALROTHERY, barony of BALROTHERY EAST, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (W.) from Balbriggan; containing 1074 inhabitants, of whom 295 are in the village. This parish borders on the county of MEATH, from which it is separated by the Naul river: it comprises 3496½ statute acres, including two commons, called the common of Balcaddan and the bog of the Ring; and there is a quarry of good building-stone on the lands of Milestown. Part of the demesne of Gormanston Castle is within its limits, but the castle itself is in the adjoining county. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Dublin; the rectory forms the corps of the treasurer in the cathedral of Christ Church, in the gift of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge is £135, of which £90 are payable to the treasurer, and £45 to the vicar. There is neither church nor glebe-house, but in a burial-ground in the village are the ruins of a church: the glebe consists of 4 acres of profitable land. In the Roman Catholic

divisions this parish forms part of the district of Balrothery and Balbriggan: the chapel, situated in the village, is a neat structure, built by subscription in 1819, at an expense of more than £500. Local tradition states that a battle was fought near the village, at a place called Cross Malin, where a small mound has been raised and a wooden cross erected on its summit; and it is said that there was an encampment on the common. The well of Tubbersoele was formerly resorted to, from an opinion of its efficacy in healing diseases of the eye.

BALSOON, a parish, in the unions of TRIM and NAVAN, barony of LOWER DRECE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Trim; containing 340 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Boyne, and on the road from Athboy, by Beehive Bridge, to Dunshaughlin; and comprises 1269½ statute acres. The land is principally under tillage; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture is improved. Fairs are held at Beehive Bridge, near the boundary of the parish. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and is part of the union of Assey: the tithe rent-charge is £51. 18. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is within the district of Dunsany and Kilmessan, at which latter place is the chapel for the union.

BALTEAGH, or BALLYDAIGH, a parish, in the union of NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY, barony of KENAUGHT, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S. E.) from Newtown-Limavady; containing 3371 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the Balteagh water and bounded on the west by the river Roe, is intersected by the roads leading respectively from Dungiven and Garvaghy to Newtown-Limavady, and by the road from Coleraine to Londonderry. It comprises 11,505½ statute acres, and, except a small portion belonging to the see of Derry, is the property of the Marquess of Waterford, being part of the grant made by James I. to the Haberdashers' Company, of London, who long since alienated it in perpetuity. About one-fourth part of the land forms a portion of the mountains of Cedy and Donaldshill, which latter is the highest ground in the parish, having an elevation of 1315 feet above the sea at low water. Much of the mountainous land affords excellent pasture for cattle, and might easily be reclaimed; and the lower grounds, extending from the bases of these mountains towards the river Roe, are rich and fertile, and in a good state of cultivation, producing abundant crops. In the front of the Cedy mountain is a large quarry of white limestone, which rock is there and elsewhere topped by the lofty mountains of basalt stretching on the east to Coleraine, on the south-east to Garvaghy, and on the north-east to Magilligan. In the bed of the Balteagh water, freestone, calcareous sandstone, and thin layers of coal are found alternating. The weaving of linen is carried on in some of the farmhouses; and there are a flour-mill, two oatmeal-mills, and two flax-mills, in the parish. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe-rent charge is £260. 9. The church, a small edifice with a square tower crowned with pinnacles, was erected in 1815, on a site near the ruins of the old church at the base of Donaldshill, at an expense of £700, a gift from the Board of First Fruits, which also granted a loan of £277

for its enlargement and repair in 1824. The glebe-house, situated about a quarter of a mile to the north of it, is a good residence; the glebe comprises 93 acres, lying on both sides of the Baltesh water. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Newtown-Limavady, and contains a chapel. At Lislane is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. There are remains of an extensive cromlech; and the walls of the ancient church form an interesting ruin. In several parts are sulphureous and chalybeate springs. Numerous fossils are imbedded in the limestone of Cedy, particularly belemnites, trilobites, and dendrites.

BALTIBOYS.—See **BOYSTOWN.**

BALTIMORE, a village and sea-port, and formerly an incorporated parliamentary borough, in the parish of TULLAGH, union of SKIBBEREEN, Eastern Division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (S.W.) from Skibbereen; containing, according to the census of 1841, 168 inhabitants. This place is situated on a fine harbour to which it gives name in St. George's Channel, and was anciently called *Dunashad*. It is supposed to have been a sanctuary of the Druids, and one of the principal seats of the idolatrous worship of Baal, whence its present name, *Beal-ti-mor*, signifying in the Irish language "The Great Habitation of Baal," is probably derived. In 1537, the men of Waterford, in revenge for an attack made by Fineen O'Driscoll and his son on some merchant vessels consigned to that port, fitted out three armed ships with 400 men on board, which, arriving in the harbour, anchored under the castle: the garrison fled on their approach, and this force, after having laid waste the adjacent island of Innisharkin, landed here and set fire to the castle and town of Baltimore. So great was the resort of foreign fishermen to this coast, that, in 1552, Edward VI. was advised by his parliament to erect a fort on the harbour, and compel them to pay a tribute; but the proposal was not carried into effect. In 1602, Sir Fineen O'Driscoll surrendered the castle to the Spaniards; and supplies of artillery and ammunition were conveyed into it for its defence by the Spanish commander, Don Jean D'Aquila, on whose capitulation soon after at Kinsale, it was delivered up according to the terms of the treaty. The town was, in 1629, reduced to great distress by Sir Walter Coppinger, who claimed and took possession of the castle, with the manor and town of Baltimore, upon which last the English inhabitants had expended more than £2000. Sir Walter was summoned before the lords-justices, but in the mean time sold the property to Mr. Becher, who dispossessed the English colonists, and they never afterwards recovered their property. About two years subsequently, the Algerines made a descent upon this coast, attacked the castle, plundered the town, and carried away with them to Algiers more than 200 prisoners, most of whom were English settlers. After these two calamities the town never regained its former prosperity, and in a short time dwindled into an insignificant village. In 1645 the castle, which was well fortified, and amply supplied with ordnance and ammunition, was taken by Captain Bennet and held for the parliament.

The inhabitants received a charter of INCORPORATION from James I., dated March 25th, 1613, by which the

government was vested in a sovereign, twelve burgesses, and a commonalty: the sovereign was empowered to hold a court of record in personal actions not exceeding five marks, and the privilege of returning members to parliament was granted. In 1689, James II. bestowed another charter, dated subsequently to the accession of William III., and which recites that the provost, free burgesses, and commonalty had enjoyed many privileges that had been seized into the king's hands by a judgment of the exchequer. From the time of its first incorporation the borough continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Legislative Union, when it was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation for the abolition of the franchise were paid to Sir John Evans Freke, Bart., who in 1807 succeeded to the title of Lord Carbery; the right of voting was vested in the householders, and the seneschal of the manor was the returning officer. The limits of the old borough cannot now be well defined by any marked boundaries; they included part of the manor, and extended for about a quarter of a mile round the town by land. The corporation is extinct, and the only official person now remaining is a water-bailiff appointed by the proprietor and lord of the manor, by whose authority he collects certain dues from all vessels not belonging to the port, which enter it, whether they discharge their cargoes or not.

The village is situated on the eastern shore of the harbour, and immediately around the ruins of the ancient castle: in 1833, a substantial pier was constructed at the joint expense of the Fishery Board and Lord Carbery. The trade of the port consists chiefly in the export of swine, corn and provisions, copper-ore, &c., of which the estimated value in a recent year was £37,144; and in the import of sugar, tea, coffee, spirits, iron, coal, &c., amounting, in the same year, to £17,767. In 1835, nine vessels of the aggregate burthen of 2030 tons entered inwards, and the same number cleared outwards either with passengers or ballast, as connected with the foreign trade; and 173 vessels of the aggregate burthen of 10,300 tons entered inwards, and 299 of the aggregate burthen of 17,643 tons cleared out, as connected with the coasting-trade. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house for that year was £2060; but much of the timber imported, being for the use of copper-mines, the greater part of the duty was returned. In 1844, 214 vessels, of the burthen of 9629 tons, entered inwards, coastways; and 399 vessels, of the burthen of 15,398 tons, cleared outwards, coastways: 7 vessels of 1428 tonnage entered, and 6 vessels of 1483 tonnage cleared out, in connexion with the colonial and foreign trade. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port is 115, of the aggregate burthen of 3620 tons: the custom-house is at Castle-Townsend, a distance of 10 miles from this place. These statements of the number of vessels and the amount of duties, of course, do not refer merely to the insignificant village of Baltimore: the jurisdiction of the port extends from Galley Head, on the east, to Mill Cove on the west, and includes the creeks or harbours of Bearhaven, Bantry, Crookhaven, Baltimore, and Castle-Townsend, together with all rivers, bays, and creeks within its limits. The harbour is situated about seven miles (E. by N.) from the south-west point of Cape Clear, and is convenient for shipping, bound either eastward or westward. The

pier, though small, is a great accommodation to the fishermen as a landing-place on the mainland, for the fishery of Cape Clear; and a small quayside is collected for keeping it in repair. There are neither fairs nor markets. A coast-guard station has been established here, which is one of the nine that constitute the district of Skibbereen. The parish church, a handsome building with a lofty square tower, is situated in the village: it was erected in 1819, and forms a very conspicuous feature in the landscape, as seen from the harbour. A school-house for male and female children was built at the expense of Lord Carbery in 1832; and there is a dispensary for the benefit of the inhabitants of the numerous islands in the bay. The ruins of the castle, on the summit of a lofty rock over the pier, and commanding every part of the harbour, are extensive and beautifully picturesque.—See TULLAGH.

BALTINGLASS, an ancient borough, market, and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of RATHVILLY, county of CARLOW, but chiefly in the barony of UPPER TALBOTSTOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 36½ miles (W.S.W.) from Wicklow, and 35 miles (S.S.W.) from Dublin; containing, with the town of Stratford-on-Slaney, 4336 inhabitants, of whom 1928 are in the town of Baltinglass. This place, in the opinion of most antiquaries, derives its name from *Baal-Tin-Glass*, signifying, according to common acceptation, "the pure fire of Baal," and is thence supposed to have been one of the principal seats of Druidical worship. At the time of the English invasion it formed part of the inheritance of the princes of Leinster; and about the year 1148, or 1151, Diarmid Mac Murchad O'Cavanagh, the reigning monarch, founded here a monastery for Cistercian monks, in the church of which he was afterwards interred. Among the most distinguished benefactors to this establishment which became a mitred abbey, was John, Earl of Morton, afterwards King of England; and among its abbots was Albion O'Molloy, one of the most zealous advocates of the Irish clergy, in opposition to the overbearing allegations of Giraldus Cambrensis. The monastery was frequently plundered by the mountain-septs of the O'Byrnes and the O'Tooles; and in 1314 the abbot obtained from the English government permission to hold a conference with the chiefs of those formidable septs, who in the deed for this purpose are designated "Irish Felons," in order to recover "the goods and chattels of which he had been robbed, or a full equivalent for the same." The monastery was suppressed in 1537, and, with its extensive possessions, including the castle and manor of Baltinglass, was granted in 1541 to Thomas Eustace, Lord Kilcullen, whom Henry VIII. created Viscount Baltinglass. In the reign of Elizabeth a parliament was held here, in which was passed an act rendering every kind of inheritance forfeitable for high treason, emphatically called the Statute of Baltinglass. James, the third viscount Baltinglass, and his four brothers, having joined in the great Desmond insurrection, were convicted of high treason; and their estates, being confiscated under this statute, were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir John Harrington. The manor is now the property of Henry Carroll, Esq., of Ballynure; and the castle, with the town and other considerable property in the neighbourhood, is in the possession of the Earl of Aldborough.

During the disturbances of 1798, the insurgents, after their defeat in the county of Wexford, stationed themselves in the mountains of this neighbourhood, and continued for some time to commit outrages on the peaceable inhabitants of the surrounding county.

The town is pleasantly situated in a romantic vale watered by the Slaney, over which is a stone bridge of three arches, connecting those parts of it that are on the opposite banks of the river. It consists of four principal streets, with two or three others of less importance, and contains 303 houses: it is amply supplied with water from springs, and, from its situation on the great road from Dublin, by Tullow, to Wexford, enjoys a considerable traffic. There are infantry barracks for one officer, and 25 non-commissioned officers and privates; and a constabulary police and a peace-preservation force are stationed in the town. The manufacture of linen, woollen, and diaper was formerly carried on here extensively: there are still two bleach-grounds in the town in full operation, and an extensive flour-mill, also some cotton spinning and weaving works at Stratford-on-Slaney. A market and some fairs were granted, in 1617, to Sir Thomas Willmott by James I. Charles II., in 1663, gave by charter a market to be held on Friday, and two fairs for three days each in May and September, to Sir Maurice Eustace, with the tolls thereof; and four more fairs were granted, in 1763, to John, Lord Baltinglass, by a patent, which also contains a grant of a market on Tuesday, not now held, and of the tolls and customs of the markets and fairs to his lordship. The market is on Friday; and the fairs are held on Feb. 2nd, March 17th, May 12th, June 1st, Sept. 12th, and Dec. 8th. Until within the last few years the tolls and customs were received by the corporation, but the collecting of them has been discontinued.

The town was incorporated by charter of Charles II., in the 15th year of his reign (1663), under the designation of the "Sovereign, Burgesses, and Free Commons of the Borough of Baltinglass." The corporation continued to exercise its functions until October 1841, when it was dissolved under the act of 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108, and any property it possessed became vested in the guardians of the poor of the union. It consisted of a sovereign, twelve burgesses, a recorder and town-clerk, a serjeant-at-mace, and a clerk of the market. The sovereign was elected annually by and from the burgesses, on the Monday next after the feast of St. John the Baptist, and was sworn into office on the Monday after Michaelmas-day; he had power to appoint a deputy from among the resident burgesses, by consent of a majority of that body. The sovereign or deputy was a justice of the peace within the borough during the year of office, and the former for one year after; the sovereign was also coroner. Burgesses were elected for life, but had no functions to perform. The power of appointing the recorder and town-clerk during pleasure, and also the clerk of the market, was vested by the charter in Sir Maurice Eustace, his heirs and assigns; and the serjeant-at-mace was appointed by the sovereign and burgesses. The freedom of the borough was obtained only by gift of the corporation; the freemen were exempted from serving upon juries without the limits of the borough, which, according to the charter, extended beyond the town, and comprised 300 acres lying on the west and south sides. The corpora-

tion had nearly become extinct, there being only two burgesses, and not one freeman, in 1832, when ten burgesses were chosen. The town returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised, and the sum of £15,000 awarded as compensation was paid to the trustees of the Earl of Albemarle: the sovereign was the returning officer. The borough was included in the manor of Balinglass, and the manor court was constituted a court of record, in which the seneschal presided, with jurisdiction to the amount of £10; but this court has been long discontinued. The quarter-sessions for the western division of the county are held here; as are also petty-sessions for the upper division of the barony of Talbotstown, every alternate Friday, before the county magistrates. The court-house stands at the extremity of the principal street, on the eastern bank of the river. The district bridewell, situated in the town, contains thirteen cells, four day-rooms, a small hospital, and three airing-yards, in one of which is a tread-wheel; and though badly planned and inconveniently situated, it affords sufficient facility for the classification of the prisoners usually confined within its walls.

The parish comprises 6149 statute acres. The lands are in a state of good cultivation: the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture is improved; there is very little bog or waste land. Stratford Lodge is a spacious mansion pleasantly situated in a demesne of 100 acres tastefully laid out and planted, ornamented with several ponds of water, and commanding from the house some extensive views, including the town, the valley, and a magnificent range of mountain scenery. Saunders Grove is a handsome mansion of hewn stone lined with brick, beautifully situated in a rich demesne adorned by the windings of the Slaney. Golden Fort is situated on an eminence over the Slaney, opposite the demesne of Saunders Grove: Slaney Park and Whitehall are also in the parish; and on the townland of Ladytown, which is part of this parish, but detached and completely surrounded by the county of Carlow, is Mount Lucas, commanding extensive mountain views and the scenery of the valley. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Ballynure, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of Henry Carroll, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge of Balinglass is £463. 17. The church, which occupies the site of the chancel of the ancient abbey, was repaired, and a square tower added to it, in 1815, at an expense of £500; and a grant of £252 has been made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for its further repair. The churchyard is the burial-place of the Stratford family, and over the remains of his deceased ancestors, the present Earl of Albemarle, in 1832, erected a massive mausoleum of granite, terminating in a pyramidal spire. There is a chapel of ease at Stratford-on-Slaney. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, which comprises also the parish of Ballynure, those parts of the parishes of Timolin and Moon which are in the county of Wicklow, and that part of Kineagh which is in the county of Kildare; the chapel near the town is a neat edifice with a tower, and there is also a chapel at Stratford-on-Slaney. In the town of Balinglass is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and at Stratford is one for Presbyterians. A second infirmary for the county of Wicklow, containing four wards, in which are 20 beds,

with a dispensary annexed to it, has been established in the town; there is also a savings' bank. Within the demesne of Stratford Lodge is a shop for supplying the poor with goods at cost price. The workhouse of the union, on a site of 7½ acres held at a rent of £23. 10., was completed in 1840, at a cost of £5750, and is constructed to receive 500 paupers.

There are some considerable remains of the Cistercian abbey, chiefly consisting of a series of seven pointed arches springing from alternated round and square pillars with curiously carved capitals, which formerly separated the south aisle from the nave; the church appears to have been a spacious cruciform structure, and the west end, which is still standing, has the remains of a lancet-shaped window of three lights. The walls inclose a large area, which appears to have been surrounded with monastic buildings. Of the ancient castle, now converted into a farmhouse, two Norman doorways leading into a court-yard are still remaining; and formerly many fragments of stone, highly wrought, lay scattered in all directions. Near the town is a cromlech, and numerous other relics of antiquity are said to have been lately existing there. On the eminence on which Golden Fort is built are two circular intrenchments or raths, surrounded by moats: in one of these the proprietor of the estate discovered, a few years since, a number of gold coins, from which circumstance the seat derived its name; and in the other, of larger dimensions and in a much more perfect state, was found a kistvaen containing an urn of rude pottery, in which were ashes, with a number of human bones scattered around. In the same demesne is an ancient cemetery. Balinglass gives the title of Baron to the noble family of Stratford, earls of Albemarle.—See STRATFORD-ON-SLANEY.

BALTRAY, a village, in the parish of TERMONFECKAN, union of DROGHEDA, barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (E.) from Drogheda; containing 423 inhabitants. It is situated at the estuary of the river Boyne, on the eastern coast, and contains 89 dwellings, of which the greater number are thatched cabins.

BANADA, a village, in the parish of KILMACTIGUE, poor-law union of SWINFORD, barony of LENEX, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Tubbercurry: the population is returned with the parish. It comprises about 30 cabins, and is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Moy, which winds through it in a broad deep stream, and on the road from Tubbercurry to Foxford. A friary of Eremites, following the rule of St. Augustine, was founded in 1423, through the industry of a brother of the order, and was dedicated to Corpus Christi: here is now a modern seat called the Abbey, and from a plantation rises the lofty steeple of the ancient monastery, built of hewn stone, and still entire. Fairs are held on Jan. 17th, May 19th, and Aug. 7th.—See KILMACTIGUE.

BANAGHER, a market and post town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of RYNAGH, union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of GARRYCASTLE, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Parsonstown, and 64 miles (W. S. W.) from Dublin; containing 2927 inhabitants. This town is situated on the side of a hill, on the south-east bank of the Shannon, just above the influx of the

little Brosna river, and at the junction of the roads from Parsonstown to Cloghan and Eyrecoort. The late bridge, connecting it with the Galway shore, was one of the oldest across the Shannon; it consisted of several small arches with projecting piers, and was very narrow and inconvenient, but of great strength and solidity. Latterly, this bridge, which is supposed to have stood between 400 and 500 years, shewed numerous symptoms of decay, and completely obstructed the navigation of the river: to remedy this evil, a canal with a swing-bridge over it was formed on the Galway side; and in August 1843 a new bridge was opened by the Shannon Commissioners, at a cost of £30,000, and the old one removed. The present structure consists of six stone arches, of 90 feet span each, and has a swivel-bridge for ships to pass through. Its military defences are very strong: on the King's connty or Banagher side is a *l'ite-du-pont* mounting three pieces of heavy ordnance, and about a quarter of a mile lower down the river is a circular field-work with six pieces of ordnance; on the Galway side to the right is a Martello tower, and on the left a small battery. The town comprises 478 houses, mostly well built; the streets are Macadamised. It has a reading-room; and close to the bridge are infantry barracks for 3 officers and 63 men. There are a distillery, brewery, malt-house, and some tanyards; and the town has a good general trade with the rural population of the surrounding district. It is also well situated for trade with distant places, having the advantages of steam navigation to Athlone, Limerick, and the sea, and of simple water communication with Ballinasloe and Dublin by the Grand Canal: the introduction of steam vessels on the Shannon has greatly benefited the general trade of this town, and in the autumn of 1836 extensive surveys were made by order of government, with a view to improve the river. The market, originally granted in 1612 to Sir John McCoghlan, Knt., to be held on Thursday,—and to the corporation in 1628, on Monday,—is now held on Friday, and is a considerable corn market. Fairs are held on May 1st, Sept. 15th and three following days, Oct. 28th, and Nov. 8th; that held in September is a large fair for live stock, inferior only to that of Ballinasloe. Here is a station of the constabulary police.

The inhabitants were incorporated in 1628 by **CHARTER** of Charles I., by which it was ordained that certain lands, altogether comprising 200 acres of arable and pasture, and 70 acres of wood and moor, should be a free borough. One-thirteenth of these lands was granted to Sir Arthur Blundell and his heirs, 1-13th to Sir Matthew Derenzie and his heirs, and 1-13th to each of the other burgesses named in the charter, to be held in free burgage at a rent of 3s. 1d. respectively. The charter further granted to the corporation 222 acres of arable and pasture land, and 7 acres of wood and moor, for the support of a resident preaching minister, whom they were to appoint; and 200 acres of arable and pasture, and 85 of wood and moor, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster in the town, to be appointed by the vicar, or, in default, by a majority of the burgesses. It also contained a grant of a court with jurisdiction to the amount of £20; constituted the sovereign, or his deputy, a justice of the peace within the borough, and coroner and clerk of the market; and empowered the corporation at large to send two mem-

bers to the Irish parliament. The corporation was styled "The Sovereign, Burgesses, and Free Commons of the Borough and Town of Banagher *alias* Bannagher;" and consisted of a sovereign and twelve burgesses, with power to admit freemen, and appoint a recorder and other officers; but the corporate offices have not been filled up since the year 1600, when the borough was deprived of its right of parliamentary representation, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation was paid to the Right Hon. William Brabazon Ponsonby. The sovereign held, under the charter, a court for the recovery of debts to the amount of £20 late currency: the only court now held is a court of petty-sessions every alternate Monday.

The lands granted by the charter for a preaching minister are said to have been formerly held by a clergyman appointed by the corporation, who officiated in a church now fallen into decay, in the town; but they have for many years become united to the rectory, and are now held by the incumbent of the parish. At the entrance to the town is the parish church, a handsome edifice in the ancient English style of architecture with a tower and spire, built in 1829 at an expense of £2286, of which £2030 were granted on loan by the Board of First Fruits. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel, a large plain building in good repair. A school was established by the corporation, pursuant to the charter granting lands for its endowment. By an act of the 53rd of George III., cap. 107, these lands, which according to a survey made in 1817 comprised about 370 acres, of which 233 were arable and pasture, were vested in the Commissioners of Education, and the school was placed under their control. The lands were formerly let at a rent of £300, but are now held by the master at a rent of £148 per annum: the Board recently proposed to allow him a salary of £200 on the condition of his surrendering all interest in them, with a view to their being placed under the superintendence of a local qualified agent. The school was suspended from 1798 to 1807: there are no free scholars on the establishment, which in no respect differs from an ordinary classical school, except that it is under the control of the Board. In the vicinity is Cloghan Castle, one of the oldest inhabited castles in Ireland; and a short distance to the south of the town, near the banks of the Little Brosna river, are the ruins of Garry Castle, which gave name to the barony.—See RYNAGH.

BANAGHER, a parish, in the union of LONDONDERRY, partly in the barony of TIRKEERAN, but chiefly in that of KENAUGHT, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Dungiven; containing 5810 inhabitants. This parish, which for extent is the second in the county, is situated on the road from Toome to Londonderry, and is nine miles in length from east to west, and seven miles in breadth from north to south. It contains 27 townlands, 16 being in the barony of Tirkeeran and 11 in that of Kenaught; and comprises 32,475 statute acres, of which 17,748½ are in the latter barony. The early history of this place is involved in great obscurity; by some writers it is said that St. Patrick, when he crossed the Foyle, visited it and founded the church, the ruins of which are still remaining, and contain a stone inscribed in modern capitals, "This church was built in the year of God 474." The style of the building, however, is

evidently of a much later period, and corresponds with a local tradition that the church was built by St. O'Henry, and with the style of the tomb erected to his memory in the adjoining cemetery. It is also said that a monastery, of which St. O'Henry was abbot, formerly existed here; but though there are, near the church, the remains of a small square building called the Abbey, of ancient erection, and evidently used for domestic purposes, no mention occurs in historic records of any religious establishment, nor are there any monastic lands in the parish, except such as belonged to the abbey of Dungiven.

The PARISH is divided among several proprietors: seven townlands belong to the see of Derry, six to the Skinners' Company, and three to the Fishmongers' Company; ten are freeholds, of which nine pay a chief rent to the Skinners' and one to the Fishmongers'; and one, on which are the church, glebe-house, and parochial schools, belongs to the rector. The land in many places is well drained, and in a good state of cultivation; but not less than 13,432 acres are mountain land, though affording good pasturage; and there are 546 acres of flow bog, which is however being rapidly reclaimed. In the mountains, particularly in Finglen, are found very large and beautiful specimens of rock crystals, or Irish diamonds, generally truncated pentagonal prisms, with facets often of the clearest lustre, and sometimes of the colour and brilliancy of the beryl. These crystals vary, however, in colour and lustre, and are met with of all sizes. The largest ever discovered was found in Finglen water, in 1796; it weighs 84½ lb., and is in the possession of Michael Ross, Esq., of Banagher Cottage; it is called the Dungiven Crystal, and has been noticed by several writers as an object of admiration. Freestone is found in great quantities, and is of a bright fawn colour, and very durable, as appears from the old churches of Banagher and Dungiven; limestone is also abundant. There are several handsome seats in the parish, and most of them are embosomed in rich and flourishing plantations. At Knockan was formerly a large bleach-green, where 8000 pieces of linen were annually bleached and finished for the English markets: the site is now occupied by a flax-mill. Some linen-cloth, also, used to be woven by the farmers in their own houses, but the greater number of the inhabitants are now employed in agriculture.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, united to the vicarage of Dungiven, and the two parishes form the union of Banagher, in the patronage of the Skinners' Company: the tithe rent-charge of Banagher is £487. 10., and the gross value of the incumbent's benefice, including glebe, is £960. There is a church in each of the parishes. The church of Banagher, a large edifice with a tower surmounted by a beautiful octagonal spire, is situated on elevated ground about a mile west of the old church, and was built in 1782, by parochial assessment; the spire was added at the expense of the Earl of Bristol, then Bishop of Derry. The glebe-house, nearly adjoining the church, is a handsome residence, built in 1819 by the Rev. Alexander Ross, the incumbent, at an expense of £2350, of which £1500 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe contains 312 acres, Cunningham measure, of which 70 are mountain. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in their report for 1831, recommended the dissolution of the union, and

that each parish should become a separate benefice on the next avoidance. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, which comprises also the parishes of Bovevagh and Learmount, and contains three chapels; one at Feeny, one at Altinre in the mountain district, and one at Foreglen. There is a place of worship at Ballyhenecdin for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; it is a handsome building in the Grecian style of architecture, erected in 1825, at the expense of the Fishmongers' Company.

The chief ruins are situated on the summit of a sandy ridge on the south side of the river Owenreagh, in a retired and beautiful valley, and are very interesting; they consist of the church, and the small square building already referred to. The church comprised a nave and chancel, but the partition wall, the arch, and the eastern gable have disappeared; the side walls and the west front are remaining, and tolerably entire. The nave and chancel seem each to have been lighted by a very narrow lancet window on the south side, ornamented externally with curious circular mouldings; the entrance appears to have been from the west, through a square-headed doorway with a bold architrave, and on one of the stones on the north side is the inscription in modern capitals before noticed. There are also the ruins of an ancient church at Straid, said by the country people to have been the second founded by St. Patrick in this part of the kingdom; but the style of the building is of much less remote antiquity. In the townland of Templemoyle are the foundations of a third church, but no part of the building is remaining, nor is there any history or tradition of it extant. On the glebe is a curious vitrified fort, on which the Middenmer fires are made; and near the present church is an extensive artificial cave. In the cemetery of the old church is a curious monument to the memory of St. O'Henry, of a square form, with sharp pointed gables and a roof of stone; on the western side is an effigy of the saint in tolerable preservation. Here, also, is a very curious ancient cross, with the fragments of a second; which, with three others, marked out the consecrated ground around this venerable pile, that served as a sanctuary to criminals.

BANBRIDGE, a market and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of SKAPATRICK, barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Newry, and 60 miles (N.) from Dublin; containing 3324 inhabitants. This flourishing town was anciently called Ballyvally, and acquired its present name from the erection of a bridge over the Bann, in 1712, on the formation of a new line of road from Dublin to Belfast. The old road passed a little to the north of it, and crossed the Bann at Huntley Glen by a ford through which the army of William III. passed on the 11th of June, 1690, on its march to the Boyne. The town is situated on both sides of the river, and contains 642 houses, many of which are well built; the larger portion is on the western side, on an eminence sloping to the river, and of course communicates with the smaller by the bridge, a handsome structure of hewn granite. The streets are wide, and the entire town wears an aspect of neatness and comfort surpassed by few places in the country. Since 1828 the act for lighting, paving, and cleansing towns in Ireland, has been wholly in operation, under twelve commissioners, who assess the rates. In the centre of

the principal street to the west of the river formerly stood the market-house, a large and inconvenient building, which was taken down in 1832 to make way for a series of improvements. Prior to that period the street was very steep, and difficult of access; but an excavation, 200 yards long and 15 feet deep, has been made along its centre, crossed by a handsome viaduct of one elliptic arch of hewn granite, under which the vehicles pass. The street being very wide, a carriage road was left on each side of the excavation, running parallel with it and on a level with the ground-floors of the houses, shops, and public buildings: these side roads are protected throughout their entire length by a stone wall rising from the bottom of the excavation to the height of three feet above their level. The excavation interrupts the communication between the houses on the opposite sides of the street; but the viaduct, placed at the intersection of the streets, obviates that inconvenience. This great undertaking was completed in 1834, and has much facilitated the passage through the town.

The town is comparatively of modern origin, and has risen with uncommon rapidity to an eminent degree of commercial importance as the head of the principal district of the LINEN MANUFACTURE. Even when almost every port was closed against the introduction of Irish linens, and the trade was nearly lost to the country, those of Banbridge found a ready market; and when the energies of the linen merchant on the old system were nearly paralysed by foreign competition, the merchants of this place created a new trade, by commencing as manufacturers on an extensive scale, and opening an intercourse with America and other parts. The numerous falls on the river, and the uniform supply of water, appear to have attracted the attention of the manufacturers soon after bleaching became a separate branch of the trade; and shortly after the application of machinery to this department, several mills were erected on its banks, though mostly on a small scale, as the process at that time was very tedious and every web of considerable value. Notwithstanding that a formidable barrier to enterprise resulted from the unsettled state of the country, and that the system of selling only through the factors in Dublin restricted the operations of the trade and regulated the prices, the linen merchants of this district seem to have gradually prospered, as, in 1772, there were no less than 26 bleach-greens on the Bann river. At that time, however, the trade was principally carried on at Gilford; the webs were mostly marked as "Gilford linens;" and, after the introduction of linen seals, were nearly all sealed there. The Dro-more merchants also transacted an important business; the finer fabrics had even acquired the name of "Dro-mores," and a great quantity of the higher numbers is still woven in and around that town, but principally for the Banbridge manufacturers. At present, comparatively very little business is done at either of those places, the entire trade of this part of the country having concentrated itself in the vicinity of Banbridge, which has thus become one of the most important inland manufacturing towns in Ireland.

Linen of every description is manufactured and bleached in the neighbourhood. At Brookfield, Huntly Glen, Seapatrick, Millmount, Ballydown, and Ashfield, are manufacturers on a large scale, for whom more than

60,000 webs, comprising linens of various quality, sheeting, diapers, damasks, drills, cambrics, &c., are annually finished by a vast number of weavers, who work in their own dwellings and are dispersed over the surrounding parishes. There are very extensive bleach-greens at Ballievey, Ballydown, Clibborn Vale, Millmount, Milltown, Springvale, Mill-Park, Hazelbank, Banford, and Mountpleasant, where 185,710 webs were bleached and finished in 1834, being nearly equal to the entire quantity bleached in this county at the end of the last century. At Seapatrick is an extensive establishment for weaving union cloths by machinery, in which are employed 100 power-looms, impelled by a water-wheel 15 feet in diameter and 22 feet broad on the face. There are also very large thread manufactories, for home consumption and exportation, at Huntley Glen, Milltown, and Banbridge; a mill for spinning linen-yarn at Coose; and, adjoining it, chymical-works for the supply of the bleachers. These different establishments provide employment for more than 2000 persons connected with this branch of the linen trade alone. Branches of the Provincial Bank of Ireland and the Ulster Banking Company have been established here. The situation of the town on the great north road to Belfast, and in the centre of a fertile and highly cultivated district watered by the Bann, is very advantageous to its interests. It is also within three miles of the Newry and Lough Neagh canal, to which a branch may be formed at little expense; this improvement appears to have been at one period contemplated, as an excavation is still traceable from Millmount down the valley on the south side of the Bann. Within an extent of four miles there are six good stone bridges over the Bann, besides several of wood; in 1690 there was not one bridge over this river throughout its entire course of 36 miles, from the mountains of Morne to Lough Neagh. The Marquess of Downshire is proprietor of Banbridge. There are several gentlemen's seats in the vicinity, and some handsome houses in the town, the residences of wealthy merchants and professional gentlemen; the farmhouses around are also built in a superior style of convenience and comfort.

The market is on Monday, and is abundantly supplied with all kinds of provisions, and with pedlery and other commodities: the sale of yarn and holly linens, formerly very extensive, has declined since the new system of spinning and manufacturing was established, but considerable quantities of both are still disposed of. The market-house, situated in the centre of the town, close to the viaduct, is a large edifice surmounted by a dome, built by the late Marquess of Downshire in 1834, at an expense of £2000: a brown-linen hall was also erected by him in 1817, and a market-place for meal and grain in 1815. Fairs are held on the first Monday in every month; and other fairs, for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and manufactured goods, on Jan. 12th, first Saturday in March, June 9th, August 26th, and Nov. 16th: the last is a very noted fair for horses. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Lisburn: petty-sessions are held once a fortnight, and here is a chief station of the constabulary police. The parochial church, situated in the town, is a handsome cruciform edifice with a tower surmounted by a spire, built at an expense of about £3000, of which sum £1500 were granted by the Board of First Fruits, and the resi-

due was provided by private contributions, including £600 subscribed by the Marquess of Downshire, who also gave the site: it is capable of accommodating 1800 persons. There is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, besides a place of worship each for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. Here is also a dispensary. The workhouse is built on a site of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres purchased for £316; it was completed in 1841, at a cost of £6300, and is constructed to contain 800 paupers. Within half a mile from the town, on the Dromore road, a sulphureous chalybeate spring has been discovered, the water of which, having been analysed, is found to equal that of Aix-la-Chapelle, and is efficacious in scorbutic complaints. This was the birth-place of the late Baron McClelland, third baron of the exchequer; and near the town was born Dr. Dickson, Bishop of Down and Connor.—See SEATRICK.



Seal.

BANDON, or BANDON-BRIDGE, a borough, market, and post town, and the head of a union; partly in the parish of KILBROGAN, barony of KINALMEAKY; but chiefly in the parish of BALLYMODAN, partly in the barony of KINALMEAKY, and partly in the East Division of the barony of EAST CARBERRY; county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; $15\frac{1}{2}$

miles (S.W.) from Cork, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ (S.W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 9049 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the erection of a bridge over the river Bandon, and owes its origin to the English planters on the great Desmond forfeitures in the reign of Elizabeth. It is first noticed in 1609, when James I. granted to Henry Becher the privilege of a Saturday's market and two fairs at the town lately built on the south side of the river Bandon, near the bridge; and in the grant made to Becher, in 1612, of a moiety of the territory of Kinalmeaky, which was erected into the manor of "Castle Mahowne," power was given to him and his heirs to appoint a clerk of the market in the newly erected town called Bandon-Bridge, or in any other town within the said territory, with the privilege of licensing all tradesmen and artisans settling therein. These grants were shortly afterwards purchased by the first earl of Cork, whose exertions in promoting its growth and prosperity entitle him to be regarded as the founder of the town, which be peopled with a colony of Protestants from Bristol, and which, in a few years, from a mere waste of bog and wood, became a spacious, handsome, and well-fortified place, continuing to flourish and to increase in extent and importance. At the commencement of the civil war in 1641, the town was placed under the government of Lord Kinalmeaky, son of the Earl of Cork, who took possession of it in January 1642, and, mustering all the inhabitants, put it into an excellent state of defence. As it was the only walled town in this part of the country, it became an asylum for the English of the surrounding district; and by its own resources it maintained four companies of foot, raised a corps of volunteers, and made every preparation both for offensive and defensive warfare. On

the 18th of February a party of Irish under McCarty Reagh approached, when Lord Kinalmeaky rallying out with 200 foot and 60 horse, a severe conflict ensued, in which, without the loss of a single townsman, more than 100 of the assailants were killed. The inhabitants soon afterwards, in conjunction with a troop from Kinsale, defeated another party that had lain in ambush to surprise them, and in a short time took several forts in the adjacent territory which had been held by the Irish; they also killed fifty who had made an attempt to carry off their cattle. On Cromwell's approach in 1649, they declared for the parliament. In 1688, hearing that the Earl of Clancarty was advancing with six companies of foot of the army of James II., to reinforce the two companies of foot and the troop of horse already stationed here, the inhabitants disarmed the garrison, killed several of the soldiers, took possession of their arms and horses, and shut the gates against the earl. At length, however, they were obliged to yield for want of provisions, but still refused to give up any of their leaders, consenting only to pay £1000 as the price of their pardon; on this submission the walls were razed to the ground, and they have never been rebuilt.

The town is situated on the river Bandon, and on the coach-road from Cork to Bantry. The principal part lies in a valley environed with lofty hills, and watered by the river, which separates the parishes of Ballymodan and Kilbrogan, the former on the south and the latter on the north bank, and which near the bridge receives a tributary stream called the Bridewell. Under the various names of Boyle-street, Shannon-street, and Main-street, the town extends on the south side for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile parallel with the river: on the north it stretches for about half that distance. It is also built partly on the acclivities of the hills on each side of the river, which are agreeably wooded, and ornamented with several mansions, villas, and cottages, that give to the environs a pleasing and picturesque appearance. The old town is on the estate of the Duke of Devonshire, who repairs its streets and is reimbursed by a poundage of five per cent. on the rent, reserved in all leases of houses in this part: what is called the Irish town, including Boyk, Shannon, and Main streets, with an estate adjoining, belongs to the Earl of Shannon; and the western portion is the property of the earls of Cork and Bandon. The total number of houses, in 1841, was 1391, the greater number of which were slated: many respectable private houses have been built in the more elevated parts of the town, chiefly of a durable freestone of a light brown colour found in the neighborhood. The streets are very indifferently paved, and only partially flagged. The inhabitants are supplied with water principally from wells and public pumps, the latter erected and kept in repair by the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Shannon, on their respective estates; and in 1835 a company was formed for lighting the town with gas. The place is watched and cleansed agreeably with the provisions of the act 9th George IV., under a board of eighteen commissioners, who assess the rates. A public library was established in 1825 by a proprietary of £5 shareholders, who pay a subscription of 10s. annually, and annual subscribers of £1 are admitted by ballot: it contains several hundred volumes, including a copy of Rees's *Encyclopædia* presented by the Duke of Devonshire, and one of Rymer's *Fædera*

presented by the government in 1835. The parochial library, under the management of the Protestant clergy, was established in 1823; and a similar library was formed by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1830. There are also two reading-rooms supported by annual subscribers. Assemblies are held at the Devonshire Arms, a large and well-conducted inn and posting-honse, containing a spacious ball-room, in which also concerts and music meetings occasionally take place. The barracks, a neat and commodious building on the north side of the town, afford accommodation for 8 officers and 119 non-commissioned officers and men, with stabling for 61 horses, and are under the inspection of the barrack-master at Kinsale. Near the town is Castle Bernard, the seat of the Earl of Bandon; also many other gentlemen's seats, which with their extensive woods and plantations, particularly the hanging-woods to the east of the town and extending two miles beyond Innishannon (noticed by Spenser), impart to the scenery of the neighbourhood a high degree of richness and luxuriance of character.

The manufacture of camlets, stuffs, and other woollen goods, prevailed here to a great extent at the close of the last and beginning of the present centuries, and was succeeded by the spinning and weaving of cotton, which continued to flourish till 1825; spinning mills were erected on a large scale, and more than 1000 persons were employed in weaving, but both branches have fallen off, inasmuch that the mills are in ruins and not more than 100 weavers are employed. A manufacture of fine stuffs was introduced in 1835 by Mr. Scott, who erected a steam-engine for preparing the wool and spinning the yarn: this establishment affords employment to a number of operatives in the town and neighbourhood, and its produce has already obtained considerable celebrity for its superior texture. Here are several breweries; also two very large distilleries, one of which is capable of producing 200,000 gallons of whisky annually; the other was built by Maurice Fitzgerald, Esq., in 1835, and consumes annually 1400 barrels of malt and 5800 barrels of oats and barley, yielding 60,000 gallons of whisky. Connected with the latter is a large flour-mill, and there is another likewise on an extensive scale. This place has long been noted for the tanning of leather, which is in great demand; there are nine tanyards in active operation, employing more than 100 men. From the great consumption of the breweries, distilleries, and mills, very little grain is exported; the imports are coal, culm, timber (in which a considerable trade is carried on direct with St. John's, New Brunswick, and Quebec), and iron, which are brought in sloops to Colliers' Quay, three miles from the town, and thence by land carriage. Articles of domestic consumption are brought by land carriage principally from Cork. A canal from Colliers' Quay to Dunmanway has been at different times contemplated, and surveys have been made, but the design has not yet been carried into effect; a railway, also, has been projected from Rockpoint, four miles to the east, which, if brought through the town, would be of great benefit to its trade. A branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland has been established here.

The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, the latter of which is the principal, and is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds; fairs are held on

May 6th, Holy-Thursday, Oct. 29th, and Nov. 8th, for live stock and general merchandise. There are three convenient market-places, built at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire. The meat and fish markets, on the north side of the river, are held in a commodious building in the form of a polygon, surrounded by stalls, and forming a piazza for the market people: the potato, corn, and egg markets, on the south side, are held in an oblong edifice conveniently fitted up, and well adapted to its several uses. More than 20,000 eggs are sold here every week during the spring, and are conveyed to Cork to be shipped for England. The tolls of the town belong to the Duke of Devonshire, and, after the determination of a demise of them to the corporation in 1806, were paid until 1830, when his grace suspended the collection of them until some arrangement should be effected by the legislature. A regular and extensive intercourse is maintained between this town and Cork, for which city several stage-coaches leave daily, returning the same evening; the Cork and Bantry mail passes and re-passes daily, and every alternate day a stage-coach from Skibbereen to Cork runs through the town. There are also mail-coaches to Kinsale, Dunmanway, and Timoleague. In 1845 an act of parliament was passed for constructing a railway from Bandon to Cork, a distance of 20 British miles; the expense is estimated at £240,000, and the company are authorized to borrow £80,000 beyond that sum. In the excise arrangements the town is the head-quarters of a district; it is also a chief station of the constabulary police.

The inhabitants were incorporated by charter of the 11th of James I. (1614), and, by letters-patent of the 19th of Charles II. (1667), received a grant of lands in the baronies of Ibane and Barryroe. James II., in the 4th of his reign, granted a new charter founded on a seizure of the franchises, but it soon became inoperative. The corporation, which was dissolved by the act 3rd and 4th Victoria, was styled "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Bandon-Bridge;" and consisted of a provost, 12 burgesses, and an unlimited number of freemen, assisted by a town-clerk and two sergeants-at-mace. It had also a common-council, constituted by a by-law of the corporation made in 1621, and which consisted of twelve members, who were elected from the freemen by the corporation at large, as vacancies occurred. The burgesses were chosen from the common-council, on vacancies occurring, by the provost and burgesses; and the provost was elected annually from and by the burgesses at Midsummer, and entered upon his office at Michaelmas: the provost and burgesses also appointed the town-clerk and sergeants-at-mace. The freedom was acquired by grace, by birth for the eldest son of a freeman, and by nomination of the provost, who during the year of his office had the privilege of naming one: the freemen were elected by a majority of the body at large, assembled in a court of d'oyer hundred; neither residence nor any other qualification was considered necessary. On the dissolution of the corporation, under the above act, any property it possessed became vested in the commissioners for lighting and paving the town. The borough sent two members to the Irish parliament prior to the Union, since which period it has returned one to the Imperial parliament. The right of election was formerly vested in the provost and burgesses only, but by

the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, was extended to the £10 householders; and a new boundary was at the same time formed for electoral purposes, closely encircling the town, and comprising an area of 439 acres. The number of voters registered in 1843 was 486. The quarter-sessions for the West Riding are held here in October; and petty-sessions for the division are held every Monday by the county magistrates. The court-house is a neat substantial building; and not far from it is a commodious county bridewell. Manorial courts for the recovery of debts under 40s. are held once in three weeks, respectively, by the seneschals of the different manors: the manor of Castle Mahon or Castle Bernard belongs to the Earl of Bandon; Coolfadda, to the Duke of Devonshire; and Clough McSimon, to the Earl of Shannon. The late corporation possessed lands under the patent of Charles II., amounting to about 1340 statute acres, which, having mortgaged at different periods, they finally disposed of with a view to pay certain debts in 1809.

The parish churches of Ballymodan and Kilibrogan are both in the town. The former is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance; it contains, however, a handsome monument to Francis Bernard, Esq., one of the justices of the court of common pleas, and an ancestor of the Earl of Bandon. The church of Kilibrogan, commonly called Christ Church, was begun in 1610 by Henry Becher, and finished by the first earl of Cork in 1623, as appears by a date on a stone in the south wall: it is a cruciform structure, and occupies the site of a Danish encampment; in the churchyard are the graves of three of Clancarty's soldiers, who were slain in the attempt to take the town for James II. In the Roman Catholic divisions this place is the head of a district which comprises the parishes of Ballymodan and Kilibrogan, and part of that of Desertserges: the principal chapel is a handsome edifice, built by subscription in 1796, and situated on an eminence in the south part of the town; there is also a chapel at Agrohil, in Kilibrogan. On an elevated site in the north part of the town is a convent of the Presentation order, established in 1829, and having attached a domestic chapel and a spacious schoolroom, in which, according to the season, from 200 to 400 poor female children are gratuitously instructed. There is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the Synod of Munster; also places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, of which that for the latter is a large edifice. The classical school of Bandon was founded by the Earl of Boringdon: the master has a commodious residence, with suitable offices attached, and receives a salary of £40 per annum from the Duke of Devonshire. A suitable building in the old Cork road, comprising separate schoolrooms for boys and girls, and an infants' school, was erected at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire: the former, containing about 100 children, is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's foundation; and the latter, in which are 90 infants, by the joint contributions of the duke and the vector of the parish. A handsome school in Shannon-street, in which a number of girls and infants are gratuitously taught, was built in 1814 by the proceeds of a repository and by contributions, and is supported by subscriptions of the Duke of Devonshire and others. His grace has also built a school on Cavendish-quay, towards the support of which he sub-

scribes £50 per annum, the remainder of the expenses being defrayed by local contributions; about 100 children are taught. Adjoining the Roman Catholic chapel is a school aided by a subscription of £30 per annum from the duke, in which 200 boys are taught; and the Wesleyan Methodists have three schools, in which a considerable number of children receive instruction: one for boys is supported by H. Cornwall, Esq. An infirmary, fever hospital, and dispensary are maintained in the customary manner. A savings' bank was established in 1817, and a handsome building was erected from the surplus funds in 1835. Several bequests have been made for the benefit of the poor. The workhouse, on a site of 6½ acres held at a rent of £13. 18s., was completed in 1841, at a cost of £6600, and is constructed to contain 900 paupers. Sir Richard Cox, an eminent statesman and historian, born in 1650; Dr. Nicholas Brady, who assisted Tate in composing a new version of the Psalms, born in 1659; and Sir William Jumper, a distinguished naval officer, were natives of this place. The town gives the titles of Earl, Viscount, and Baron to the family of Bernard, earls of Bandon; and the inferior title of Baron of Bandon-Bridge to the family of Boyle, earls of Cork and Orrery.—See BALLYMODAN and KILBROGAN.

BANGOR, a sea-port, market, and post town, and a parish, in the union of NEWTOWNARD, partly in the barony of LOWER CASTLEREAGH, but chiefly in that of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 11½ miles (N.E. by E.) from Belfast, 21 miles (N.) from Downpatrick, and 91½ miles (N. by E.) from Dublin; containing 10,060 inhabitants, of whom 3116 are in the town. The origin and early history of this ancient town are involved in some obscurity, and have been variously described by different writers. The most authentic records, however, concur in stating that, about the year 555, St. Comgall founded here an ABBEY of Regular Canons, which may have led to the formation of a town, if one did not exist previously, and over which he presided fifty years; he also died and was enshrined in it. Some time subsequently to the foundation of the abbey a school was established here under the personal direction of St. Carthagus, which in progress of time became one of the most eminent seminaries in Europe, and was resorted to by numbers of young persons of distinction from various parts; so that, according to some writers, when Alfred founded or restored the university of Oxford, he sent to the great school at Bangor for professors. In 613 the town was destroyed by fire, and in 674 the abbey was burnt. In the beginning of the ninth century they both suffered severely from the predatory incursions of the Danes, in one of which, about the year 818, these merciless marauders massacred the abbot and about 900 monks. In 1125 the abbey was rebuilt by Malachy O'Morgair, then abbot, with the addition of an oratory of stone, said by St. Bernard to have been the first building of stone and lime in Ireland, and from which this place, anciently called the "Vale of Angels," derived the name of *Beanchoir*, now Bangor, signifying the "White Church," or "Fair Choir." Malachy was soon afterwards appointed to the see of Connor, and held with it the abbacy of Bangor till his preferment to the archbishopric of Armagh.

The abbey continued to flourish, and was endowed

with extensive possessions, which after the conquest were considerably augmented by the kings of England: amongst its lands was a townland in the Isle of Man, called Clenanoy, which the abbot held on the singular condition of attending the king of that island at certain times. In 1469, the buildings having fallen into decay through the abbot's neglect, Pope Paul II. transferred the possession of the abbey from the Regular Canons to the Franciscans, who continued to hold it till the Dissolution. After that period, a great part of its lands was either granted to or seized by the O'Nials, who kept possession till the rebellion of Con O'Nial in the reign of Elizabeth, when it was forfeited to the crown. James I., on his accession to the throne, found the northern part of Ireland in a deplorable condition, indeed almost depopulated; and in the third year of his reign, resolving to plant English and Scottish colonies in Ulster, he granted the site of the abbey, with all its former possessions in this county, to Sir James Hamilton, afterwards created Viscount Clanaboye, who brought over a large number of Scots from Dunlop in Ayrshire, accompanied by their own minister, Robert Blair. Blair, although a Presbyterian, was presented to the church living of Bangor, and ordained in 1623 according to the Presbyterian form, the Bishop of Down officiating as a presbyter: he was afterwards appointed Scottish chaplain to Charles I. From him were descended, Robert Blair, of Athelstaneford, author of the poem called *The Grave*; and the celebrated Hugh Blair, D.D., of Edinburgh; the former his grandson, and the latter his great-grandson. From Sir J. Hamilton are descended, either lineally or collaterally, the families of Bangor, Dufferin, Killileigh, and some others of principal note in Ulster. In 1689, the advanced army of William III. arrived here in seventy sail of transports under the command of Duke Schomberg, and disembarked at Groomsport, then a small fishing-village about a mile from the town, where they encamped for the night; being well received, and finding plenty of provisions, the transports, which had been furnished with supplies, sailed back to Chester for a reinforcement of troops.

The town is advantageously situated on the south side of Belfast Lough or Carrickfergus bay, and on the direct sea-coast road from Belfast to Donaghadee; it contains 622 houses, most of which are indifferently built, and is much frequented for sea-bathing during the summer. The streets are neither paved nor lighted, though kept very clean; and the inhabitants are but indifferently supplied with water. There is a public library; and an historical society has been formed in connexion with it. The cotton manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent in the town and neighbourhood, and affords employment to a great number of the inhabitants of both sexes in the weaving, sewing, and ornamental branches. It was established here in the finer branches, between the years 1783 and 1786, by George Hannay, who, if not the first, was at least one of the first persons who introduced that department of the manufacture into the north of Ireland. Two spinning-factories were subsequently erected under the patronage of the late Right Hon. Colonel R. Ward, who constantly resided here, and took an active interest in the improvement of the town. One of these was built in 1800 by two gentlemen from Scotland, who con-

ducted it till 1813, when it was purchased by a company, who kept the concern in full work till 1826, when it became the property of one of the partners: the other, in which Colonel Ward held a share, and of which, on the dissolution of the partnership by the death of Mr. Hannay, he became sole proprietor, was built in 1804. A large number of persons find constant employment in these factories; and agents have been commissioned by the Glasgow merchants to get goods manufactured here, from the superior manner in which the weaving and sewing are executed in the houses of the lower classes in and near the town. The linen-trade is also carried on to a limited extent, chiefly for home consumption. The trade of the port is inconsiderable: black-cattle, horses, grain, and flax are exported; the imports are coal and timber. The bay is well sheltered, and affords good anchorage in deep water for vessels detained by an unfavourable wind; the harbour is capable of great improvement, although attempts made at the expense of individuals have failed. A small pier was built about the year 1760, by means of a parliamentary grant of £500 to the Corporation for promoting and carrying on the Inland Navigation of Ireland. The market is on Tuesday, but is not well attended: the market-house was built of late years, by the lords of the manor. Fairs for black-cattle, horses, and pedlery are held on Jan. 12th, May 1st, Aug. 1st, and Nov. 22nd. The only toll or custom which appears to have been ever paid was that of the "tongues" of cattle slaughtered in the market. A constabulary police force, and an establishment of the coast-guard in connexion with the Donaghadee district, are stationed here.

The inhabitants were incorporated by charter of the 10th of James I. (1613), under the style of "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Bangor." The corporation, previously to its dissolution in Oct. 1841 under the act of the 3rd and 4th of Victoria, cap. 108, consisted of a provost, 12 other free burgesses, and an unlimited number of freemen, with two serjeants-at-mace, but of whom only one was latterly appointed. The provost was elected from and by the free burgesses annually on the Feast of St. John (June 24th), and were sworn into office at Michaelmas; the free burgesses were appointed, as vacancies occurred, by a majority of the provost and remaining free burgesses: there was no separate class of freemen distinct from the free burgesses. The property of the corporation is now vested in the guardians of the poor of the union of Newtownards, towards the liquidation of the rates. The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament until the Union, when the £15,000 granted in compensation for the abolition of its franchise were awarded in moieties to Henry Thomas, Earl of Carrick, and the trustees of the estate of Nicholas, Viscount Bangor: the right of election was confined to the provost and free burgesses, and the provost was the returning officer. The charter constituted the provost clerk of the market, and judge of a borough court of record, to be held every Saturday, with jurisdiction in personal actions to the amount of five marks; but it does not appear that this court has ever been held. Petty-sessions are held once a fortnight; and a manorial court every third Thursday before the senechal, with jurisdiction to the amount of £20, late currency: the proceedings are by attachment or civil bill. A court lect

is held by the seneschal once a year, at which constables for the several townlands in the manor are appointed. The manor is held in moieties by Viscount Bangor and a member of the same family, Mr. Ward, who is the representative of the Earl of Carrick. The property of the dissolved corporation consists of several plots of ground, lying in various directions around the town, and containing altogether 59a. 1r. 18p., now occupied in very small lots and at low rents by 43 tenants, and producing a gross rental of £52.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by the bay of Belfast, and on the east by the Northern Channel; and contains the Copeland Islands, including which it comprises 17,097 statute acres, of which 12,597½ are in the barony of Ardes. The greater part is good arable and pasture land, mostly in excellent cultivation, especially the extensive estate of Portavo, and there are several others in the parish little inferior to it in point of husbandry; the farm-buildings are neat and comfortable, and the peasantry are of moral and very industrious habits. The first parochial ploughing society in Ireland was established here in 1816, by the exertions and under the patronage of J. Rose Cleland, Esq.: from it may be dated the origin of the North-East Farming Society, and the commencement of agricultural improvement in the north of Ireland. Bangor Moss is now nearly exhausted, and is gradually being brought into cultivation; but there is still a large extent of bog called Cotton, and in the townland of Ballow is a small bog in which were found the skeletons of several elks, the head of one of which, with the antlers measuring nine feet from tip to tip, is preserved in the Royal Institution at Belfast. Several streams on which are corn and flax mills intersect the parish, and there are three windmills for corn. The neighbouring bays produce a variety of fish; oysters of large size are taken in abundance. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and enriched in some parts with stately timber, chiefly fir and oak; and in the vicinity of the several gentlemen's seats are thriving plantations of beech, sycamore, ash, and poplar, of comparatively modern growth. The principal seats are, Ballyleidy, that of Lord Dufferin, a handsome and spacious mansion pleasantly situated in a rich and extensive demesne; Bangor Castle, late the seat of the Right Hon. Colonel Ward, surrounded with extensive grounds tastefully laid out; Crawfordsburn, of W. Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P., situated on the shore; Portavo, of D. Kerr, Esq., in a well-planted and richly cultivated demesne; and Ballow and Rath-Gael House, both also embellished with thriving plantations. Slate is found in several parts, but has been only procured in one quarry, which has not been worked sufficiently deep to produce a quality capable of resisting the action of the atmosphere. There are likewise mines of coal, especially on the estate of Lord Dufferin, whose family opened and worked them some years ago on a small scale, since which time they have been abandoned; and a lead-mine was worked here to some extent about 40 years ago, in which copper-ore and manganese were also found.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Down, and in the alternate patronage of Viscount Bangor and Robert Ward, Esq., in whom the rectory is inappropriate. The parish is tithe-free, except two townlands, the property of Lord Dufferin, which pay a tithe

rent-charge of £39. 5.; the curacy is endowed with £55. 8. 8. per annum by the impropricators. The old church was built near the site of the old abbey, in 1623, and a very neat tower and spire were subsequently added to it by a bequest of the late A. Moore, Esq., of Tyrone. In attempting to enlarge it, in 1832, the foundation was so much disturbed by injudicious excavations that it was found necessary to take the whole down, with the exception of the tower; and a spacious and handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture, was erected in the following year, at an expense of £935, which was defrayed by the parishioners, aided by subscriptions to a considerable amount from some of the landed proprietors. There is a very good glebe-house, built in 1776 by the then incumbent at a cost of £500; also a glebe of 12 Cunningham acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Newtownards; but there is no chapel within its limits. Here are two meeting-houses for Presbyterians: the first was built originally about the year 1650, but the congregation began the erection of a new and beautiful building in 1831; the other was built in 1829 by a new congregation: they are both in connexion with the General Assembly. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have also each a place of worship; and there are numerous schools, of which eleven are Sunday schools: the first Sunday school in Ireland was formed at Rath-Gael in 1788, by J. R. Cleland, Esq. Here is a dispensary; a mendicity society is supported by subscription, and there are a friendly society and a savings' bank. Adjoining the town is a property called "Charity Lands," let for £42. 11. per annum, which is applied towards the support of some of the above institutions and to other charitable purposes. Of the ancient abbey there is only a small fragment remaining, in part of the garden-wall of the glebe-house. Near the quay is an old building supposed to have been used as a custom-house, and the tower of which has been converted into dwelling-houses. Vestiges of 25 raths and forts may be traced in the parish: the largest was Rath-Gael, or "fort of the strangers," which extended over more than two acres and was encompassed by a double vallum; part of it is now occupied by the plantations and house of that name. Druidical relics, also, have been frequently found in various parts of the parish. Christian O'Conarchy, the first abbot of Mellifont, was born at or near this place: he was consecrated bishop of Lismore about the year 1150, and was constituted the pope's legate in Ireland; he died in 1186. William Hamilton, a very ingenious poet, was also born here, in 1704; his works were printed in 12mo. at Edinburgh, in 1760, eight years after his death. Bangor gives the titles of Viscount and Baron to the family of Ward, to whom the town and a considerable portion of the parish belong.

BANGOR, a village, in the parish of KILCOMMON, union of BALLINA, barony of ERRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 10 miles (E. S. E.) from Belmullet: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the road from Castlebar to Belmullet, and contains two comfortable inns. Fairs are held on the 20th of Jan., Feb., March, and April, May 10th, June 11th, July 20th, Aug. 11th, Sept. 8th, Oct. 16th, Nov. 16th, and Dec. 11th; and here is a station of the

constabulary police. The parochial Roman Catholic chapel of East Kilcommon is situated in the village. The surrounding country is mountainous, and grouse is abundant during the season. Near the village is the lake of Carramore, celebrated for its salmon and trout; it communicates with the bay of Tulloghane by the rivers Munning and Owenmore.—See KILCOMMON.

BANNOW, a parish, and formerly a corporate town and parliamentary borough, in the barony of BARGY, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. E. by E.) from Fethard; containing 2378 inhabitants. This parish is of a peninsular form, being bounded on the south-east by Ballyteigue bay, in St. George's Channel, and on the west by the bay or harbour of Bannow, which forms the estuary of the Scar river; it is situated near the new line of road along the east side of the mountain of Forth to Wexford. Bannow formed part of the territory originally granted by Dermot Mac Murrough, last king of Leinster, to Hervey, who accompanied Robert Fitz-Stephen in his expedition, which landed at Bag-and-bun bay, within sight of this place. From an early period after the English settlement, here was a town of some note, it being mentioned in the earliest charter of New Ross, by which, in the reign of Edward I., Roger Bigod granted to the burgesses of that town "as extensive privileges as were enjoyed by the men of Bannow, Kilkenny, or any other town in Leinster." The old town has long since disappeared: part of its site is covered with sand drifted from the sea, in some places to the depth of many feet; and the inequalities of the surface immediately adjoining the churchyard are supposed by some to be occasioned by the ruins of the town lying at a considerable depth, from which circumstance it has obtained the appellation of the Irish *Herculaneum*. It does not appear that there is any charter of the borough on record: there are extant numerous inquisitions, *post mortem*, of the reigns of James I. and Charles I., finding the seisin of certain parties in premises and reuts in the town and burgages, which appear to have been held in burgage tenure; but they make no mention of a corporation. Notwithstanding the decay, if not the total annihilation, of the town, it continued to send two representatives to the Irish parliament until the Union, when the £15,000 awarded in compensation for the abolition of the franchise were paid to Charles, Marquess of Ely, and Charles Tottenham, Esq., of Ballycurry, in the county of Wicklow. The names of St. Mary's, St. Tullock's, and St. Benedict's streets are retained on the quit-rent books of the crown, but their sites are merely conjectural. The only perceptible remains of antiquity are the ruins of a venerable church, situated within a walled inclosure at a short distance from the shore, and at an elevation of about 30 feet from the level of the sea: they are of considerable extent, and consist of the walls of the nave and chancel, surmounted by embattled parapets, and having two small chapels attached, the whole being unroofed. The east window of the chancel appears to have been in the decorated English style, and still retains some fragments of flowing tracery; the font was removed some years since to the Roman Catholic chapel at Danescastle, where it is preserved with care. There are many ancient tombstones in the churchyard, one of which records the death of a person named French, at the age of 140.

The PARISH comprises 6551 statute acres. The soil, though light, is fertile and in a high state of cultivation, the system of husbandry having greatly improved; the land is well adapted to the growth of corn; the situation is favourable for an abundant supply of sea manure, and has the advantages of navigation on both sides of the parish. The neighbourhood is thickly studded with comfortable farmhouses, decent cabins, and cottages of a superior description let to numerous families that resort hither during summer for the benefit of sea-bathing; the roads, also, throughout the parish are kept in excellent order. A lead-mine was worked to some extent by the late celebrated George Ogle, Esq., but since his death the works have been discontinued, it is said from the vein being exhausted. According to Mr. Frazer, in his statistical survey of the county, silver was anciently procured on the lands of Barrystown; but this silver-mine was probably the lead-mine worked by Mr. Ogle, which might have contained more than the usual proportion of silver, and have thence derived its denomination of silver-mine. The small farmers and the peasantry are comfortable in their circumstances, and highly exemplary in their manners. This is attributable to the active exertions of T. Boyse, Esq., and to the beneficial effects of an agricultural school established some years since by the Rev. W. Hickey, then vicar, under the auspices of S. Boyse, Esq., father of the above, who granted 40 acres of improvable land for that purpose. The pupils divided their time between the pursuits of study and agricultural labour; the best practical treatises on agriculture were adopted, and the most improved agricultural implements were in use: the school-house was built partly by a grant from the fund at the disposal of the lord-lieutenant, and the school was conducted by Mr. Hickey until his removal to another benefice. This gentleman has distinguished himself by many popular writings on agriculture and gardening, and in 1830 gave evidence of the efficiency of the establishment before a parliamentary committee.

BANNOW BAY produces an abundance of various kinds of fish, and is navigable for vessels of 120 tons' burthen. One side of the entrance to it is called the Isle of Bannow, it being connected with the main land only by an isthmus of sand; from this there is a ferry to the barony of Shelburne, and between the ferry and the little port of Fethard or Feathard, is Bag-and-bun bay, where Robert Fitz-Stephen landed his troops for the conquest of Ireland. The harbour or creek is an out-port of Wexford; and the business of the customs here, and of the bar of Lough at the south-eastern extremity of the parish, is transacted by an officer residing at Cullinstown, near the latter place. At Newtown is a quay where coal, culm, and Welsh slate are landed and stored; timber is also brought hither from Waterford, and corn is occasionally shipped here, though mostly sent to Wexford by land: limestone from Slade, on the eastern side of Hook peninsula, is brought up the bay in boats averaging from 14 to 20 tons' burthen. An agent of Lloyd's resides in the parish. At the har of Lough is a coast-guard station, being one of the five comprised in the Wexford district, and there is a small detachment at the Isle of Bannow. Off this bar, and about half a mile from the shore, are two small islands, called the Keroc Islands, on the larger of which a house was built a few years since by Mr. Boyse, as a tempo-

rary shelter for shipwrecked persons. The coast on both sides of the parish is much frequented, as already observed, for the purpose of sea-bathing; accommodation is partly afforded by the farmers, most of whom let their houses during the season. Some of the inhabitants are engaged in the herring and cod fishery. At Collinstown are the remains of a castle which about 80 years since was converted into a dwelling-house; the parapet and upper story have been taken down, and it has now the appearance of a modern building.

Ecclesiastically, Bannow is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, and forms part of the union of Kilcavan or Kilkevan; the rectory is inappropriate in the family of Colclough. The tithe rent-charge is £273. 13., of which £159. 4. 8. are payable to the improprator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church of the union is within the border of the parish of Kilcavan: the glebe-house, in this parish, about 2½ miles distant from the church, was built in 1823, by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £330 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Ballymitt, also called Bannow; the chapel is at Danescastle. On the decline of the agricultural school after the removal of Mr. Hickey, a private school, called the Bannow grammar school, for the preparation of young men for the Irish University, was established here by the Very Rev. H. Newland, D.D., Dean of Ferns. A dispensary is supported in the usual manner. About a mile from Danescastle is a small convent of Augustine friars, who are reputed to be the representatives of the more sumptuous monastery of that order, the ruins of which are among others in the neighbourhood of Clonmices: attached to it is a small but elegant chapel, erected in 1829.—See CARRIG.

BANSHA, or TEMPLEKERRY, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Tipperary; containing 3700 inhabitants, of whom 378 are in the village. The village is pleasantly situated on the coach-road from Limerick, through Cahir, Clonmel, and Carrick-on-Suir, to Waterford, and contains 78 houses. A mill is worked by a stream from the river Arra. There is a receiving-house for letters to and from Clonmel and Tipperary; and a court-house has been recently built, in which petty-sessions are held every alternate Monday: here is also a station of the constabulary police. Fairs for cattle and pigs have been lately established, and are held on Feb. 17, April 16, Aug. 17, and Nov. 30. The PARISH is bounded on the south by the summit of part of the Galtee mountains; on the west, by Trinity College lands, and a stream which separates it from part of the parish of Kilsnane; on the north, by the parish of Clonfinglass and the river Arra; and on the east, by the parish of Clonbullogue. It comprises 12,840 statute acres, of which more than one-half is arable and pasture land, and the remainder mountain. The rivers Arra and Aherlow flow through the parish: the Arra is remarkable for its excellent trout, which are of a rich pink colour, and in season throughout the year; the Aherlow abounds with trout and eels, and frequently has salmon. A considerable portion of the Galtee mountains extends through the parish from east to west, ranging from 1558 to 2588 feet above the level of the sea; it is partly pasturable for sheep and goats and a few mountain cattle, produc-

ing various kinds of heath and fern, and abounding with grouse, hares, and rabbits. A portion of the Tipperary hills is also in the parish; these hills stretch in a direction parallel with the Galtees, and are much frequented by woodcocks and foxes. The intervening valley is very fertile and in a high state of cultivation. In the bogs near the base of the hills, have been found several large black oaks lying horizontally near the surface. The parish is well wooded throughout: on the Galtees is Ballydavid, an extensive wood of oak, beech, birch, larch, fir, and Weymouth pine; and on the Tipperary hills is Bannha Wood, abounding with thickset, beech, birch, fir, and oak. There are also several plantations; and nearly adjoining the village was a good nursery, which, however, has been lately broken up, and the land converted to other purposes. Limestone is the prevailing substratum, and is quarried for building, repairing the roads, and burning into lime for manure. A road from Cashel to Mitchelstown intersects the parish, and there are numerous other roads, kept in excellent repair: the projected line of the Waterford and Limerick railway, also, will pass through the parish. Among the seats is *Lismacoe*, a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated in a highly cultivated demesne embellished with stately avenues of lime and beech trees, which latter are considered to be the finest in the kingdom. *Bannha Castle*, an elegant building in the castellated style, and *Aherlow Castle*, are also prettily situated. *Ash-Grove Castle*, or *Castle-Mary*, the seat of the Rev. Trevor Lloyd Ashe, lord of the manor of Bannha, is a castellated mansion in the Italian style of architecture, situated at the base of the Galtee mountains, 4000 acres of which are attached to the estate: the mountain scenery is exceedingly wild and romantic, and the rich and well-wooded vale beneath presents a pleasing contrast with the grandeur of the adjacent heights. On the estate is an ancient well, dedicated to *St. Berryheart*, which is much frequented by the peasantry; and in the demesne is a small temple in the Grecian style, with pleasure-grounds attached, dedicated to the Virgin. About halfway to the summit of the mountains is *Lake Mugrave*, an extensive sheet of water, imbedded within rocks, whose frowning summits afford secure eyries to eagles, and retreats to other birds of prey.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, united from time immemorial to the rectory and vicarage of Graystown and the vicarage of Donohill, together constituting the corps of the precentorship of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of Bannha is £173. 1. 6., and the rent-charge of the whole benefice, payable to the incumbent, is £506. 10. 9.: the entire value of the precentorship, including glebe, is £554. 10. 9. The church is a neat building, to which a handsome spire was added in 1814, by aid of a loan from the Board of First Fruits; it contains a marble monument to William Baker, Esq., of Lismacoe. The glebe-house, near the church, is a commodious residence, built in 1793, at an expense exceeding £1000: the glebe contains nine acres, and there are also two pieces of ground in the parish of Donohill, containing 58a. 2r. 6p., belonging to the precentor, and let on lease at £7 rent and a renewal fine of £14 annually. The Roman Catholic parish is larger than that of the Established Church; the chapel, adjoining the churchyard, is a neat building. In the marsh lands have been found heads,

horns, and skeletons of the moose-deer, one of which, of large dimensions, was found some few years since. The only relic of antiquity is a ruined wall, said to have formed part of the ancient castle of Bansha, but its history is quite unknown.

BANTEER, or **BANTYRE**, a village, in the parish of CLONMEEN, union of KANTURK, barony of DUBHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (S.) from Kanturk; containing 137 inhabitants. It is seated on the Blackwater river, and on the road to Cork.

BANTRY, a sea-port, market and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of KILMACMOGUE, barony of BANTRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 47½ miles (W. S. W.) from Cork, and 173½ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 4082 inhabitants. This place, called anciently Kilgoban, derived that name from St. Goban, its original founder or patron, and its present appellation, Bantry, from Beant-Mac-Farriola, a descendant of the O'Donovans and Mahonys, chieftains of the western portion of this country. During the insurrection of the Earl of Desmond, in 1581, Lord Barry and Goran Mac Swiney attacked the garrison here, but were repulsed with the loss of many of their men. In 1699, a French fleet entered the bay, and, being pursued by the English fleet under Admiral Herbert, bore down upon the latter in a line of 28 ships of war and 5 fire-ships, when a brisk action ensued, in which the English stood to sea in order to gain some advantage by manœuvring, and which terminated by the French admiral's returning into the bay. In 1691, a Dutch ship was captured in the bay by the native Irish in the interest of James II., but was retaken by Colonel Becher, with the loss, on the part of the Irish, of 36 men drowned and as many taken prisoners. In March of the same year, Sir David Colclier, with 300 men advanced to this place, where he encamped, and defeated a party of the Irish forces, of whom 70 were killed and 15 made prisoners: in the following May, some smaller skirmishes occurred here; and in June, Colonel Townsend with his forces killed 100 of the rapparees or insurgent marauders, and brought away a quantity of plunder. In 1697, a body of troops in the service of William III. arrived from Flanders, and landed in the harbour; and in 1796, a French fleet with 15,000 men intended for the invasion of Ireland appeared in the bay; but being dispersed by a storm, in which one-fourth of their ships were lost, they returned without attempting to make a descent upon the coast. In 1800, while the main body of the Channel-fleet was at rendezvous here, the crew of his Majesty's ship *Temeraire*, mutinied; but by the spirited firmness of the captain, Admiral Eyles, 20 of the ringleaders were seized, taken to Portsmouth, and tried, and 13 of them were executed at Spithead.

The town is situated at the northern extremity of the bay to which it gives name, in a small valley encircled by lofty mountains, which, attracting the clouds in their passage over the Atlantic, involve it in almost continual rains. Until lately it consisted of two parallel streets leading towards the bay, on opposite sides of the river, over which were two bridges, and of a cross street, affording communication between them; the river, however, has been lately arched over, so that what were formerly two streets now appear to be only one. The town is indifferently paved, and not lighted; the inhabitants are supplied with water from numerous springs.

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The approaches, with the exception of the new mail-coach road along the margin of the bay, are steep and incommodious, and are lined with cabins of very inferior description. Indeed, little improvement has been made in the town, except by the erection of some very extensive stores, the erection of some new houses, and the enlargement of the principal hotel, which now affords ample accommodation to the numerous tourists who, during the summer season, frequent this place on their way to Glengarriff and the lakes. A new and important line of road has been lately made from Kenmare to Bantry, through Glengarriff: it affords a view of some of the most beautiful scenery in this part of the kingdom, embracing Glengarriff and Bantry bay, of which latter it commands an extensive prospect; it forms a continuation of the new line from Killarney to Kenmare. New roads had previously been opened from this town to Skibbereen, which are highly advantageous to the neighbourhood; and other roads from Glengarriff to Cork are in contemplation. Nearly adjoining the town is *Sea Court*, the seat of Lord Viscount Bearhaven, situated on a gentle eminence commanding a magnificent view of the noble harbour and bay, with the lofty mountains on the opposite shore. The mansion is a spacious square edifice, considerably enlarged and beautified by the present owner in 1845; the walls throughout the interior are covered with tapestry, and it contains a fine collection of paintings, and some pieces of armour brought from Spain by the viscount. Immediately in front of it is the undulating and fertile island of Whiddy, formerly a deer-park, but now converted into valuable farms, and the picturesque appearance of which is heightened by the ruins of an ancient castle, built by the O'Sullivan's in the reign of Henry VI.; the eminence behind the house is finely planted, and the demesne, including an extensive deer-park, is tastefully laid out, and forms an interesting feature in the landscape.

The TRADE of the port was formerly very considerable, and the town had attained a high degree of commercial importance. Previously to the withdrawal of the protecting duties, the manufacture of coarse linen and cotton began to thrive here, and afforded employment to several hundred persons; these linens, here called "Vitries," were striped pieces chiefly used for haggings; and the sales frequently exceeded £4000 per annum. Butter, pork, and beef were formerly shipped from the port in great quantities, and about the year 1775, several cargoes of butter were sent annually to Portugal. The only manufacture at present is that of flour, of which the Bantry Mills are capable of producing 12,000 bags annually; a small porter-brewery was till lately carried on in the town, and at Donemarek are a brewery and some mills. A considerable trade prevails in corn raised in the neighbouring parishes, and since 1815 has been rapidly increasing; in a recent year, not less than 10,000 barrels of wheat, and 3000 barrels of oats, were shipped from this port to the English markets. The imports are tea, sugar, spirits, tobacco, iron, &c. A very lucrative pilchard-fishery was for many years conducted, but has long been discontinued, that fish having left the shores. The present fishery is principally confined to hake, for which 94 hookers are engaged, each carrying 15 men; but mackerel, herrings, and sprats are also taken. The fish are cured in houses formerly called fish palaces, and of late the sales of the three last

kinds have produced more than £2000 per annum; they find a ready market within a circuit of 50 miles. The shores of the bay abound with a calcareous deposit, which forms a valuable manure, and which, about Glegariff and in other parts of the bay, is so thickly impregnated with coral as to be considered little inferior in strength to pure lime: a considerable number of men are employed in procuring it, and the quantity raised produces on the average more than £4000 per annum. In a recent year 31 vessels of the aggregate burthen of 1010 tons, principally laden with corn, cleared outwards from this port; and 26 vessels of the aggregate burthen of 814 tons entered inwards, of which number two were foreign ships laden with timber from America, and the remainder coasters with cargoes of salt, coal, earthenware, and iron. The bay is spacious, safe, and commodious for ships of any burthen.

The principal market is on Saturday, and is amply supplied with provisions of all kinds; there is also a market for provisions daily, and fairs are held on March 19th, May 1st, June 9th, July 15th, Aug. 21st, Oct. 15th, and Dec. 1st. Here is a chief constabulary police station. The resident magistrates sit every Thursday; and the quarter-sessions for the West riding of the county are held here in February. The court-house is a neat building ornamented with a cornice and pediment supported by two broad pilasters, between which is a handsome window; behind the edifice is the hridewell for the barony. The parish church, a neat structure in the early English style, with a lofty tower, is situated on the bank of the river, at the western extremity of the town; and on an eminence at the eastern extremity is a large Roman Catholic chapel, erected at an expense of £2500. There is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In the town are two school-houses, one erected by subscription, and the other by a bequest of £200 from the Rev. Dr. Crowley, late parish priest of Bantry; likewise a dispensary. The workhouse is on a site of six acres, was completed in 1842 at an expense of £5990, and is constructed to receive 600 paupers. Bantry gives the titles of Earl, Viscount, and Baron, in the Irish peerage, to the ancient family of White; the present earl having been created Baron in 1797, Viscount in 1800, and Earl of Bantry and Viscount Bearhaven in 1816.

BAPTIST GRANGE.—See GRANGE ST. JOHN.

BARNA, a village, in the parish of RAHOON, union, barony, and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (W.) from Galway. It is situated on the coast of Galway bay, and is noted for its butter and oats. A pier was built by Mr. N. Lynch, grandfather of the present proprietor of the estate, in 1799, and rebuilt in 1822; but being only indifferently constructed, it was destroyed in 1830, and partially rebuilt in the following year by the officer of the coast-guard, and the collector of Galway, with the aid of charitable funds at their disposal. In 1837 the Board of Works gave £1000, and A. H. Lynch, Esq., an equal sum, for the enlargement of the pier, which is now accessible to vessels of 100 tons' burthen. The village is in course of considerable improvement, and has a receiving-house for letters to and from Galway, and a coast-guard station forming one of the seven stations that constitute the district of Galway. The Roman Catholic chapel for the parish is situated here.—See RAHOON.

BARNAHELY, a parish, in the union of CORK, barony of KERRICKURRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Carrigaline; containing 1183 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the south-west shore of Cork harbour, and was anciently part of the possessions of Gill abbey: it comprises 895 statute acres, and is almost entirely under tillage, which is gradually improving. There is no waste: a tract of marshy land on the estate of Castle-Warren has been reclaimed, and is now applied to grazing. Some valuable limestone-quarries are worked, chiefly for burning. Ringaskiddy, or Ring, a small village on the shore, is resorted to in summer for sea-bathing: the building of boats and yachts is carried on here to some extent, and during the winter season a considerable number of yaws are engaged in fishing. Ballybricken, an elegant mansion, is delightfully situated on the margin of the harbour, of which it commands a most beautiful view; the grounds rise with a gentle acclivity, and are embellished with a profusion of fine timber. Prospect Villa is a little to the east of it; the grounds are well planted, and these two seats form prominent and attractive objects in every view of the harbour. Castle-Warren is a spacious mansion, erected in 1796, and incorporated with the ancient castle of Barnahely, said to have been built by Milo de Cogan, one of the early Norman settlers, who obtained extensive grants in this county, and is represented by local tradition to have been interred in the churchyard of this parish: the castle, a portion of which remains, belonged to the archdeacons of Monks-town in the middle of the 17th century. Several ornamental cottages also contribute to embellish the scenery of this beautiful district. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork: the entire tithe rent-charge, amounting to £75, is inappropriate in the Earl of Shannon. The Protestant inhabitants attend divine service at the church of Carrigaline. In the Roman Catholic divisions Barnahely forms part of the district of Passage; the nearest chapel is that of Shanbally, in the parish of Carrigaline. There is a Danish fort in good preservation on the lands of Prospect Villa; and as some labourers employed in the construction of a new line of road were cutting through a limestone rock, a short time since, they discovered in its cavities a number of marine shells, at a distance of at least two miles from the nearest part of the strand.

BARNANE, or **BARNANEELY**, a parish, in the poor-law union of ROSCREA, barony of IKERRIN, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2½ miles (W. N. W.) from Templemore; containing 752 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Burris-o-leigh to Dunkerrin, and comprises 2167 statute acres: about 100 are common, 46 woodland, and the remainder principally arable. It includes the "Devil's Bit Mountain," so called from its form, which appears as if a bit had been taken out of it; this mountain rises 1583 feet above the level of the sea, and at the foot lies the demesne of Barnane, tastefully laid out and well planted, and within which are the ruins of the old parish church. Barnane is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and is part of the union of Fithmore: the tithe rent-charge is £78. 15.

BARONSTOWN, a parish, in the union of DUNDALK, barony of UPPER DUNDALK, county of LOUTH,

and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (W.N.W.) from Dundalk; containing 967 inhabitants. It is situated on the turnpike-road from Dundalk, by Castle-Blayney, to Monaghan, and comprises 2208½ statute acres. The lands are nearly all arable and pasture; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture has been greatly improved; there is very little waste land, and not more bog than is sufficient to supply the inhabitants with fuel. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, with the curacies of Philipstown-Nugent, Kene, and Roche, united by act of council in 1755, forming the union of Baronstown, in the patronage of the Lord-Primate for three turns, and of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Dublin, for one. The tithe rent-charge of Baronstown is £164. 13. 3., and the whole union produces to the incumbent a rent-charge of £310. 16. The church, a neat edifice with a tower and in good repair, is situated on an eminence at Philipstown-Nugent, nearly in the centre of the union; and almost adjoining it is the glebe-house, to which are attached 17 acres of profitable land. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly united with Philipstown-Nugent and Dunbin, forming the district of Baronstown, and partly included in that of Haggardstown; the chapel, called the chapel of Kilcurly, is close on the confines of this parish and of that of Dunbin. At Belrobin was an ancient castle, formerly the residence of a branch of the Bellew family; its site is now occupied by the residence and offices of one of the most extensive occupiers of land in the county. There is also a rath or fort at the same place, which has been planted; and another on the towland of Milltown.

BARR, a district parish, in the barony of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 1 mile from Trillick. This parish, which consists of twenty-two townlands, and is situated on the road from Enniskillen to Omagh, has been formed out of the parishes of Dromore, Donaghcavey, and Kilsillery. About one-half of the land is arable, and the remainder pasture with a small portion of wood: the soil on the low grounds is rich, but poor where the surface is wild and mountainous. The living is a district incumbency, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage, by turns, of the incumbents of Dromore, Donaghcavey, and Kilsillery. The church, a very plain edifice, was built in 1843 by the Rev. J. G. Porter, rector of the last-named parish, by whom, also, one townland was given for a glebe: a glebe-house is about to be built. There are many mineral springs in the neighbourhood.

BARR of INCH, DONEGAL.—See INCH.

BARRAGH, a parish, in the union of CARLOW, partly in the barony of UPPER ST. MULLINS, but chiefly in that of FORTH, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with a part of the post-town of Newtown-Barry, 3742 inhabitants. It is situated upon the river Slaney, and on the roads from Myshall to Cloncal, and from Enniscorthy to Carlow; and comprises 13,294 statute acres. About 1600 acres are mountain and bog, 789 woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture; the state of agriculture is improving. Fine granite for building is found in the parish. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of Christ

Church, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £519. 4. 8., of which £346. 3. are payable to the lessee of the appropriators. The church, situated at Kildavin, is a small edifice, built in 1815 by aid of a gift of £800 from the Board of First Fruits; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £123 for its repair. About twenty years since, Captain Nicholas Brown built a very spacious house, commanding a fine prospect, between the village of Kildavin and Newtown-Barry, but situated on an unreclaimed bog: this was purchased by a grant from the Board of First Fruits for a glebe-house, with the land, during the incumbency of the Rev. E. Pepper. The whole pays £42 annual rent to the landlord, the Hon. S. Maxwell, and £6. 6. to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the bog has been drained at a heavy expense by the present incumbent, the Rev. Robert Cooper. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is, with the exception of one townland, included in the district of Clonegal or Moyacomb; there is a chapel at Kildavin. The estate of Clonmullen belonged to the Kavanaghs, but was forfeited in the war of 1641; it is said to have been the residence of Ellen Kavanagh, the heroine of the celebrated Irish ballad of Aileen Aroon. There are some remains of the old church, clad with ivy; the burial-ground is separated from them by a rivulet.—See NEWTOWN-BARRY.

BARRANAGH, an island, in the parish of KILMORE, union of BALLINA, barony of ERRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies on the western coast, in the harbour of Elly, and comprises 63 acres.

BARRETT'S-GRANGE, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 1 mile (S.E.) from Fethard; containing 424 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1056 statute acres. It is in the diocese of Cashel, and is one of the parishes that constitute the union of Killenale, to which the rectory is annexed: the tithe rent-charge is £36. 15.

BARRINGTON'S-BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of CLONKEEN, union of LIMERICK, barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (E.) from Limerick: the population is returned with the parish. This place is situated on the road from Limerick to Abington, and on the river Mulken, over which is an elegant bridge of one arch of cast iron, from which the village derives its name. The surrounding country is fertile, and the scenery agreeably diversified and embellished with modern cottages and substantial farmhouses, mostly with gardens and orchards attached to them. Though small, the village has a pleasing and cheerful aspect; there are a neat and commodious hotel, and a receiving-house for letters from Limerick; and it is a chief station of the constabulary police. At a short distance is the ancient parish church, in the Norman style, the western entrance of which presents some very beautiful details.—See CLONKEEN.

BARRY, a village, in the parish of TASHINNY, union of LONGFORD, barony of ABBEYSHAUL, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (W. S.W.) from Colehill; containing 125 inhabitants. It is situated on the road to Ballymahon, and is a station of the constabulary police. Fairs are held on January 27th, April 28th, July 28th, and October 27th.

Near the village was formerly an ancient castle, of which only some trifling vestiges can be traced; and in the immediate vicinity is a high moat.—See TASHINNY.

BARTRA, or **BARTRACH**, an island, in the parish of KILLALA, union of BALLINA, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (S. E.) from Killala: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated at the mouth of the river Moy, forming part of the coast of the harbour of Killala, and comprises 316½ statute acres. At the south-east end is the bar of Moy, on which there are only three feet of water.

BASLICK, a parish in the union and barony of CASTLEREA, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (N. E.) from Castlereagh; containing 3608 inhabitants. This parish, which was anciently called *Baileac-mor*, is situated on the road from Elphin to Castlereagh, and comprises 15,395½ statute acres. According to the Annals of the Four Masters and other authorities, here was an abbey in the time of St. Patrick, of which St. Sacell was abbot or bishop; and in the year 800, St. Cormac, its abbot, died here. The state of agriculture is almost wholly unimproved: there is little woodland, except in the demesnes of the several seats; of the remainder of the parish, about three-fourths are arable and one-fourth pasture, or what is called "Bottom" land. There are several quarries of limestone, used in constructing fences. Fairs are held at Castle-Pinnicket on the first Thursday in May (O. S.) and on Aug. 13th and Oct. 11th. Baslick is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and forms part of the union of Kilkeevan and corps of the prebend of Ballintobber; the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Essex. The tithes rent-charge is £262. 10., payable in moieties to the improprator and the vicar. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a small building on the town-land of Kilmurry. The remains of the parish church are situated within a cemetery inclosed by iron-railings and still used for interment.

BATTERSTOWN.—See RATHREGAN.

BATTLEBRIDGE, a village, in the parish of TUMNA, union of CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, barony of BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6½ miles (N.) from Carrick-on-Shannon; containing 147 inhabitants. It is seated on the river Shannon, over which is a bridge leading to the county and to the town of Leitrim; there are 24 houses.

BAULICK.—See BUOLICK.

BAUNROSMORE, an island, in the parish of KILLALA, union of BALLINA, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It is situated in Killala bay, and comprises 9½ acres: near it is Baunrosbeg, an islet of small extent, not exceeding an acre.

BAUNSKHAHA, a village, in the parish of JERPOINT WEST, union of KILKENNY, barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (E.) from Knocktopher; containing 168 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Thomastown.

BAURROE, a village, in the parish of FEAKLE, union of SCARIFF, barony of LOWER TULLA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Scariff; containing 121 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Gort to Tulla.

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BAWN, or **BLACKNOW**, a grange, in the union of KILKENNY, barony of GALMOY, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER. It is also called *Baunrichen*, and is said to have been part of the possessions of the monastery of Fertagh. In ecclesiastical matters it is one of the denominations which constitute the union of Burnchurch, in the diocese of Ossory. Fairs are held on Ascension-day, July 8th, Sept. 8th, and Oct. 29th.

BAWNBOY.—See KILSUB.

BAYLIN, a village, in the parish of BALLYLOUGHLOE, union of ATHLONE, barony of CLONLONAN, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (E.) from Athlone, on the road to Mullingar. It is a constabulary police station; and a manorial court is held on the first Monday in every month. A school-house was built here by Lord Castlemaine, who endowed it with an acre of land, and the school is supported by his lordship and Lady Castlemaine. There is a mineral spring in the village, strongly impregnated with iron.—See BALLYLOUGHLOE.

BEAGH, of **ST. ANNE'S**, a parish, in the union of GORT, barony of KILTARTAN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, containing, with part of the post-town of Gort, 5751 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the confines of the county of Clare, and on the road from Galway and Loughrea to Ennis. A monastery of the third order of Franciscans was founded here about the year 1441, but by whom is unknown: in an inquisition of the 28th of Elizabeth it is denominated a cell or chapel, and its possessions appear to have consisted of half a quarter of land, with its appurtenances and tithes, which had been long under concealment. The parish comprises 14,581½ statute acres; there is a large tract of waste land and bog, with much limestone. Loughcooter Castle is the splendid seat of Viscount Gort. Large fairs for cattle, sheep, and pigs are held at the village of Toberindony, on July 12th, and Sept. 20th. Beagh is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, united with a portion of the rectory, and forming part of the union of Ardbrann; the remaining portion of the rectory is appropriate to the see. The tithes rent-charge is £163. 11., of which £29. 1. 6. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who now receive the bishop's share, and the remainder to the incumbent. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a new building. Here are the remains of the ancient castles of Fidan and Ardameilvan; those of the former are in good preservation, and very massive. At a place called the Punch-bowl, the Gurtamackin river first disappears under ground.

BEATÉ-MARIE-DE-FORÉ.—See FEIGHAN OF FORÉ, ST.

BEAULIEU, county KILKENNY.—See OWNING.

BEAULIEU, a parish, in the poor-law union of DROGHEDA, barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Drogheda; containing 688 inhabitants. This place was occupied by Sir Phelim O'Neil and the insurgent forces during the siege of Drogheda, which was defended by Sir Henry Tichborne, one of the lords justices of Ireland, who, on the forfeiture of the estate by the Plunkett family, purchased and obtained a grant of it from Charles II.; the Rev. Alexander Johnson Montgomery, his descendant by the female line, is the present proprietor.

The parish is situated at the estuary of the river Boyne, on the eastern coast, and comprises 873 statute acres. Beaulieu House, a stately mansion, was built by the lady of Sir H. Tichborne: it is situated in an extensive and finely planted demesne, bounded on the south by the Boyne, and containing an ornamental sheet of water; a very handsome lodge has been erected, and is the residence of the Rev. Edward Groome, rector of the parish. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord-Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £85. The church, a neat structure with a tower, was built by aid of a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1807. A good gallery was added in 1845, partly by the rector, and partly by subscriptions collected by his lady before her death in February in that year; and the pulpit and reading-desk have lately been removed to either side of the communion-table, so as to face the new gallery, at the expense of the Lord-Primate: a seraphine organ has also been put up. There are some marble monuments to the Montgomery family; one to the Donagh family, of Newtown; and a very handsome one of black and white marble, in the front of the gallery, to the memory of Mrs. Groome, wife of the rector, with a suitable inscription. In the churchyard is a curious stone with the figure of a skeleton in high relief, and the date, apparently 1117. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Termonfeckan. The parochial school, of 10 boys and 10 girls, is aided by an annual donation from the rector, and the master has a house and land from the Rev. A. J. Montgomery.

BEAUMONT, a village, in the parish of KILSHARVAN, union of DROGHEDA, barony of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (E.) from Duleek. This village is situated on the road from Duleek to Laytown, and on the Nanny water, which is crossed by a stone bridge. Here is an extensive flour and oatmeal mill, with six pairs of millstones and a steam-engine of 20-horse power; it was recently erected, and is fitted up with the most improved machinery.—See KILSHARVAN.

BECAN, or BEKAN, a parish, in the union of CASTLEREA, barony of COSTELLO, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Ballyhaunis; containing 5589 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Claremorris to Frenchpark, and comprises 15,372½ statute acres, principally under tillage, with the exception of a few grazing-farms. The river Robe has its source within the limits of the parish. Becan is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tnam, and is part of the union of Kiltullagh: the tithe rent-charge is £95. 11. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a plain thatched building. There are some ruins of the old church, with a burial-place annexed, which is still used.

BECTIVE, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of UPPER NAVAN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Navan; containing 602 inhabitants. This parish, called also *De Beattidine*, was granted by Charles I. to Sir Richard Bolton, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in 1639, and is now the property of his descendant. It derived considerable celebrity from a Cistercian monastery founded here, in 1146 or 1152, by Murchard O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, and

which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and richly endowed. This establishment, the abbot of which was a lord in parliament, continued to flourish; and in 1195, by order of Matthew, Archbishop of Casbel, at that time apostolic legate, and John, Archbishop of Dublin, the body of Hugh de Lacy, which had been for a long time undiscovered, was interred here with great solemnity: his head was placed in the abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin. In the same year, the Bishop of Meath, and his archdeacon, with the prior of the abbey of Duleek, were appointed by Pope Innocent III. to decide a controversy between the monks of this abbey and the canons of St. Thomas, Dublin, respecting their right to the body of De Lacy; the decision was in favour of the latter. This Hugh de Lacy, who was one of the English barons that accompanied Henry II. on his expedition for the invasion of Ireland, received from that monarch a grant of the entire territory of Meath, and was subsequently appointed chief governor of the country. He erected numerous forts within his territory, encouraging and directing the workmen by his presence, and often labouring in the trenches with his own hands. One of these forts he was proceeding to erect at Durrrow, in the King's county, in 1186, on the site of an abbey; but this profanation of one of their most ancient and venerable seats of devotion so incensed the native Irish and inflamed their existing hatred, that whilst De Lacy was employed in the trenches, stooping to explain his orders, a workman drew out his battle-axe, which had been concealed under a long mantle, and at one blow smote off his head. The abbey of Bective and its possessions, including the rectory, were surrendered in the 34th of Henry VIII., and were subsequently granted to Alexander Fitton.

The parish, which is situated on the river Boyne, and on the road from Trim to Navan, comprises 3385½ statute acres, chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture is improved, and there is neither waste land nor bog. Limestone of very good quality is abundant, and is quarried both for building and for burning into lime, which is the principal manure. Bective House is a handsome modern residence, pleasantly situated on the bank of the river. The parish is in the diocese of Meath. The rectory is inappropriate in the family of Bolton. There is no church; the Protestant parishioners attend divine service in the neighbouring parishes of Kilmessan and Trim. In the Roman Catholic divisions Bective is included in the district of Navan; the chapel, at Robinstown, is a neat modern edifice. The ruins of the abbey occupy a conspicuous site on the west bank of the river, and have a very picturesque appearance; they consist chiefly of a lofty square pile of building, the front of which is flanked by a square tower on each side. The walls and chimneys of the spacious hall, and part of the cloisters, are remaining; the latter present a beautiful range of pointed arches resting on clustered columns enriched with sculpture, and displaying some interesting details. There are also some picturesque remains of an ancient chapel in the vicinity. Bective gives the inferior title of Earl to the Marquess of Headfort.

BECTIVE-BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of BALSOON, union of TRIM, barony of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (E.N.E.) from Trim. This place is situated on the road from Dunshaughlin to Athboy, and on the river Boyne, over which is a stone

bridge connecting it with the parish of Bective, from which circumstance it derived its name. It has two annual fairs; one on the 16th of May, principally for dry cows and young heifers, which is well attended; and the other on the 1st of November, chiefly for cattle and pigs.—See BALBOON.

BETLE ISLANDS, in the parish and barony of BURRISHOLE, union of WESTPORT, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT; comprising $3\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres.

BEG-ERIN, or **BEGRIN**, a small island, in the parish of ARDCOLM, union of WEXFORD, barony of SHELMALIER, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Wexford. This island, the name of which signifies in the Irish language "Little Ireland," is situated in the northern part of Wexford harbour, and was, at a very early period, distinguished as the residence of St. Ibar, or Ivore, who, according to Ware and Archdall, founded here, in 420, a celebrated monastery for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, over which he presided till his death. He also established a school, in which he instructed numerous scholars in sacred literature and various sciences; and in such reputation was he for learning, as well as for the sanctity of his life, that he obtained the appellation of *Doctor Begerenis*: he died on the 23rd of April, in the year 500, and was interred in the monastery. St. Eogrus, in his litany, invokes 150 saints, all of whom were disciples of St. Ibar. Of this monastery there are now no vestiges, unless the ruins of a small chapel, of which the rudeness of the masonry indicates a very remote antiquity, may be regarded as such. In 1171, Robert Fitz-Stephen, after having been deceived into the surrender of his castle of Ferry-Carrig, was, with such of his garrison as had not been perfidiously put to death, brought to this place, where they were detained prisoners till the landing of Henry II. at Waterford, soon after which they were liberated by the efforts of that monarch. The island was, in 1549, alienated by a fee-farm lease, at a rent of seven shillings, to James Devereux, and is now occupied by Henry Cooper, Esq., who has built a handsome rustic cottage for his residence, which is surrounded with thriving shrubberies and plantations. Mr. Cooper has made several improvements in farming and embanking; and his family, with one or two of his workmen, constitute the whole of the population of the island.

BEGGARSBRIDGE.—See ROCHFORD-BRIDGE.

BEGGARS-BUSH, a village, in the parish of DONNYBROOK, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, barony and county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from the General Post-office of Dublin; containing 855 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Dublin, *via* the Grand Canal docks, to Ball's-Bridge; and near it is the recruiting depot of the district.

BEG-INNIS, or **BEGNERS ISLAND**, in the parish of CAHRI, county of CAHIRIVEEN, barony of IVERAGH, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, lying near the north-east end of the island of Valencia: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated nearly in the centre of the chief entrance to the harbour of Valencia on the western coast, from which island it is separated by a channel varying in breadth from one-eighth to one-half of a mile. The area is about 330 statute acres. An opening to the north, called Lough Kay,

has deep water, but is much exposed to the great ocean swell: the south-eastern shore of the isle is covered with a fine shell sand, which forms a valuable manure, and is conveyed in boats to a considerable distance. There is a quarry of slate, in the working of which the greater portion of the inhabitants are employed. Nearly in the centre of the island is a remarkable conical hill, called the Sugar Loaf.

BELAN, a parish, in the union of ATHY, barony of KILKEA and MOONE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Ballytoe; containing 286 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Castledermot, and comprises 1197 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. Belan House, the late seat of the Earl of Aldborough, was an extensive pile of building, situated at the foot of Bolton hill, and occupying the site of an ancient castle that belonged to a branch of the Fitzgerald family and was destroyed by Cromwell in the parliamentary war. This mansion, which has been lately thrown down, contained an ancient bed, in which James II. and William III. successively slept in the year 1690. Belan is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and is part of the union of Timolin: the tithe rent-charge is £76. 17. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the district of Castledermot.

BELANAGARE, a village, in the parish of KILCORREY, union and barony of CASTLEREA, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Frenchpark; containing 209 inhabitants. This place is situated on the mail-coach road from Longford to Ballina, and consists of 33 houses, several of them neatly built. It was formerly the residence of the O'Connor Don, who lately removed to a new lodge in the immediate neighbourhood, since which the village has been neglected: the old mansion, now in ruins, was an irregular building with numerous gables and tall chimneys, and surrounded with stately trees. The scenery is interesting, and the roads leading to the village are shaded by trees growing in the hedge-rows. Fairs are held on Jan. 6th, and the first Wednesdays in March, Aug., and Nov.; the January fair is noted for young horses and for pigs. Petty-sessions are held here irregularly. The Roman Catholic parochial chapel is situated in the village, and was built by the late O'Connor Don, in 1819; the roof is covered with sandstone slate found in the neighbourhood.—See KILCORREY.

BELCARRA, a village, in the parish of DRUM, union of CASTLEBAR, barony of CARRA, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (S.) from Castlebar: the population is returned with the parish. This place, which is on the road from Castlebar to Hollymount, and comprises about 35 houses, is a constabulary police station, and has fairs on Feb. 2nd, June 4th, and Nov. 10th. It contains the parish church and a Roman Catholic chapel. In the immediate vicinity is Elm Hall, once the seat of Lord Tyravell, but now in ruins.—See DRUM.

BELCLARE, or **BELCLARE-TUAM**, a parish, in the union of TUAM, barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Tuam, on the road to Headfort; containing 2663 inhabitants. A monastery of Franciscan friars was founded here, at Tampil na Braher, in 1291. The pa-

rish comprises 7847 statute acres, and includes the hill of Knockman, commanding a delightful view: there are two extensive bogs, parts of which are reclaimable; and large quantities of limestone. Agriculture is in a backward state. Belclare is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and, with a portion of the rectory, forms part of the union of Tuam; the other portion of the rectory is appropriate to the deanery of Tuam. The tithe rent-charge is £176. 5., of which one-half is payable to the dean, and the other to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Clare-Tuam, comprising the parishes of Belclare, Kilmoylan, and Kilmacraea, and containing two chapels situated respectively in Belclare and Kilmacraea, besides a private chapel at Silane; the first is a good slated building, lately erected.

BELCOE, a village, in the parish of BOHOE, union of ENNISKILLEN, barony of GLENAWLEY, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Enniskillen: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated near Lough Macnean, on the confines of the county of Cavan, and has fairs on April 5th, June 5th, Aug. 5th, Oct. 6th, and Nov. 26th. Here is a noted well, called Darugh Phadric.—See BOHOE.



Arms.

BELFAST, a sea-port, borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of LOWER, but chiefly in that of UPPER, BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Carrickfergus, 13½ (S. E. by E.) from Antrim, and 80 (N.) from Dublin; containing, in 1821, 44,177, in 1831, 60,388, and in 1841, 75,308 inhabitants, of

which last number, 70,447 were within the municipal boundary, and 63,625 in the parliamentary borough. At a very early period this place obtained, according to some writers, the appellation of *Beala-farsad*, which has been supposed to signify "Hurdlesford town;" and according to others that of *Bela-fearad*, "the town at the mouth of the river;" a name accurately descriptive of its situation on the river Lagan, near its influx into the lough or bay of Belfast. But perhaps a still more probable conjecture is that which ascribes its etymology to the Irish *Ball-Fosight*, signifying "the town with a ditch or foss;" for it appears that, from its low situation, a foss was anciently constructed round the town, to protect it from the tide. Previously to the English conquests in the province of Ulster, it seems to have been a fortified station commanding the passage of the river, which is here fordable at low water, and to have been important also from its position on the line between the ancient stations of Carrickfergus and Ardes respectively in the counties of Antrim and Down, between which the Lagan has ever been regarded as the boundary. The original fort, the site of which is now occupied by St. George's church, was taken and destroyed about the year 1178, by John de Courcy, who soon after erected a noble CASTLE on a more eligible spot. King John, also, marched his army to this place, in 1210; but no notice of any town occurs till the year

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1316, when the destruction of the town and castle by Edward Bruce is recorded. The Irish chieftains, having by his aid recovered their ancient territories, rebuilt the castle, of which, through the intestine divisions in England and their union with the English settlers in Ulster, they kept uninterupted possession for nearly two centuries, till the reign of Henry VII., when the Earl of Kildare, at the head of a large army, in 1503, took and destroyed the town and castle. The latter was soon afterwards repaired by the native chieftains; but their forces were again driven from it by the earl, in 1512, and compelled to retire to the mountains. From this period Belfast remained in a ruined and neglected state, till the year 1552, when Sir James Crofts, lord-deputy, repaired and garrisoned the castle. During the same year the Irish of Ulster again appeared in arms, under the command of Hugh Mac Nial Oge; but the English government offered terms of accommodation which that chieftain accepted; and, swearing allegiance to Henry VIII., he obtained a grant of the castle and town of Belfast, with other extensive possessions. After the death of Hugh, who was killed in 1555 by a party of Scottish marauders, his possessions passed to other branches of his family, with the exception of the castle, which was placed in the custody of Randolph Lane, an English governor; in the 13th of Elizabeth it was granted, with its dependencies, to Sir Thomas Smythe and his son, on condition of their keeping a certain number of horse and foot in readiness to meet at Antrim after a brief notice, to attend upon the lord-deputy. In 1573 the Earl of Essex visited the fortress, which the Irish had previously, on different occasions, frequently attempted to take by surprise; and in 1575 the Lord-Deputy Sydney encountered the Irish forces at the ford of this place. About that period, Belfast is said to have had a forest and some woods, of which all traces have long since disappeared. After the death of Elizabeth, the garrison, influenced by Hugh O'Nial, Earl of Tyrone, refused submission to the English crown; but, on the defeat of that powerful leader and his adherents, the English gained the ascendancy, and Sir Arthur Chichester, lord-deputy in the reign of James I., issued his summons requiring the supplies of horse and foot, according to the tenure by which the castle was held; and no one appearing in answer to this requisition, the castle and demesne became forfeited to the crown, and were given to Sir Arthur in 1612.

Prior to the civil war in 1641, the town had attained a considerable degree of commercial importance, and was the residence of many merchants and men of note; but the inhabitants, being chiefly Presbyterians, suffered severely for refusing to conform to the Established Church; numbers of them left the kingdom, and those who remained embraced the parliamentary interest. One immediate local effect of this rebellion was the suspension of all improvements, but the town was saved from actual assault by the defeat of the rebels near Lisburn; and, while the insurgents were overpowering nearly all the surrounding country, Belfast was kept in security by the judicious arrangements of Sir Arthur Tyringham, who, according to the records of the corporation, cleared the water-courses, opened the sluices, erected a draw-bridge, and mustered the inhabitants in military array. In 1643 Charles I. appointed Colonel Chichester governor of the castle, and granted £1000

for the better fortification of the town, which now threw aside its Presbyterian spirit, and, while the people of the adjacent country were joining the Scottish covenants, alone maintained a firm adherence to the royal interest. The royalists in Ulster, anticipating an order from the parliament for a forcible imposition of the Scottish covenant, assembled here to deliberate upon the answer to be returned to General Monroe, commander of the Scottish forces in Ireland, when required to submit to that demand; but the latter, being treacherously informed of their purpose, and favoured by the darkness of the night, marched to Belfast with 2000 men, surprised the town, and compelled them to retire to Lisburn. The inhabitants were now reduced to the greatest distress; Colonel Hume, who was made governor of the castle for the parliament, imposed upon them heavy and grievous taxes, and the most daring of the Irish insurgents were constantly harassing them from without. After the decapitation of Charles I., the presbytery of this place, having strongly expressed their abhorrence of that atrocity, were reproachfully answered by the poet Milton; and the Scottish forces of Ulster having, in common with the covenants of their native country, embraced the royal cause, the garrison kept possession here for the king. But General Monk, in 1648, seized their commander, Monroe, whom he sent prisoner to England, and having assaulted Belfast, soon reduced it under the control of the parliament, who appointed Colonel Maxwell governor. In 1649, the town was taken by a manoeuvre of Lord Montgomery; but Cromwell, on his arrival in Ireland, despatched Colonel Venables, after the massacre of Drogheda, to reduce it, in which enterprise he succeeded.

On the abdication of James II., the inhabitants fitted out a vessel, and despatched a congratulatory address to the Prince of Orange, whom they afterwards proclaimed king; but, within a few days, James's troops having obtained possession of the place, many of the inhabitants fled to Scotland and elsewhere for safety, and several of the principal families were placed under attainer. Upon the landing of Duke Schomberg at Bangor, however, on Oct. 13th, 1689, with an army of 10,000 men, the Irish forces evacuated the town, which Colonel Wharton entered in the name of King William. A reinforcement of 7000 well-appointed troops from Denmark shortly after joined the forces of Schomberg, which had encamped under the walls; and on June 14th, 1690, the king arrived in person, and issued from this town a proclamation to the army, forbidding them to lay waste the country. The king remained for five days at Belfast, whence he proceeded to the Boyne by way of Hillsborough, and on his march he issued an order to the collector of the customs at Belfast, to pay £1300 per annum to the Presbyterian ministers of Ulster, which grant was the origin of the more extensive royal bounty at present paid to that body. The castle was destroyed by an accidental fire in 1708, and has not been rebuilt. In 1715, on the threatened invasion of the Pretender, the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood formed themselves into volunteer corps for the better defence of the country; in 1745 they again had recourse to arms; and in 1760, by their prompt muster, in conjunction with the people of the surrounding country, they saved their town from the French under Thurot. He had landed at Carrickfergus, intend-

ing to surprise Belfast; but, overawed by the muster of 12,000 men, posted within two miles of Carrickfergus on the road to Belfast, he hastily re-embarked, after having obtained a considerable supply of brandy, wine, and provisions from the merchants of that town. The formation of the Irish volunteers, induced all the principal young men of Belfast again to accoutre themselves, and they assumed a formidable political attitude, until suppressed with the rest of that body. Notwithstanding the powerful excitement which prevailed towards the close of the 18th century, and although Belfast was the centre of motion to the northern union, it was preserved in peaceable subjection by the precaution of government in placing in it a strong military force: the spirit of disaffection had nevertheless diffused itself considerably, and seven individuals were executed here for treason. With the exception of commercial difficulties, from which, however, this town has suffered less than any other of equal importance in the kingdom, few circumstances have occurred in modern times to retard its progress; and it is now the most flourishing in the island, celebrated alike for its manufactures and commerce, and for the public spirit of its inhabitants in the pursuit of literature and science, and in the support of benevolent institutions.

The town is advantageously situated on the western bank of the river Lagan; a long narrow bridge of 21 arches, erected in 1686, connecting it until lately with the suburb of Ballymacarrett in the county of Down, and the river expanding below into the noble estuary called Belfast or Carrickfergus Lough. This bridge has been taken down, and a new bridge, called Queen's bridge, erected on its site, at a cost of £27,000. The new structure consists of five segmental arches, each fifty feet in span, and has foot-paths, and a breadth of carriage way of thirty feet; it is of superior granite, obtained in large blocks from the neighbourhood of Newry, and was completed in 1842. Another bridge over the Lagan into the county of Down had been previously erected, and there is a third at some distance to the south. The general appearance of the town is cheerful and prepossessing; the principal streets and squares, which are well formed and spacious, are macadamised, and the footpaths are mostly flagged with Carlow stone of hard substance and blue colour, and in a few instances are laid with asphalt; some streets are paved with wood. The houses are handsomely built of brick, and slated; and several new squares, terraces, and ranges of building have been recently erected, making the total number of houses within the municipal boundary 12,068, and throughout the entire town and suburbs 12,875. The town is lighted with gas from works belonging to a company established by act of parliament in 1822. The inhabitants, previously to 1795, were but scantily supplied with water; but the late Marquess of Donegal then granted to the trustees of the Incorporated Charitable Society a lease, for 61 years, of all the springs of water on his estate; and in 1805 the Malone springs were purchased, and the water brought to the town at an expense of £3650. In 1817 an act was obtained, under the authority of which the trustees appointed water applotters, who took upon themselves the whole management, and now receive the rates, paying to the society £750 per annum. A supply of water is also obtained from new

water-works, connected with streams originating about Cave Hill, of which the reservoir is from 100 to 130 feet above the level of the town.

Though situated little more than six feet above high-water mark of spring tides, the town is considered healthy, the air being pure and salubrious; and the surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and in many parts picturesque. An extended range of mountains, 1100 feet in height, rises at the distance of two miles to the north-west; and within the limits of the parish is Divis mountain, 1567 feet above the level of the sea at low water. The views down the lough in a north-eastern direction are strikingly beautiful, the shores on both sides being decorated with elegant country seats and plantations. The inhabitants have long been distinguished for their zealous encouragement of LITERARY pursuits, and the first edition of the Bible ever published in Ireland was printed at Belfast in the year 1704. In this town, also, was established, in 1737, the *Belfast News-Letter*, the first newspaper printed in the north of Ireland; there are now several others, also a Mercantile Register and some monthly periodicals. *The Society for Promoting Knowledge*, established in 1784, is supported by annual subscriptions of one guinea; the library contains more than 8000 volumes, and there are a cabinet of minerals, and a valuable philosophical apparatus. *The Literary Society*, for improvement in literature, science, antiquities, and the arts, was established in 1801; and the *Historic Society*, for the study of general history, the British laws and constitution, and the cultivation of oratory, in 1811. *The Natural History Society*, established in 1821, has since erected a very handsome building. The lower story is an imitation of the Choric monuments of Thrasylus, with a portico which is an exact copy of that of the octagon tower of Andronicus at Athens; and the upper portions are designed after the model of the temple of Minerva. The interior comprises several spacious, lofty, and elegant apartments, with lecture-rooms, an observatory, and a very valuable museum. Belfast also possesses a Botanical and Horticultural Society; a Statistical Society, established 30th March, 1836; a Society of Fine Arts; a Rhetorical Society; and a Mechanics' Institute, in Queen-street. *The Botanic Gardens* were formed in connexion with the Natural History Society, by some of the members, who, in 1827, purchased for that purpose 16 acres of land on the banks of the Lagan, about a mile from the town, on the Malone road. They are under the direction of a committee of 21, elected from the holders of 500 shares of five guineas each, of whom those holding less than four shares pay also a subscription annually; the society has expended more than £4000 on these gardens, to which persons may subscribe without being shareholders. A spacious and handsome news-room, to which respectable strangers have free access on entering their names in a book kept for the purpose, occupies the lower story of the Commercial Buildings: there is another large news-room in one of the wings of the White-Linen Hall; a third was opened in connexion with the office of the *Northern Whig* newspaper, now a leading journal in Ulster, but it did not succeed; and another has been established under the patronage of the Society for Promoting Knowledge. Over the Exchange is an elegant suite of assembly-rooms; there are others in the Commercial Buildings,

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and a neat theatre in Arthur-street. On the north-eastern side of the town are artillery and infantry barracks; and a town-major is regularly appointed, this being nominally a garrison town, and the head-quarters of the district: it is also a chief constabulary police station for the county.

Belfast owes much of its importance to the increase of the LINEN TRADE of Ulster, of which it is now become the grand depôt. In 1830 a very extensive mill was erected for spinning linen-yarn upon the same principle as in the chief houses at Leeds, in order to meet the increasing demand of the manufacturers; and, in 1832, a large cotton-mill was adapted to the spinning of the refuse flax of the linen-mill, for the use of the canvas weavers. In these two mills more than 700 persons are employed, and, since their erection, a linen-cloth manufactory has been established on a very large scale at Ligonell, two miles distant, which is the first of the kind in this part of the country. Seven more spinning-mills, containing 48,000 spindles, and affording employment to more than 5000 persons, were built in 1834; and several others, owing to the immense increase of the linen manufacture, have been erected since; they are all of brick, roofed with slate, and mostly five stories high. The total number of flax and tow spinning-mills in Belfast, at the beginning of 1846, was 28. The celebrated Ardoyne damask manufactory was established in 1825; and the elegance of the fabric soon extended its reputation, and obtained royal patronage. Linsens and sheetings of the stoutest fabric, for the London market, are likewise manufactured in this establishment, the proprietor of which, Michael Andrews, Esq., obtained the gold medal of the Royal Dublin Society for specimens of his productions, shewn at their exhibition of national manufactures, held in Dublin, in May 1835. The business of the linen trade of the whole kingdom was for a long time transacted solely in Dublin, by agents resident there; but the serious inconvenience experienced by the numerous bleachers in the province of Ulster, in consequence of the remoteness of the principal mart, prompted them to the establishment of a linen-hall at Belfast; and in 1785 a spacious and handsome quadrangular building was erected in the centre of Donegal-square, by public subscription, and called the *White-Linen Hall*. It affords great facility for making up assorted cargoes for foreign countries; large quantities are exported to America, the West Indies, and various other places, and nearly all the London merchants are supplied by factors resident here. *The Brown-Linen Hall*, erected about the same time, is an inclosed space on the south side of Donegal-street, containing several detached platforms, where the merchants attend every Friday for the purchase of brown webs from the weavers, who assemble here from the surrounding districts. The webs brought to this mart are principally one yard in width, and of the finest quality; and so great is the quantity purchased by the merchants, who are also bleachers, that in the Belfast district, extending only a distance of six miles from the town to the west and south-west, and containing in all fourteen bleaching-grounds (of which eleven are within the parish of Belfast), 260,000 pieces are annually bleached, exceeding by 87,000 the number of pieces bleached in the same district in the year 1822. The value of the goods finished annually in these esta-

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ishments is little less than one million sterling. *The Society for the Promotion and Improvement of the Growth of Flax in Ireland*, whose office is in the Commercial Buildings, Belfast, was established in the year 1841 by a number of the nobility and gentry, landed proprietors in Ulster, and by many of the gentlemen connected with the linen trade in its various branches. Its object is, to introduce a better system of growing and preparing flax in the island, so as to suit it for the large market offered by the flax-spinning trade of the United Kingdom. It appears that at the time when the society was founded, about 60,000 tons, in addition to the quantity grown at home, were annually imported from the continent of Europe, Egypt, and other parts, worth five millions sterling; and the society is using its influence to have as much as possible of this grown in Ireland. Already it has succeeded in raising the amount of the Irish flax crop from 25,000 to 40,000 tons, and it is now endeavouring to extend its culture throughout the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, where it would afford a great source of profitable employment to the agricultural labouring population.

The cotton manufacture, of which Belfast is the centre and the principal seat, was originally introduced here in 1777, by Mr. Robert Joy, father of Chief Baron Joy, and at that time one of the proprietors of the *Belfast News-Letter*. That gentleman had been chiefly instrumental in establishing the Incorporated poor-house, which under his auspices became the nursery of this important branch of manufacture, then unknown in any other part of Ireland, but which, after struggling with various difficulties, at length attained rapid progress. In 1800 it afforded employment to 27,000 persons within a circuit of ten miles round Belfast; and it is still carried on here in all its branches, more especially in the spinning department, for which alone there were till lately, in the town and neighbourhood, no less than 21 factories. The machinery used in these works was partly impelled by steam, but chiefly by water, for which the streams in the neighbourhood are particularly favourable, by reason of the rapidity of their currents and their numerous falls. The buildings, now 10 in number, are of very large dimensions, in general from six to eight stories in height; and in some of them from 800 to 2000 persons are employed. The principal articles manufactured in Belfast are, velvets, fustians, jeans, ticking, checks, gingham, quiltings, calico muslins, and muslins. There were formerly also very extensive print-fields, bleach-greens, dye-works, and establishments for every department of the manufacture; but latterly the cotton trade has been in rather a declining state, and, in consequence, some of the works have been suspended, and others applied to different purposes.

An iron foundry was first established here in 1792. In 1798 the Lagan foundry, in Ballymacarrett, was erected, where steam-engines are now made; and in 1811 the Belfast foundry, in Donegal-street, was built, in which the patent rotatory steam-engines, originally invented by one of the proprietors, have been manufactured. In 1834 the manufacture of machinery for spinning flax was first successfully introduced into Ireland, by the proprietors of the Belfast foundry; two other foundries have been since established, namely, the

Phoenix in York-street, and the Soho foundry in Towns-end-street, where spinning machinery is made; and there are several foundries on a smaller scale. The making of vitriol was introduced in 1799; at present there are various establishments. The manufacture of flint-glass was commenced in 1776; in a few years several extensive glass-houses were erected, and a company has lately been formed for manufacturing crown-glass; these glass-houses and the vitriol-works are all situated in the suburb of Ballymacarrett, *which see*. There are two distilleries, which annually produce 311,000 gallons of spirits, nearly the whole for home consumption: about 150 men are employed in the process; and at Brookfield, adjoining the town, is a third, also upon an extensive scale. There are twelve ale and porter breweries, from which many thousand barrels are annually exported; some large flour and meal mills, worked by steam and water; and manufactories for tobacco, soap, candles, glue, and paper, both for home consumption and for exportation. In the manufacture of starch from sixty to seventy tons of wheat are weekly consumed. The tanning of leather for exportation was formerly carried on to a great extent, and at the commencement of the present century there were 36 tanyards in the town and neighbourhood; but it has much declined, and is at present chiefly confined to the home market. The manufacture of ropes and canvas was originally introduced in 1758: to it were added, in 1784, the making of sail-cloth, and, in 1820, the making of sails, which has since grown into celebrity, and affords employment to a great number of persons of both sexes. Ship-building was commenced in the year 1791, prior to which time all vessels belonging to the port had been built and repaired in England or Scotland; there are now two extensive yards, with graving-docks and every requisite appendage, in which more than 300 men are constantly employed, and from which four or five brigs of the first class, and schooners of from 100 to 360 tons' registered burthen, are annually launched. Several ships have also been lately built, among which is the *Hindoo* of 400 tons' register, for the East India trade.

The TRADE OF THE PORT, comparatively of modern origin, has been rapid in its growth and uniformly increasing in its progress. It originally rose into some importance on the purchase by the crown, in 1637, of the privilege possessed by the corporation of Carrickfergus (of which port Belfast was formerly only a dependency), of importing merchandise at a far lower rate of duty than was paid at any other port. After the completion of this purchase, the custom-house of that place was removed to Belfast, which, however, arose into distinguished notice only with the linen trade, as, at the commencement of the last century, there were but five vessels, of the aggregate burthen of 109 tons, belonging to the port; and the amount of custom-house duties, in 1709, was not more than £1215. In 1740 it had not only become well known on the continent as a place of considerable trade, but was in equal repute with the most celebrated commercial towns in Europe; and in 1785 it became the principal depot of the linen trade, from which time its commerce rapidly increased. During the fluctuations of trade by which other places suffered so severely, Belfast experienced comparatively but little diminution of its commerce; and in 1825 it derived a considerable addition to its trade in the increase

of the cross-channel intercourse, from the introduction of steam navigation. In 1833, the number of larger vessels which entered inwards at the port was 2445, and which cleared outwards, 1391; and the amount of duties paid at the custom-house exceeded £412,000. The trade has since been increasing every year: in that ending Jan. 5th, 1836, the number of larger vessels that entered inwards was 2730, and that cleared outwards, 2047; and the amount of duties paid at the custom-house, was £357,645, and of the quaysage dues at the ballast-office, £9289. 19. The gross produce of the customs' duties in 1838 was £315,774; in 1843, £339,959; and in 1844, £366,415. The commerce of the port consists of various branches. The most important at present is the CROSS-CHANNEL trade, which in 1747 employed only three vessels, collectively of 198 tons' burthen: from that time it appears to have rapidly increased; and since the more direct and expeditious intercourse with the principal ports of Great Britain, afforded by the introduction of steam navigation, it has absorbed a considerable portion of the foreign and colonial trade. The principal exports connected with this branch are linen-cloth, manufactured cotton goods, and agricultural produce. Its extensive trade in provisions is of very recent introduction, and affords a striking demonstration of the great improvements in the system of agriculture which have taken place since the commencement of the present century; considerable quantities of corn were formerly imported, and in 1789 the only articles shipped from this port were beef and butter, in very limited quantities. The curing of pork is now a very extensive business, carried on by many wealthy firms; and butter is largely exported, and brings higher prices in London than the best Dutch butter, the institution of butter societies having tended to improve its quality, as well as regulate its sales. The chief imports by the cross-channel trade are tea, sugar, cotton, wool, and various articles for the use of the manufacturers, bleachers, and dyers; also British manufactured goods, and articles of general merchandise. The number of vessels that entered inwards from British ports during the year 1835, including repeated voyages, was 2949, and the number that cleared outwards, 1534; of these there were nine steam-boats, of which four were employed in the Glasgow, three in the Liverpool, and two in the London trade. In the year 1844, the number of sailing vessels that entered the port, in the cross-channel and general coasting trade, was 3533, of 222,209 tons; and of steamers, 852, of 212,790 tons: the number of sailing vessels outwards was 860, of 47,579 tons; and of steamers, 865, of 216,641 tons. The first steam-boat that crossed the channel to this port was from Liverpool, in 1819, but it was not till 1824 that steam-boats were employed in the transmission of merchandise; the passage by steam navigation to Liverpool is performed, on the average, in 14 hours, to London in 132 hours, to Glasgow in 14 hours, and to Dublin in 14 hours.

The trade with the *United States* and with *British North America* is very considerable: the chief exports are linen-cloth, manufactured cotton goods, blue, starch, and whisky; the imports are timber and staves, tobacco, cotton, wool, ashes, and flax and clover seeds. In 1835, the number of vessels in this trade which entered inwards was 78, and of those that cleared outwards 76,

the latter taking 2675 emigrants, of whom 1824 were destined for the British American colonies, and 851 for the United States. The trade with the *West Indies* commenced in 1740, and, of late, several first-class vessels have been built expressly for it; 9 vessels entered inwards, and 15 cleared outwards, in 1835, in connexion with the British West India Islands only. The trade with the *Baltic*, which is on the increase, consists in the importation of tallow, timber, ashes, flax, and hemp. Tallow and hides are also imported from *Odessa*; mats, pitch, tar, flax, and flax-seed, from *Archangel*; and wine, fruit, lemon and lime juice, olive and other oils, brimstone, and barilla, from the *Mediterranean* and the *Levant*. The total number of vessels employed in the foreign trade, which entered inwards in 1835, was 184, and of those that cleared outwards, 145; in 1844, the number that entered was 215, and that cleared out, 133. The coasting-trade, exclusively of the regular steam-packets for goods and passengers to Liverpool, London, Dublin, Fleetwood, Ardrossan, Greenock, Glasgow, and Stranraer, employs packets, in the summer season, to the Isle of Man, North Wales, Port-Stewart, Derry, and to several other places on the Irish and Scottish coasts. There is also engaged in this trade, among other vessels, a regular establishment of vessels of different classes to Maryport, Workington, and Whitehaven, chiefly employed in the coal-trade; the imports supply the greater part of the north of Ireland. The number of vessels belonging to the port is 365, of an aggregate burthen of 50,391 tons; but they are very inadequate to the extent of its commerce, a large portion of which is carried on in ships belonging to other countries. The total estimated value of the exports, in 1835, amounted to £4,341,794, of which £2,738,746 were in linens, £148,730 in cottons, £615 in woollens, £9006 in whisky, porter, and agricultural products, £148,597 in corn, meal, and flour, £17,520 in cattle, sheep, and pigs, £35,580 in horses, and £916,913 in provisions; besides hides, feathers, flax, ore, &c. The total estimated value of the imports, in the same year, amounted to £3,695,437, whereof £151,450 were in coal, &c., £181,260 iron and other metals, hardware, &c., £1,836,047 woollens, cottons, silks, &c., £452,347 tea, coffee, and sugar, £14,640 wine, £94,229 tobacco, and the remainder in spirits, ale, beer, and other articles. Among the exports for the year ending 1st of August, 1845, may be named, 11,430 barrels, and 7906 tierces, of pork; 29,419 hales of bacon; 41,658 firkins, and 41,760 casks, of butter; 27,381 cwt. of lard; 1958 tierces of beef; 4820 hogsheds of hams; 24,672 barrels of wheat, 35,362 of oats, and 3335 of barley; 44,778 boxes of linen; 13,529 sacks of flour; 20,076 bales of hay; 7222 cows, and 3690 pigs; 3734 puncheons of whisky; and 69,635 cwt. of potatoes.

The port is very advantageously situated for trade at the mouth of the Lagan in Belfast Lough, also called Carrickfergus bay, a noble arm of the sea forming a safe and commodious harbour, well sheltered and easy of access. The entrance is about six miles in breadth from the Point between Groomsport and Ballyholm bay, in the county of Down, to White Head in the county of Antrim; the length from the latter point to the quays at Belfast is 1½ miles, the bay decreasing gradually in breadth towards the bridge, where the river is very much contracted by the different quays and

landing-places, and the embankments of Ballymacarrett. The preservation and improvement of the port and harbour were formerly vested in the Ballast Corporation constituted by act of parliament in 1785; but this act was repealed by an act obtained in 1831, and a new "Corporation for Preserving and Improving the Port and Harbour of Belfast" was created, consisting of "the lord of the castle" and "sovereign;" the parliamentary representatives for the counties of Antrim and Down, and the boroughs of Belfast, Carrickfergus, and Downpatrick; and sixteen other commissioners, of whom four go out of office annually, their successors being elected subject to the approbation of the lord-lieutenant and privy council. The annual income of this corporation, arising from pilotage, tonnage, quayage rates on imports and exports, ballastage, &c., on an average of five years ending Jan. 5th, 1836, amounted to £8868, and the expenditure to £8789. The objects of obtaining the new act in 1831 were, to enable the commissioners to purchase quays and grounds for the improvement of the harbour, and to render the enactments suitable to the present state of the trade of the town, which had increased nearly tenfold since the passing of the former act. Below the bridge, a fine range of quays extends along the north-west bank of the river, with two graving-docks, which were constructed soon after the port was frequented by large vessels; three wet-docks extend into the principal streets of the town. A spacious graving-dock was completed in the year 1826, at an expense of £26,000, by the Ballast Corporation; and several extensive wet-docks, quays, and warehouses were lately constructed below the town, under an act of parliament obtained in 1829, by Messrs. Holmes and Dunbar: the first of these docks, completed in 1832, is 400 yards in length and 100 yards in breadth, and is intended for the large ships in the timber trade. The harbour commissioners, under the act of 1831, contemplate the deepening and enlarging of the harbour, the formation of a new channel from the quays to the Mile-water river, the construction of floating-docks with entrance locks, and other improvements; and it has been determined to construct a new range of quays from the bridge to Dunbar's dock, the quays to be set out in the river 100 feet, and thus increase the accommodation by allowing space to erect sheds, &c.: the wet-docks which now run up the streets will, under these new arrangements, be removed. The custom-house, situated on Hanover-quay, is a very indifferent building, as is the post-office; but hopes are entertained that new and more commodious edifices will soon be erected.

The *Lagan navigation* extending in a line 22 miles from the port to Lough Neagh, by way of Lisburn, was constructed under an act of the 27th of George III., confirmed by others down to the 54th of the same reign, by which the proprietors were invested with a small duty on beer and spirits in the excise district of Lisburn, since commuted for an annual money payment out of the consolidated fund: the number of debentures issued from 1755 to 1793 was sixty-two, amounting to £62,000. The navigation is continued partly in the bed of the river, and partly by collateral cuts, to a mile above Lisburn; but, from its circuitous course and the high rate of the tolls, goods are conveyed by land with greater expedition and at less expense. Divers new roads have been formed in the immediate neighbourhood of Bel-

fast; and, under an act of parliament obtained in 1833, a railway from the harbour to *Cave Hill* has been constructed, in a double line, which is the first work of the kind in the north of Ireland. The *Ulster railway*, opened in 1841, proceeds from Belfast, by Lisburn, Moira, and Lurgan to Portadown, a line of 25 miles; and in 1845 an act was passed to enable the company to form a branch from Portadown to Armagh, being that portion of the original Ulster line for which, owing to pecuniary difficulties, the parliamentary powers were suffered to expire. The length of this extension is 11 miles, and the estimated cost £133,035. An act was also obtained in 1845 for forming a railway called the *Dublin and Belfast Junction*, to proceed from Portadown to Drogheda, with a branch to Navan: this undertaking completes, by a main line of 56 miles from the Ulster railway, at Portadown, by way of Newry and Dundalk, a railway communication from Belfast to Drogheda; and thence there is a line, already in operation, to Dublin. The branch to Navan is 17½ miles long; its proposed extension to Kells has been for the present abandoned. The total length of this railway is 73½ miles; the capital is £950,000, and the company are empowered to raise £316,666 by loans. In 1845 a third act was obtained, for a railway between *Belfast and Ballymena*, with branches to Carrickfergus and Randalstown: the length of the main line, which it is proposed to extend to Coleraine, is nearly 33 miles; the Carrickfergus branch is about three miles, and the Randalstown branch two miles. It is also in contemplation to construct a railway between *Belfast and Downpatrick*. All these lengths of railways are in British miles.

The *Chamber of Commerce* was originally established in 1783; its meetings were suspended from 1794 to 1802, since which time they have been resumed without interruption, greatly to the benefit of trade and the interests of the town. The *Old Exchange*, situated nearly in the centre of the town, at the end of Donegal-street, is the private property of the Marquess of Donegal; it was formerly the place of public resort for the merchants, but, since the erection of the Commercial Buildings, has been used only for the election of the chief magistrate. The *Commercial Buildings* were erected in 1822, opposite to the Exchange, at an expense of £20,000, by a proprietary of 200 shareholders, incorporated under act of parliament in 1823, and a committee of whom, annually elected, conduct the affairs of the institution. The buildings comprise an excellent commercial hotel, a spacious and handsome news-room over which is an elegant assembly-room, and behind these an area with a piazza for the use of the merchants; in connexion with the edifice are numerous offices principally occupied by professional men. The north front, of Irish granite, is decorated with eight lofty Ionic columns, and the west front is chiefly occupied by shops: the merchants assemble in the news-room and hold 'Change on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The *Banking establishments* are, the Northern Company, established in 1824; the Belfast Company, in 1826; and the Ulster Company, in 1836: all have branches in the different large towns throughout the province. There are also branches here of the Bank of Ireland and the Provincial Bank. James I., in 1605, 1608, and 1611, made grants of *Markets and Fairs*, which were all included in one grant to Arthur Lord Chichester, in 1621, of a market to be held

on Friday, and fairs annually on Aug. 1st and 2nd, and Oct. 28th and 29th; this grant was confirmed by Charles II. to Arthur, Earl of Donegal, in 1668. Though the markets are open daily, the principal market-day is Friday: the two fairs are now held on Aug. 12th and Nov. 8th. There are in Smithfield two market-places for meat, two for fish, and one for hay, straw, and hides, besides several others for meat and vegetables in various parts of the town, all of which are adequately supplied: the market for pork and butter is in the weigh-house and buildings adjoining; the sale of poultry of all kinds, collected from a great distance, forms a regular trade; and the fish-market is well supplied with turbot and salmon from the coasts of Antrim and Derry.

Belfast is in some measure indebted for its INCORPORATION to the favour shewn to the Chichester family by James I., who, in 1612, granted the castle and an extensive surrounding territory to Sir Arthur Chichester, who had previously established a number of Devonshire men in the townland of Malone: in the following year the king incorporated the inhabitants by charter. In the 4th of James II., on a seizure of the franchises, a charter was granted, the provisions of which were in most respects similar to those of the former; and George II., in the 33rd year of his reign, also granted a charter, which, however, is only an inexpressum of the charter of James I. The corporation was formerly styled "The Sovereign, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Belfast;" and prior to the act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations, 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108, it consisted of a sovereign, lord of the castle, constable of the castle, twelve other free burgesses, and an unlimited number of freemen, assisted by a town-clerk and two sergeants-at-mace. The sovereign was chosen annually on the 24th of June by the free burgesses, from three of their own body nominated by the lord of the castle (or, in default of such nomination, which seldom occurred, elected by themselves), and was sworn into office before the lord, or in his absence before the constable of the castle, on Michaelmas-day. The lord of the castle was a member of the corporation by tenure of the castle of Belfast; the office was held by the Marquess of Donegal, in whose family it had continued from the date of the charter: the constable was appointed by instrument under seal of the lord of the castle, and became a free burgess. The other free burgesses were chosen, as vacancies occurred, by the sovereign and the remainder of their body; the town-clerk was elected by the sovereign and burgesses; and the sergeants-at-mace were chosen by the corporation at large. The freedom of the borough was acquired only by gift of the sovereign and free burgesses; latterly there were no freemen. Conformably with the act above-mentioned, the borough now consists of five wards, and the corporation of a mayor, ten aldermen, thirty councillors, and an unlimited number of burgesses. The mayor is elected annually, on the 1st of December, from and by the aldermen and councillors, who are themselves elected by and from the burgesses of each ward; one-half of the aldermen go out of office every three years, and one-third of the councillors retire annually. The qualification of the mayor, aldermen, and councillors, is the possession of £1000 above all debts, or a house of not less than £25 per annum rent; and that of the burgesses a house of £10 rent, and

residence within seven miles of Belfast. The borough returned two representatives to the Irish parliament from the date of its incorporation till the Union, after which it sent one to the Imperial parliament, but its original number was restored by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, passed to amend the representation. The right of election was formerly vested exclusively in the free burgesses, but by the act above-named was extended to the £10 householders: the number of voters registered in 1843, was 4890, of whom 4986 were £10 householders, and four were burgesses; the mayor is the returning officer. The jurisdiction of the corporation and of the town police extends on the north to the Mile-water, and on the south to the Black-staff, both tributaries of the Lagan, which forms the boundary on the east; on the west is also a boundary, but till lately so imperfectly defined that disputes were constantly arising with respect to the county cess, which within it is levied on the houses, and without it only on the acre. Under the act now regulating the harbour a jurisdiction was given to the judges of assize, the justices of the peace for Antrim, and the sovereign of Belfast, over all offences committed within the limits of the port and harbour, or within 500 yards of the quays in the county of Down, as if such offences had been committed within the county of Antrim. The act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 89, assigned a new boundary for parliamentary purposes.

Under the old regime, the sovereign was a justice of the peace for the borough, and usually held the commission of the peace for Antrim and Down; he was also clerk of the market, and, *ex officio*, a member of different bodies incorporated under local acts for the improvement of the town and port. The charter granted a court of record for the recovery of debts not exceeding £20 arising within the borough or its liberty, to be held every Thursday before the sovereign; but it has long since fallen into disuse. The manor court, held every third Thursday before the seneschal (who is appointed by the Marquess of Donegal, as lord of the manor of Belfast, within which the borough is situated), has jurisdiction over the entire parish, and over the townland of Ballynafeigh in the county of Down, to the amount of £30 present currency, by process of attachment or arrest; the seneschal also proceeds by civil bill under the Manor-court acts: the prison of the court was abolished in 1829, and defaulters are now sent to the county gaol. Courts leet for the manor are likewise held by the seneschal; at that in May, constables, apploters, and appraisers are appointed for the ensuing year. The mayor holds petty-sessions every Monday and Wednesday at the sessions-house; county magistrates may also attend. The stipendiary police magistrate, whose office was instituted in 1816, holds a court of petty-session at the sessions-house every Thursday, at which other justices attend; and presides at a magistrate's court at the police-office every Tuesday and Saturday, where he disposes of cases respecting servants' wages, and other matters not requiring the attendance of two justices: he also sits daily at the office of the nightly watch establishment. The county quarter-sessions are held in this town, in conjunction with other places, four times in the year; and the assistant barrister then determines causes by civil bill under his statutable jurisdiction, for the division of Belfast. The

old house of correction, adjoining the quarter-sessions' court-house, was a good building of brick, erected in 1817, but not sufficiently adapted for the classification of prisoners, who were chiefly employed in breaking stones for the streets of the town: the present house of correction was built on the model of the Pentonville prison, London, and will contain 300 prisoners. Commissioners of police were appointed by an act of parliament passed in 1800 and amended in 1816, under which a police tax, amounting on an average of five years to £9000 per annum, is levied for the maintenance of patrols by night and by day, and for lighting, cleansing, and paving the towns and precincts.

The parish comprises 19,559 statute acres: it was anciently called Shankill, but no church having existed at the latter place for more than two centuries, it is now generally designated the parish of Belfast. The *LIVING* is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor and province of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Donegal, to whom the impropriate rectory belongs; the entire parish is under the Tithe Rent-charge act, and, with the exception of a portion called the Upper Falls, pays £712. 10. per annum, of which £450 belong to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar, who has also a glebe-house near the church, and 20 acres of land. The parochial church, dedicated to St. Anne, was erected in 1778, at the expense of the Marquess of Donegal. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a lofty Ionic tower surmounted by a Corinthian cupola covered with copper, forming an interesting and conspicuous object for many miles round; the original portico, which was inferior in character to the rest of the building, has been replaced by one of loftier elevation. About 1830 the Board of First Fruits gave £666 for the repair, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners more recently granted £375 for the improvement of the church. *St. George's* church, or chapel of ease, was erected in 1812, on the site of a former edifice called the Corporation Church, which had been built on the ruins of the ancient castle. It is a fine structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a magnificent and highly enriched portico of six noble columns and four fluted pilasters, supporting a cornice and pediment, in the tympanum of which are the arms of the united sees of Down and Connor, and of the town, in alto-relievo. This splendid specimen of Corinthian architecture was formerly the portico of a palace built by the Earl of Bristol, when Bishop of Derry, on the shore of Lough Beg, and the materials for which were quarried from the Derry mountains, and worked by Irish artists: after that noble prelate's decease it was purchased, on the demolition of the palace, by the late Dr. Alexander, then Bishop of Down and Connor, and afterwards of Meath, and by him presented to this church. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £123 for the repair of the building. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar; it was endowed by the Board of First Fruits with £3000, laid out in the purchase of the tithes of Naas, in the county of Kildare, producing a rent-charge of £94. 10. per annum, and was further endowed by the vicar with a portion of the tithes of the Upper Falls, now producing to the curate £37. 10. per annum. *Christchurch*, containing 1000 free sittings, and situated near the Royal Institution, was erected by the Board of First Fruits, aided by subscrip-

tion, and was opened for divine service in 1833: the living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £50 per annum by the Board, together with the rents of the pews, and in the patronage of the Vicar. In the townland of Upper Malone, about three miles south of the town, is a church of recent erection, dedicated to *St. John*, and the living of which is a perpetual curacy: other places of worship in connexion with the Establishment are, *St. Anne's* chapel of ease; the chapel in the *Magdalen Asylum*, the minister of which is presented by trustees; *St. Matthew's* church, Shankill, in the gift of the Vicar; and *Trinity* church, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Trustees.

Belfast is the seat of the Roman Catholic see of Down and Connor, and the residence of the bishop: there are two spacious chapels in the town, one of which, erected in 1811, and considered as the cathedral, is an elegant edifice in the later style of English architecture; other chapels are situated at Ballymacarrett, Hollywood, Green Castle, and Ballyclare, all in the Roman Catholic parish of Belfast. There are more than a dozen places of worship for Presbyterians, of which that for the third congregation (so called from the order of its formation), built in 1831 at an expense of £10,000, by Mr. Miller, a native and resident architect, is perhaps the most elegant edifice of its kind in the three kingdoms. The front is enriched with a stately Grecian-Doric portico of ten lofty columns, resting on a basement of twenty steps, and surmounted by an attic balustrade, composed of a series of pedestals and light pierced work, having a novel and pleasing effect; the other portions of the building are also noble and elegant in design, and beautiful in detail, especially the grand staircase leading to the gallery, from which may best be observed that agreeable harmony of plan and unity of effect which are strikingly characteristic of this chaste edifice. The meeting-house for the fifth congregation, in Fishervick-place, erected in 1827 at an expense of £7000; and that for the sixth, in May-street, built in 1829 at an expense of £9000, are likewise spacious structures. There are also two places of worship for Covenanters, two each for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, and one each for General Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents. Nearly all of the Presbyterian meeting-houses are in connexion with the General Assembly, including those of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh congregations; two only are in connexion with the Presbytery of Antrim, namely, those of the first and second congregations, the first being a collegiate charge.

The *Royal Belfast Academical Institution*, which reflects so much honour on its founders, was projected in 1807; and, within a few weeks from the first promulgation of the design, subscriptions to the amount of £16,000 were raised for carrying it into effect. This sum was increased by subscriptions from other parts of Ireland, and from England; and, under the patronage of the Marquess of Hastings, and by the unwearied exertions of several gentlemen, nearly £5000 were subscribed in India: making the total amount £25,000. In 1810, the patrons and principal subscribers were by act of parliament incorporated a body politic, to consist of the Lord-Primate, the Marquess of Donegal, the Bishop of Down and Connor, and more than 70 of the subscribers, including all who should subscribe 20 guineas; with power to elect a president, vice-presidents, treasurer,

secretary, managers, visitors, and auditors; to transact all business relative to the institution; to take lands not exceeding £2500 per annum; and other privileges. The buildings were completed at an expense, including furniture and apparatus, of £28,954, leaving no provision for the endowment of professorships. For this object the managers applied to government, and in the year 1814 they received from parliament a grant of £1500, which was continued during the years 1815 and 1816; after which it ceased till 1824, when it was renewed on the recommendation of the Commissioners of Education. In the year 1834 the grant was increased to £3500; of which sum £2000 were for additional buildings, and £1500 for general expenditure. The institution comprehends a collegiate and a school department, the former, till lately, under the direction of seven professors of natural philosophy, moral philosophy, logic and the belles-lettres, mathematics, Latin and Greek, Hebrew, and anatomy, respectively; there were also two professors of divinity, appointed by the General Assembly. At present there are, in addition, six professors of chemistry, materia medica and pharmacy, botany, the theory and practice of physic, surgery, midwifery and the diseases of women and children; together with a professor of Biblical criticism, and one of Church history, to the General Assembly; a professor of Church history and the pastoral care, under the Non-subscribing Association of Ireland; and a professor of criticism and theology, also under the Association. The professors were, in 1818, constituted a board of faculty for superintending the courses of instruction and discipline observed in the institution, as were also the masters of the school department for that branch of it. The collegiate department is conducted on a plan similar, in most respects, to that of the university of Glasgow; the session commences in November and ends in May, when public examinations take place. The mathematical class is generally very numerous, and is considered equal to any in the United Kingdom; the classical course is also extensive. The moral philosophy class has no prescribed course of reading, but lectures are given and examinations are held; the course of anatomy was till lately pursued rather as a branch of general education than as a medical study, though admirably calculated as a first course for medical students. The school department comprises the mercantile, English, classical, mathematical, Italian, French, Spanish, writing, and drawing schools. There are at present about 200 students in the collegiate, and 210 pupils in the school department of the institution; to which are attached a good library, a museum, and a valuable philosophical apparatus. Nearly all the candidates for the Presbyterian ministry in Ireland are educated here; and the General Assembly, by whom the institution is cordially patronised, consider the general certificate of the faculty equivalent to the degree of M.A. in any of the Scottish universities, or to that of B.A. in Trinity College, Dublin, or either of the English universities. The total receipts of the establishment, in a recent year, were £3646, and the expenditure was £3735.

Belfast is also the site of one of the three *Irish Colleges*, founded by the act 8th and 9th of Victoria, cap. 66, passed on the 31st of July, 1845. By this measure, the lords of the treasury are directed to issue a sum of

£100,000 out of the consolidated fund, to provide sites and buildings for the colleges to which Her Majesty may have granted letters-patent; and the Commissioners of Public Works are constituted trustees for carrying out the provisions of the act so far as the choice of land and erection and furnishing of the buildings are concerned. The annual expenses of the colleges will also be mainly defrayed by government, who are empowered to assign £7000 every year to that of Belfast, and a similar sum to each of the two other colleges, for the payment of the stipends of the president, vice-president, professors, bursar, and other officers, of each establishment, and for providing such prizes and exhibitions as the Queen may deem it expedient to institute. Reasonable fees, however, may be demanded from the students by the professors, for attendance on their lectures, and by the bursar, for matriculation and other collegiate proceedings, agreeably with the rules and statutes, as approved by Her Majesty. Her Majesty is constituted visitor of the college of Belfast, as well as of the other colleges, but may appoint persons under the sign-manual to execute the office, and she is also invested with the right of choosing the president, vice-president, and professors, until the end of the year 1848, and afterwards unless otherwise arranged by parliament. Lecture-rooms are to be set apart for religious instruction, to be given by teachers recognised by the governing body; but students will not be compelled to attend, should their parents or guardians consider it unnecessary; and no religious test will be administered as a qualification for any collegiate office or privilege. Every student must dwell with his parent or guardian, or some near relation, or with a tutor or master of a boarding-house licensed by the president, or in a hall founded and endowed for the reception of students; and in every boarding-house thus licensed, provision must be made for securing to the student the means of due attendance upon such religious instruction and divine worship as may be sanctioned by his parents and by the college authorities. The act likewise lays down some regulations with a view to the extension of the original plan of the college. The seventeenth section empowers any one to give property for the endowment of halls for the reception of students, subject to the inspection of a private trustee or, if the founder please, of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests: the deed or will under which a new foundation is created, must establish rules for its government, or name an authority for the purpose, and must also specify an authority to enforce observance of the rules. But the hall cannot be incorporated with the college, and recognised by the governing body, unless the rules are approved by Her Majesty, or by the visitor whom she may have appointed. By the 18th section of the act, the Commissioners of Public Works are authorised to make loans for halls, to such persons as may have been incorporated by letters-patent to found them; and under the 19th section, estates or other property may be given or bequeathed to the college for providing additional religious teachers. The Rev. Pooley S. Henry, D.D., of Armagh, has been appointed first president of Belfast College.

There are of course numerous National and other schools in the parish. One on the *Lancasterian* plan was formerly a Sunday school, and was converted into

a day establishment in the year 1811, when a spacious school-house of brick, with a residence for the master, was built at an expense of £2000, raised by lottery and by local subscriptions. The school in *Brown-street* was established in the year 1812, under the patronage of the Marquess of Donegal; and a handsome brick building, with houses for the master and mistress adjoining, was erected by subscription, at an expense of £1500. The school in *Donegal-street*, which was the first in the north of Ireland that placed itself in connexion with the National Board, was founded in 1829, under the patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. Crolly; and two large school-houses were built adjoining the Roman Catholic cathedral. In the townland of Malone the Marquess of Donegal, in 1765, built a very large school-house on the demesne of *Willmount*, and endowed it with the rent of an adjoining farm, now let for £40 per annum; it appears to have been originally a charter school, but is now open to all children of the neighbourhood, of whom those attending it are educated gratuitously, and supplied with books.

The Incorporated Poor-house, for the reception of the aged and infirm poor, and the support of poor children during infancy, was built at an expense of £7000, raised by a lottery and by public subscription, on an elevated site at the upper end of *Donegal-street*, granted in 1771 by the Marquess of Donegal; and the founders of this humane institution were incorporated by act of parliament in 1774, under the title of "the President and Assistants of the Belfast Charitable Society." The funds, which from the improvement in property are likely to increase, at present exceed £2500 per annum, arising from an annuity of £750 paid by the commissioners of water; from the surplus of the revenue of the harbour commissioners after paying the necessary expenses of improving and maintaining the harbour; from rents of land and houses, annual subscriptions and donations, and collections at the churches and principal chapels. More than 480 individuals are lodged, clothed, and fed in the house. The aged, both male and female, are employed in some useful occupation, or in domestic management; and the children, for whose instruction a master and a mistress are appointed with salaries respectively of £25 and £20 per annum, are taught some business in the house, or apprenticed to trades, or to the sea service. Each is at liberty to attend his own place of worship on Sunday; and ministers of all denominations are allowed to officiate in the house during the week. *The House of Industry*, for the suppression of mendicancy and the promotion of industry among the poor, was established in *Smithfield* in 1809; it is principally supported by voluntary contributions, and affords employment in weaving, spinning, knitting, net-making, and other branches of industry, to the unemployed poor, making up any deficiency in their earnings by donations of food and clothing. It assists poor housekeepers, relieves strangers and forwards them to their destination, supplies deserving mendicants with food and punishes the refractory, accommodates industrious families with small loans or occasional grants, and has diffused great benefit over this populous town, in which it has entirely abolished mendicancy. *The Fever Hospital* was established in 1817; and a dispensary, instituted in 1792, has been incorporated with it: the buildings, situated in *Frederick-street*, are handsome and commodious,

with a spacious area in front, and are adapted to the reception of 226 patients. It is supported by donations, bequests, and subscriptions, also by fines levied by magistrates, and grand jury presentments, the last of which alone amount to about £400 per annum; and its total annual income is £1000: it is open to patients not only of the town, but from the county at large, and a great number are annually relieved. *The Lying-in Hospital* was originally established in *Donegal-street*, in 1794, but in 1830 was removed to a more spacious building erected for it on the new road; it is liberally supported by subscription.

The Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, for the reception of pauper patients from the counties of Antrim and Down, and from the county of the town of Carrickfergus, was erected on an eminence one mile from the town, near the Falls road, in 1829, at an expense, including furniture and other contingencies, of £25,319, defrayed by government under an act of the 1st and 2nd of George IV. The buildings, which are handsome, were originally adapted only for 104 patients, but are now capable of receiving 250, and consist of a centre comprising the house of the governor and the committee-rooms, and two wings, in which are numerous corridors containing each about thirteen cells for patients, and two others of smaller size containing six cells each for those of more violent derangement; each corridor has a day-room for the patients, and one also for the keeper. The grounds surrounding the house comprise an area of more than 21 acres, to which the patients have free access; and the whole is inclosed by a stone wall fourteen feet high, with a porter's lodge at the entrance. The males are employed in weaving linen and cotton, gardening, and cultivating the land; and the females in spinning, knitting, and domestic occupations. The general management of the asylum is vested in a committee appointed by the general board in Dublin; the medical department is superintended by a physician, governor, and matron, assisted by keepers and others: the expenditure is advanced by government, but repaid by the grand juries of the respective counties. Many extraordinary cures have been effected; and upon an average, nearly one-half of the patients have been restored to sanity by the skilful and humane system of treatment introduced and successfully practised by the governor. From the period when the asylum was first opened, to the 31st of March 1841, as many as 1129 patients were admitted; of this number, 554 recovered and were discharged, and 110 were discharged relieved. The expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1841, was £4051: in 1844 the expense was £3244. A savings' bank was established in 1816, for which a handsome edifice was erected in 1830, at an expense of £1400, raised from a fund which had accumulated from the gratuitous superintendence of the committee for the fourteen years preceding; the amount of deposits at present is nearly £150,000. A deaf and dumb asylum, also a handsome building, was erected in 1843. There are likewise several minor establishments for the benefit of the poor, among which may be noticed the female penitentiary; the loan fund, with the *Mont de Piété* attached; the society for the relief of the destitute sick established in 1826; the society for clothing the poor, in 1827; the society for discountenancing vice and promoting the Christian religion, also in 1827; the

society for the religious improvement of the poor, in 1830; a Bible society, some tract societies, and a library of religious books for the use of the poor. The workhouse, on a site of twelve acres purchased for £2130 and rented at £28. 12., was completed in 1841, at a cost of £7000, and is constructed to receive 1000 paupers.

There are no remains of ANTIQUITY in the town, but some are scattered over the parish. Near Stranmillis, on the Lagan, was an ancient chapel, called *Capella de Kilpatrick*; on the summit of a hill in Upper Malone was the *Capella de Crookmuck*; near Callender's Fort, on the Falls road, about two miles from the town, was that of *Cranock*, of which traces of the foundations and a large cemetery are still remaining; and on the same road was the chapel of *Kiltece*, where numerous elegantly carved crosses and other sepulchral monuments have been found. About three miles on the Carrickfergus road is a small fragment of an ancient fortress, called *Greencastle*; in Upper Malone was an extensive fort called *Castle Cam*, or *Freeston Castle*, on the site of which the elegant mansion of Malone House has been erected; at a small distance on the left of the road to Shaw's-bridge are seen the foundations of a third fort; in the grounds of Maloué, near *Limoine*, are the remains of a fourth; and in the Roman Catholic burial-ground at *Friar's Bush* are the remains of a fifth. Among the most curious relics of antiquity are the caves in various places, formed in the earth, or in the hard limestone rock. Of the former, three were discovered in 1792 at *Wolf Hill*, the largest of which is eight yards long and one yard wide, with four small chambers diverging from it; on the side of a small hill in the townland of *Ballymargy* is one of larger dimensions, and in a more perfect state, with two entrances; and near *Hannahtown* is one still larger, which since 1798 has been closed, having at that time been a place of concealment for arms. Three large caves which give name to the mountain of *Cave Hill*, are all formed in the perpendicular face of an immense range of basaltic rock: the lowest is 21 feet long, 18 wide, and from 7 to 10 feet in height; above this is another, 10 feet long, 7 wide, and 6 in height; and above that is the third, said to be divided into two unequal parts, each of which is more extensive than the largest of the other caves; but the ascent is so dangerous that few venture to visit it. The large ramparts of earth, called *raths*, or *forts*, are also numerous. Of these the most extensive is *Mac Art's fort*, on the summit of *Cave Hill*, protected on one side by a precipice, and on the others by a single ditch of great depth and a vallum of large dimensions; the inclosed area is nearly level, and from the height of the mountain, which is 1140 feet, commands a view of vast extent, variety, and beauty, including the Isle of Man, the shores and mountains of Scotland, and a large portion of the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Derry, and Donegal. Near the base of *Squires Hill* are many smaller *raths*, and two of large dimensions occur almost at the summit of the *Black mountain*. Near the shore, at *Fort William*, is an encampment 70 feet square, surrounded by a deep fosse, and defended by a bastion at each angle, the whole said to have been thrown up by King William in 1690; not far from it is another intrenchment, of ruder construction. There are two cairns on the *Black mountain*, in one of which, in 1829, was found a large urn filled with

calcined human bones, a spear-head, and two ornaments of brass; there is also a cairn on *Cave Hill*, and one on *Squires Hill*. Great numbers of stone and flint hatchets, and arrow-heads of flint, have been discovered; and brazen celts and querns, or hand mill-stones, are occasionally found. The mineral productions of the parish are, coal, iron, manganese, marble, limestone, freestone, gypsum, and fullers'-earth, of which the limestone is worked: the coal-seams are seen in the Collin and the Dunmurry water, and under the lands of Willmount, near which place also, and at New Forge, is the iron; the manganese, at the foot of the *Black mountain*, near which is a fine stratum of grey marble; and the gypsum, in the Collin and the Forth water.

Among the eminent natives of this place may be noticed, Dr. Black, the celebrated chymist; the Rev. T. Romney Robinson, author of an able mathematical work, and principal astronomer in the observatory at Armagh; J. Templeton, Esq., who left in manuscript *The Botany and Natural History of Ireland*; and J. Emerson Tennent, Esq., author of the *History of Modern Greece*, &c. Among the distinguished persons who have resided here may be mentioned the late Dr. R. Tennent, the philanthropist; Dr. Abernethy, author of the *Attributes*; Edward Bunting, a celebrated professor of music and collector of the ancient melodies of Ireland; Dr. J. L. Drummond, author of some scientific treatises and botanical works; Dr. Bruce, author of a life of Homer and other works; and Dr. W. H. Drummond, author of various poetical, religious, and political works. Belfast gives the titles of Earl and Baron to the ancient family of Chichester, Marquesses of Donegal.

BELGOLY, a village, in the parish of KILMONGUE, union of KINSALE, barony of KINNALEA, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Kinsale; containing 141 inhabitants. It is on the southern coast; consists of 26 houses, several of which are neatly built; and has extensive houting-mills, a potato-starch factory, and a vinegar distillery.

BELGRIFFIN, or BALGRIFFIN, a parish, in the union of NORTH DUBLIN, barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Dublin; containing, with the parish of St. Douglough's, 540 inhabitants. This place formerly belonged to the ancient family of the De Burgos, who held the manor in the 14th century, and by whom the castle was erected. It afterwards became the property of the O'Neills and De Batches, and the castle was for some time the residence of Richard, Duke of Tyrconnel, Lord-Deputy of Ireland under James II. The parish is on the turnpike-road from Dublin to Malahide, and comprises 1052½ statute acres: the lands are chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture is improving, and the parish generally is noted as a corn district. Belgiffin Park is pleasantly situated; the mansion is built with the materials of the ancient castle, of which there are now no remains. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin: the rectory was formerly united to that of Drumsallen and to the half-rectories of Kilcullen and Glasnevin, together forming the corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin, until suppressed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; the vicarage is part of the union of St. Douglough's, in the patronage of the Crown. The lands in this parish belonging to the precentor comprised

29a. 2r. 3p., and the lands of the rectorial union altogether 680a. 3r. 21p., making the gross income of the precentorship, including the tithes, £484. 19. per annum: this calculation was made before the passing of the Tithe Rent-charge act. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Baldoyle and Howth. There are some remains of the old church.

BELLAGHY, a village, in the parish of **BALLYSCULLION**, union of **MAGHERAFELT**, barony of **LOUGHINSHOLIN**, county of **LONDONDERRY**, and province of **ULSTER**, 9½ miles (S.) from **Kilrea**, and 100½ (N.) from **Dublin**; containing 739 inhabitants. This place became the head of a district granted in the reign of **James I.** to the **Vintners' Company**, of **London**, who, in 1619, founded the village, and erected a strong and spacious castle, the custody of which they entrusted to **Baptist Jones**, who had a well-armed garrison of 76 men for its defence. In the war of 1641 the castle was besieged and taken by a party of insurgents under the command of one of the **MacDonnells**, and in the following year burned to the ground. It occupied a gentle eminence on the north-west side of the village, but no portion of it is remaining; the very site has been cultivated as gardens, and the only traces are some of the arched cellars beneath the roots of some large trees. The village is situated on the western shore of **Lough Beg**, and on the roads leading respectively from **Castle-Dawson** to **Portlengone** and from **Kilrea** to **Toome**; it consists of one long street intersected at right angles by two shorter streets. The houses, in number 144, are generally small, but well built; and the environs are remarkably pleasant, and embellished with gentlemen's seats: there is a receiving-house for letters to and from **Castle-Dawson** and **Portlengone**. Fairs are held on the first Monday in every month, for the sale of cattle, sheep, and pigs, and are well attended. A court for the **Vintners' manor** is held once every month, for the recovery of debts under £2: its jurisdiction extends over the parishes of **Ballyscullion**, **Kilrea**, **Tamlaght-O'Crilly**, **Termoneeny**, **Maghera**, **Desertmartin**, **Kileronaghan**, **Magherafelt**, and **Killelagh**. Adjoining the village is the parish church of **Ballyscullion**, a handsome building; and at a short distance is a small Roman Catholic chapel. Here are also a place of worship for **Wesleyan Methodists**, and a meeting-house for **Presbyterians** in connexion with the **General Assembly**. The parochial school for boys and girls, a large building, was erected at the joint expense of the **Marquess of Lothian**, **Earl of Clancarty**, **Lord Strarford**, and the **Hon. T. Pakenham, G.C.B.**, proprietors of the estate by purchase from the **Vintners' Company**, and who also endowed it with £5 per annum: a like sum is granted by the rector.—See **BALLYSCULLION**.

BELLAGHY, a village, in the parish of **ACHONRY**, union of **BOYLE**, barony of **LENEX**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 10 miles (S. W.) from **Ballymote**, on the road to **Swinford**; containing 65 houses and 293 inhabitants. A market for provisions is held on Wednesday, and a fair every month: the market-house is situated in the centre of the village. Here is also a station of the constabulary police.—See **ACHONRY**.

BELLAIR, a hamlet, in the parish of **LEMMANAGHAN**, union of **PARSONSTOWN**, barony of **GARRYCASTLE**, **KING's county**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 6 miles (W.)

from **Clara**. The village, which is of modern origin, is situated on the road from **Clara** to **Moat**, and was founded by the family of **Mullock**: it has a neat and orderly appearance; the houses are built of stone, and slated. Petty-sessions are held here and at **Doone** every alternate Friday.—See **LEMMANAGHAN**.

BELLANACARGY, **Cavan**.—See **BALLINACARGY**.

BELLANAMALLARD.—See **BALLYNAMALLARD**.

BELLANAGH.—See **BALLINA**.

BELLANODE, county **MONAGHAN**.—See **BALLINODE**.

BELLATRAIN, **MONAGHAN**.—See **BALLYTRAIN**.

BELLAUGH, a village, in the parish of **St. Peter**, union and barony of **ATHLONE**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, ¾ of a mile (W.) from **Athlone**; containing 298 inhabitants. It lies on the road from **Athlone** to **Ballinasloe**, and occupies an area of about eleven acres; the number of houses, according to the census, is 57.

BELLAVARY, county of **MAYO**.—See **BALLYVARY**.

BELLECK, county of **ARMAGH**.—See **BALLECK**.

BELLECK, a parish, in the union of **BALLYSHANNON**, barony of **LURG**, county of **FERMANAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, 3 miles (E.) from **Ballyshannon**; containing 2875 inhabitants, of whom 251 are in the village. This place is situated on **Lough Erne**, and on the road from **Enniskillen** to **Ballyshannon**, and was erected into a parish in 1792, by disuniting 36 townlands from the parish of **Templecarra**; it comprises 12,848½ statute acres, of which 9706 are appertained under the Tithe act, and 2576 are water. The land is principally heathy mountain, but that which is under tillage is of very superior quality; the state of agriculture, though very backward, is gradually improving. There is a large tract of bog, and abundance of limestone. The village contains 46 houses, and has a receiving-house for letters to and from **Ballyshannon** and **Enniskillen**: it is a station of the constabulary police; fairs are held on Feb. 3rd, March 17th, May 17th, June 20th, and Oct. 10th, and petty-sessions every alternate Thursday. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Clogher**, and in the patronage of the **Bishop**: the tithe rent-charge is £62. 10. The church, a neat plain edifice, was erected in 1790, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £267. 9. for its repair. The glebe-house is a handsome residence; the glebe comprises 660 statute acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of **Templecarra** or **Pettigo**; the chapel is a spacious and well-built edifice, with a slated roof. There are some ruins of the old church; on the shore of **Lough Keenaghan** are those of an abbey; and there are remains of several **Danish** forts in the parish.

BELLEVASTOWN, a village, in the parish of **DULEEK**, union of **DRUGHEDA**, barony of **UPPER DULEEK**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 1 mile (E.) from **Duleek**; containing 13 houses and 77 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from **Duleek** to **Laytown**, and on the **Nanny water**. Races are held in June on the hill of **Bellevastown**, and are well attended; the days vary, but on the last Thursday in the month the king's cup is run for. The view from this hill is very extensive, embracing the **Carlingford** and **Morne mountains**, and the bays of **Dundalk** and **Carlingford**.—See **DULEEK**.

BELLINA, or BELLIA, a village, in the parish and barony of MOYARTA, union of KILRUSH, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 8½ miles (W.) from Kilrush; containing 213 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Kilkee to Loophead.

BELLOUGH, a village, in the parish of CLONOUPLY, barony of LOWER KILNEMANAGH, union of CASHEL, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. E.) from Cashel, on the high road from Tipperary to Thurles; containing 33 houses and 217 inhabitants.

BELMULLET, a small sea-port, in the parish of KILCOMMON, union of BALLINA, barony of ERRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3¼ miles (W. by N.) from Ballina; containing 637 inhabitants. This place is beautifully and advantageously situated on an isthmus to which it gives name, and which separates the bay of Blacksod from that of Broadhaven. It is a rapidly improving town: the surrounding district, about 30 years ago, was scarcely accessible; but since that period, by the construction of several lines of road by Messrs. Nimmo, Knight, and Bald, the engineers, and more especially those from the county town of Castlebar and from Ballina, the whole barony has been thrown open, and a great improvement has taken place in the agriculture of the district and the commerce of the port. In 1822 the land in the barony produced only about 80 tons of oats and barley; in 1834 and 1835, the annual produce was 1800 tons. This great improvement has resulted from the reclaiming of the adjacent lands, and from Belmullet having become a very considerable mart, where the neighbouring farmers can readily find immediate purchasers for all their produce. The town owes its origin to the establishment of the head-quarters of the commander of the coast-guard here in 1822; it is uniformly built, and its general appearance, as seen from Blacksod bay, is pleasing and prepossessing. A new line of road has been constructed along the coast, from Ballycastle to Belmullet, and thence to Westport, a distance of 57 miles, forming a most interesting drive. The trade consists chiefly in the export of grain, especially of oats and barley; and several spacious warehouses have been built for the deposit of corn. A commodious quay was constructed in 1826, at an expense of £700, of which sum £300 were given by the late Fishery Board, and £300 by Mr. Carter. The harbour is capable of very great improvement, and by cutting through the narrow part of the isthmus, a canal might be made, at an estimated expense of £2000, which would enable vessels of 150 tons' burthen to pass from Broadhaven into Blacksod bay, and in all winds at full tide into the Atlantic Ocean, without being detained for months, as is now frequently the case. Fairs are held on the 15th of every month, except when it falls on Sunday, in which case the fair is held on the following Monday. Here is a chief constabulary police station; and the coast-guard district comprises the stations of Belmullet, Dugurth, Duhooma, Ballycovey, Blacksod, Ballyglass, and Renown Tower. Petty-sessions are held every Saturday; the court-house was built in 1833, at an expense of £300, by Mr. Ivers. There is also a dispensary. In the vicinity are several gentlemen's seats.

BELTUBET, a market and post town, partly in the parish of DRUMLANE, but chiefly in that of ANNAGH,

union of CAVAN, barony of LOWER LOUGHTER, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 12 miles (N. N. W.) from Cavan, and 67 (N. W.) from Dublin; containing 2070 inhabitants. This place, which is pleasantly situated on the river Erne, about four miles from its junction with the lough of that name, and on the road from Cavan to Ballyconnell, owes its origin to the Lanesborough family, whose patronage has also contributed materially to its prosperity. In 1610, certain conditions were proposed by the lords of the council in England to Sir Stephen Butler, of Bealtirbirt, Knt., for establishing a market here, and erecting a corporation; and in 1613 it received its first charter, whereby the king, on petition of the inhabitants, and for the purpose of furthering the plantation of Ulster, incorporated the village and its precincts into a borough. By an indenture in 1618 Sir Stephen Butler, in fulfilment of the conditions of the lords of the council, granted or confirmed to the corporation certain parcels of land amounting altogether to 284 acres, also a weekly market and two annual fairs, and a weekly court of record, the whole to be held of him or his successors in the fee, in fee-farm for ever, at the rent of 30s. yearly. This indenture contains a covenant on the part of the corporation, that the inhabitants should be ready at all times to be mustered and trained to arms whenever required by Sir Stephen, his heirs, or assigns, or by the Muster-master General of Ulster, or any of the king's officers duly authorised; and that they should grind their corn at Sir Stephen's mill. By Pinnar's survey, made in 1619, it appears that the newly-erected houses were built of "cage work," and inhabited by English tradesmen, who had each a garden, four acres of land, and commonage for a certain number of cows and horses. In 1690, Belturbet, being garrisoned by a body of the forces of James II., was taken by surprise by the Enniskilleners, who fortified it for their own party. The town contains 359 houses, several of them neat, but the greater number indifferently built and merely thatched. The wide expanse of Lough Erne to the north, and the varied character of the surrounding scenery, impart to the environs an interesting and highly picturesque appearance. A handsome bridge of three arches has been erected over the Erne, for which the Board of Works consented to grant a loan of £1700. There is a cavalry barracks for 7 officers, 156 non-commissioned officers and men, and 101 horses. A very extensive distillery was erected in 1825 at an expense of £21,000, and enlarged and improved in 1830, at an additional cost of £6000: there are also some malting establishments. The river opens a communication through Lough Erne to within three miles of Ballyshannon; but in dry weather the navigation is interrupted by shoals, which might however be removed, to the great improvement of the trade of the town. The market is on Thursday, and is principally for butter, oatmeal, potatoes, and yarn, of which last there is a good supply: fairs are held on Ash-Wednesday, Sept. 4th, and the first Thursday in every other month. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Drogheda; and it is a station of the constabulary police.

The charter of James I., granted in 1613, after incorporating the inhabitants, empowered them to return two representatives to the Irish parliament, and to hold a court of record every Tuesday, before the provost,

with jurisdiction to the extent of five marks, besides conferring other privileges. All these rights were confirmed by the indenture made between Sir Stephen Butler and the corporation, by which, also, the jurisdiction of the court of record in all actions, personal or mixed, was extended to £6.13.4., and it was ordered to be held before the bailiff and stewards of the corporation, every Saturday. The corporation, previously to its late dissolution, was styled "*The Provost, Burgesses, Freemen, and Inhabitants of the Borough of Belturbet*," which in some degree differs from the style prescribed by the charter of James I. and the indenture. The officers were a provost, twelve free burgesses, two serjeants-at-mace, a treasurer, town-clerk, herd, marshal-keeper or corporation gaoler, pound-keeper, foreman of the market jury, and weigh-master. The provost was by the charter to be elected by the provost and free burgesses from among the latter annually on the 24th of June, and to be sworn in upon Sept. 29th. The burgesses were chosen from among the inhabitants by the provost and free burgesses, and, by the usage of the corporation, had to be freemen prior to their election; there were latterly only nine or ten, all non-resident, and they were formerly entitled to certain privileges and emoluments subsequently lost. No recognised right to the freedom lately existed, nor does it appear that any freemen had been admitted by the provost and burgesses for many years, except for the purpose of qualifying persons who were immediately after elected burgesses. The town-clerk, and other officers of the corporation whose offices had not fallen into desuetude, were appointed by the provost. The municipal affairs were partly regulated by the inhabitants assembled by the provost at what were termed "Town Courts," which were held before the provost generally eight or ten times in the year, and in which by-laws were made for the government of the town. Complaints of trespass respecting commonage and upon the private lands within the district, were referred for investigation and adjustment to the market jury. This jury consisted of not less than twelve members, appointed from the inhabitants by the provost, and sworn in at the town court; its duties were not only to inspect the meat brought to market, but to superintend the property of the corporation generally, the jury forming, in fact, a court of arbitration, and exercising a jurisdiction which was highly beneficial to the inhabitants. The corporation continued to exercise its functions until the passing of the act, 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108, when it was dissolved, and the management and disposal of its funds were vested in twenty-one commissioners, appointed on the 19th of January, 1841, under the provisions of the act, 9th George IV., cap. 82, for lighting, cleansing, and watching the town.

The borough sent members to parliament until the Union, when the £15,000 awarded as compensation for the abolition of its franchise were paid to Armar, Earl of Belmore, who had a short time previously purchased the borough for that amount from the Earl of Lanesborough. It comprised the town and precincts, forming a district termed "the corporation," the boundaries of which are clearly defined. The provost was chief magistrate, and was by usage the first magistrate named upon the commission in the county, and next in rank to the lieutenant; he anciently sat with the judges at

the county assizes, but had not for many years exercised this privilege. The court of record, in which he presided, has been in disuse for nearly 40 years. Petty-sessions are held by the county magistrates every Saturday in the market-house, of which the upper part is appropriated to that use, and the lower to the purpose of the market. Beneath this building was the corporation gaol, a damp and unhealthy prison, which was prohibited to be used as a place of confinement after the passing of the act of the 7th of George IV., c. 74. The commons, as held by the late corporation, comprised about 120 acres; the right of commonage enjoyed by the inhabitants was regulated by the possession of the whole or a portion of a homestead, to which also a proportionate quantity of bog was annexed. These homesteads included certain portions of the front of streets, defined and granted to individuals on the original foundation of the town, and subsequently divided among different tenants, and the right to commonage was by usage similarly apportioned. The lands allotted for the private occupation of the burgesses are said to have been granted to them and their heirs, instead of their successors, and, under the name of "burgess acres," are divided and separately inclosed as private properties. The only revenue which the corporation possessed at the time of its dissolution, was derivable from some nominal reservations on fee-farm grants made, within the last few years, of small portions of the commons, the fines on which, amounting to £175, were applied to the repairs of the market-house.

The parish church of Annagh, a neat edifice with a tower surmounted by a spire, is situated in the town; it was rebuilt by a loan of £923 from the Board of First Fruits in 1828, and of £800 in 1829. The parochial school for boys, here, is on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, and was built on an acre of ground granted by the corporation, who also gave a site for the erection of a school for girls on the same establishment; there are likewise an infants' school, and a dispensary. Six almshouses for poor widows were built on a site granted by the corporation in 1733; the inmates are supported by a legacy bequeathed by a Mr. Maunsell, of Dublin, and distributed by the rector. He also distributes the interest of £100, paid by the Earl of Lanesborough's agent, £3 per annum derived from a charity called Fello's List, and £6 per annum accruing from another charity; and there is a house in the town, bequeathed by Benjamin Johnson for the benefit of the poor, and let for £1.16. per annum. In the churchyard are vestiges of a strong fortification inclosing an extensive area, with bastions and salient angles of great strength; about two miles distant are some venerable ecclesiastical ruins; others are situated at Clinooy; and in the vicinity are the remains of an ancient castle.—See ANNAGH and DRUMLANE.

BENBUBB, or BINBURN, a village, in the parish of CLONFEACLE, union and barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 5½ miles (N.N.W.) from Armagh; containing 330 inhabitants. The first notice of this place under its present name occurs during the rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone. The Lord-Deputy Boroughs crossed the river Blackwater at *Bean-Rhor*, at the head of the English forces, with a view to subdue the earl, in June 1597; and, being

seized with a sickness of which he died a few days after at Newry, was succeeded in the command of the army by the Earl of Kildare, between whom and Tyrone a severe engagement took place. The English were defeated, the Earl of Kildare mortally wounded, and his two foster-brothers slain; many of the English were killed in battle, and numbers perished in the river. Sir Henry Bagnall, with 4500 foot and 400 horse, now marched against Tyrone's army, with which he had a severe conflict: at first, many of the English cavalry were dreadfully mangled by falling into pits dug by the enemy and covered with branches of trees; but after surmounting these and other obstacles, Bagnall made a vigorous attack upon the right wing of the Irish army, commanded by the earl himself, and on the left under O'Donnell, of Tyrconnell. This attack was well nigh successful; a dreadful carnage ensued, the two armies being wholly engaged; but just when victory seemed to incline towards the English forces, Bagnall was shot by a musket-ball in the forehead and fell dead on the field. The English, thrown into confusion by the loss of their leader, were defeated; and in their retreat to Armagh, many were trodden down by the Irish cavalry. This triumph of Tyrone, however, was but of short duration; the Lord-Deputy Mountjoy defeated him in several battles, and drove him back to the camp at *Bean-Bhor*, where, on the 15th of July, 1601, another battle was fought, in which Tyrone was totally defeated and his army compelled to retreat in confusion to his chief fortress at Dunganon.

On the plantation of Ulster, Sir Robert Wingfield received from James I. a grant of 1000 acres of land at Benburb, by a deed dated December 3rd, in the 8th year of that monarch's reign; and previously to the year 1619 he had erected a castle on these lands, built the present church, and founded the village, which at that time contained 20 houses. This new establishment continued to flourish till the breaking out of the war in 1641, when the castle was surprised by order of Sir Phelim O'Neil, on the night of the 22nd of October, and the whole of the inmates put to death. On the 5th of June, 1646, this place became the scene of a battle between Sir Phelim O'Neil and General Monroe; the former, with a large body of men, took up a position between two hills, with a wood in his rear, and the river Blackwater, at that time difficult to pass, on his right. Monroe, with 6000 foot and 800 horse, marched from Armagh, and approached by the opposite bank of the river, where finding a ford, now called *Battleford Bridge*, he crossed to meet O'Neil. Both armies were drawn up in order of battle, but instead of coming to a general engagement, the day was spent in skirmishing, till the sun, which had been favourable to the British, was declining, when, just as Monroe was beginning to retreat, he was attacked by the Irish, who made a furious onset. An English regiment commanded by Lord Blaney fought with undaunted resolution till they were cut to pieces and their leader slain; the Scottish horse next gave way, and the infantry being thrown into disorder, a general rout ensued. More than 3000 of the British forces were slain, and their artillery and stores taken; while, on the part of O'Neil, not more than 70 were killed.

The castle was soon after dismantled, and has ever since remained in ruins; it was the largest in the

county, and, though weakly built, occupies a remarkably strong position on the summit of a limestone rock rising perpendicularly from the river Blackwater to the height of 120 feet. In the village is a small ancient out-post, strongly built, and probably forming an entrance to the castle, which on every other side was defended by natural barriers. There were formerly very extensive bleach-grounds, and the mills and engines are still remaining; but the principal part of the business is now carried on at Tollydoe, where large quantities of linen are finished for the English markets; the weaving of linen is also carried on to some extent. The Ulster canal passes on the eastern side of the river and village: it is here carried through a hill of limestone, which has been excavated to the depth of 80 feet; and is conducted longitudinally over the mill-race by an aqueduct of considerable length. A court is held on the first Friday in every month, for the manor of Benburb, which extends over 47 townlands, and comprises 9210 acres; it is for the recovery of debts not exceeding £2. The parish church is situated close to the village, in which is also a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. The ruins of the castle are extensive and highly picturesque; near the walls has been found a signet ring bearing the arms and initials of Turlogh O'Neil. The O'Neils had a stronghold here of greater antiquity than the castle erected by Sir R. Wingfield.—See *CLONFACLE*.

BENDENSTOWN.—See *GILBERTSTOWN*.

BENEKERRY, otherwise *BUSHERSTOWN*, an ancient parish, in the union, barony, and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.N.E.) from Carlow; containing 135 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Carlow to Tullow, and is bounded on the south-west and east by the river *Burren*: more than four-fifths consist of meadow and pasture land, and the remainder is arable, with a few acres of wood. In the ecclesiastical divisions it is not regarded as a parish, but as forming part of that of Urrlin, the incumbent of which receives the tithes rent-charge, except of about ten acres, which pay tithes to the incumbent of Ballinacarrig or Staplestown.

BENMORE, or *BALLYDUFF*, a village, in that part of the parish of RATTOW which is in the barony of CLANMAURICE, union of LISTOWEL, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 12 miles (N.N.W.) from Tralee; containing 331 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Tralee to Ballyhunnian, by the Cashen ferry; and contains 65 houses, which are mostly thatched, and form one street. Fairs are held on the 1st of June and Sept., Nov. 10th, and Dec. 21st. It is a constabulary police station, and petty-sessions are held every alternate week. The Roman Catholic chapel, a slated building, is in the centre of the village. Ballyeagh, near it, was the scene of a desperate affray, in the summer of 1834, between the rival factions of the Coolens and Lawlors, when sixteen of the former were killed or drowned, while endeavouring to cross the Cashen ferry, in their retreat. Ballyhargh, an ancient seat of the Stoughton family, is in the neighbourhood.—See *RATTOW*.

BENNETTS-BRIDGE, a village, in the union of KILKENNY, partly in the parish of TREADINGSTOWN, barony of GOWRAN, and partly in that of DANESFORT, barony of SHILLELOGHER, county of KILKENNY, and

province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Gowran; containing 263 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Nore, which is here crossed by a good stone bridge on the road from Kilkenny to Thomastown; and contains 60 houses. There are some flour-mills in the immediate vicinity. Fairs are held on Feb. 24th, Aug. 26th, Sept. 19th, and Dec. 21st; and the village is a station of the constabulary police. There is a Roman Catholic chapel of ease to Danesfort, with a national school adjoining it.—See KILLARNEY and DANESFORT.

BENOWEN, or BUNNOWN, a parish, in the union of ATHLONE, barony of KILKENNY WEST, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Athlone; containing 1548 inhabitants. This parish forms the north-eastern bank of an arm of Lough Ree, called the Inner Lake, and, near the village of Glassen, touches for a few perches on the road from Athlone to Ballymahon. It was the retreat of Sir James Dillon when driven from Athlone, which he had taken in 1641 by one of the boldest military manœuvres on record. In his retreat from that place Sir James at first took up his quarters at Bally-Kieran, but afterwards retired to the castle of Killyure, in this parish, whence, in about three weeks, he recaptured Athlone, which, after a short occupation, he was again compelled to abandon. The parish comprises 6887 statute acres; about 160 acres are underwood and bog, and of the remainder the principal portion is arable and pasture. Agriculture is in a state of slow but progressive improvement; the chief waste lands are the rocky shores of the lake. Portlick Castle is beautifully situated on the border of Lough Ree, and is one of the very few ancient ferial castles at present in good repair and inhabited: Killenmore is also finely situated on the border of the lake; and on Hare Island, in the lake, is a beautiful cottage belonging to Viscount Castlemaine. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes rent-charge is £69. 5., payable to the lessee of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church, a neat plain structure, was erected in 1818, by aid of a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built in 1828, by aid of a gift of £415 and a loan of £46 from the same Board; the glebe consists of 18½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Nonghoral. The ruins of the ancient church, in which are some monuments to the Dillon family, are romantically situated on the verdant bank, and at the very extremity, of the Inner Lake; and a little higher up are the ruins of the castle of Benowen. A small portion, also, of Killinure Castle still remains, occupying a bold and picturesque eminence over the Inner Lake, and adjoining Killinure House; and on Hare Island are the ruins of a religious house, founded by the family of Dillon, some of whose descendants still live in the neighbourhood. There is a well dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.—See GLASSON.

BERAGH.—See BEREGH.

BERE, or BEAR ISLAND. This island forms part of the parish of KILACONENAGH, in the union of BANTRY, barony of BERE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER: it is situated on the north side of the bay of Bantry, 21 miles (W. by S.) from Bantry. It comprises 2849 statute acres, of which about one-fourth is under tillage, and the remainder consists of mountain, bog,

and pasture land. The inhabitants are principally occupied in fishing and agriculture, but the system of husbandry is rude and unimproved. A pier has been built at Lawrence Cove, which is very useful, affording protection to 16 hookers of 12 tons, and 90 yawls of 3 or 4 tons each, all belonging to the island, and employing about 1000 persons exclusively in the fishery. The southern shore is bold and rocky, but on the north the land slopes gently to the water's edge: there is a small lake on the south side. The whole island is of the clay-slate formation, and excellent stone for flagging is obtained in some of the quarries: copper-ore has been found in several places, but no attempt has yet been made to open mines. The chief communication is by boats from Castletown, and there are also boats from the Bank and other places on the main land. After the arrival of the French fleet in the bay, in 1796, government erected five Martello towers, a signal tower, a large and commodious barrack for two officers and 150 men, a quay, some storehouses, and other public works, all of which are now in a neglected condition; the barrack, indeed, has been taken down, and the rest of the works are under the care of a single resident lieutenant. In the Roman Catholic divisions this island forms part of the union of Castletown, in the diocese of Kerry: the chapel is a low thatched building of mean appearance, occupying the site of an ancient church. Divine service is regularly performed in the school-house by the vicar. The sites of three churches are indicated by the burial-grounds, which are still used for interment; and there are the remains of a Danish fort or rath on the island. Between the island and the main land is Bere-haven, capacious and well sheltered, and affording good anchorage in water sufficiently deep for the largest ships in the navy; it has two entrances, one at the west and the other at the east end of the island, both rendered somewhat dangerous by rocks. Bere-haven gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Earl of Bantry.

BEREGH, or LOWRYSTOWN, a market-town, in the parish of CLOGHERNY, union and barony of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (S. E.) from Omagh; containing 617 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Omagh to Dungannon, and consists of one long wide street of 127 houses, some of which are well built. The Belmore family are proprietors of the town. The inhabitants are principally employed in trade and agriculture. The patent for the market was granted to the place under the name of Lowrystown; the market is on Wednesday, and fairs are held regularly on the first Monday in every month, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. Here is a receiving-house for letters from Dungannon and Omagh; and one of the chapels for the Roman Catholic parish of Clogherny is situated in the town.—See CLOGHERNY.

BERGER ISLAND, in the parish of KILDYSART, union of KILRUSH, barony of CLONDERLAW, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER. It lies in the river Fermoy, and comprises 7½ statute acres.

BESSY'S ISLAND, in the parish of DONAGHADEE, union of NEWTOWN-ARDES, barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER. It lies off the Copeland Isles in the Irish Sea.

BETAGHSTOWN, or BETTYSTOWN, a village, in the parish of COLPE, union and barony of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles

(E. S. E.) from Drogheda. This place is situated on the eastern coast, and has considerably improved since the opening of the Dublin and Drogheda railway. An hotel has been established; and several new houses have been built as bathing-lodges, the village having become, owing to its shallow strand and extent of fine sandy beach, a place of some resort for sea-bathing. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in the immediate vicinity are many handsome private residences.—See COLPE.

BEWLEY.—See OWNING.

BILLY, a parish, partly in the barony of CAREY, but chiefly in that of LOWER DUNLUCK, poor-law union of COLERAINE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Bushmills and a portion of Dunseverick, 7277 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the river Bush, and on the south-east by the sea; it is intersected for nearly three miles by the road from Ballymoney, through Bushmills to the Giants' Causeway, which is within its limits. Including eight townlands that now form part of the parish of Dunseverick, it comprises 17,329½ statute acres. The land is generally in a good state of cultivation; the system of agriculture is considerably advanced, and is still improving; there is very little waste land, except moss and bog, which together form nearly one-third of the surface. Whinstone abounds, and is quarried for building and for the roads; limestone is found in great quantity and occasionally burned for manure, and wood-coal is obtained near the Causeway. On the river, near its influx into the sea, are some weirs for taking salmon, of which great quantities are sent to Liverpool and London. A market on Tuesday, and five fairs, are held at Bushmills (*which see*); and on the day after Dercock fair, which is generally on Aug. 12th (except that day falls on the Saturday or Sunday, in which case it is held on the Monday following), a pleasure fair, called the Causeway fair, is held at the Rock Head, above the Giants' Causeway, and is numerously attended by persons for many miles round, for whose accommodation tents are pitched.

This parish was formerly the head of an ecclesiastical union, which comprised also the parishes of Armoyn, Ballyclug, Donegore, and Kilbride, together forming the corps of the archdeaconry of Connor; but by the act of the 5th of George IV., obtained by Dr. Mant, the union was dissolved, four of the parishes appropriated from the archdeaconry, and the rectorial tithes annexed to their respective vicarages. The rectory and vicarage of Billy alone now constitute the corps of the archdeaconry, with the cure of souls, the former archdeacons having had no cure of souls: the benefice is in the diocese of Connor, and patronage of the Bishop. The late Archdeacon Trail, then rector of this parish, in 1830, separated eight townlands from it, giving the tithes of three; and his brother, the Rev. Robert Trail, rector of Ballintoy, seven townlands from that parish, giving also the tithes of three; for the formation and endowment of the perpetual curacy of Dunseverick, the patronage of which is vested alternately in the respective Incumbents; the new church is a very neat building in a central situation. The tithe rent-charge of the parish of Billy, including the eight townlands, is £366. 18. 6. The church of Billy, a plain substantial building, was erected on the site of a former structure, by aid of a

gift of £800 and a loan of £500, in 1815, from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built in 1810, by the Rev. T. Babington, vicar, aided by a gift of £350 and a loan of £450 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Coleraigne. There are meeting-houses for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, for Covenanters, and Wesleyan Methodists. At Eagry is a school under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, for which a good school-house has been erected, with a residence for the master, who has two acres of land; there is a school for girls, for which a house was built, in 1832, by William Trail, Esq.; and another school is held in the Methodist meeting-house at Castle-Cat, which was endowed with £20 by the late Dr. Adam Clarke. Archdeacon Trail, in 1831, bequeathed £50 for the use of the poor of the parish, which has been invested in government securities; and the interest is annually distributed. There are some remains of the ancient castle of Ballylough, a fortress of much importance; the lake on which it was situated has been drained, and is now under cultivation.

THE GIANTS' CAUSEWAY, probably the most extensive and curious assemblage of basaltic columns in the world, is situated between Port-na-Grange and Port Noffer, in N. Lat. 55° 20' and W. Lon. 6° 50'; and derives its name from a popular tradition that it was erected by giants, as the commencement of a causeway across the ocean to Scotland. This very interesting natural curiosity forms part of a large promontory, the extremity of which, called Bengore Head, about a mile distant, is the most northern point in Ireland. The only access to it by land is down a winding path, cut at the expense of the late Earl of Bristol, while Bishop of Derry, on the western side of a verdant headland named *Aird Snout*, to two detached hills called the *Stookans*, whence the first view of this stupendous work of nature is obtained. This view is one of the most magnificent imaginable, embracing an immense bay broken with capes and headlands, which rise abruptly to the height of 400 feet above the level of the sea, and consist of lofty colonnades of the most symmetrically-formed basaltic pillars, inserted in the cliffs like artificial supporters, standing in groups like gigantic honeycombs, or scattered in pleasing disorder like the ruins of a city of temples and palaces. From the Stookans the road leads to the base of the Causeway, which extends nearly in a northerly direction from the promontory into the sea. This splendid natural pier is somewhat triangular in form; the base beneath the cliff being 135, the eastern side 220, and the western 300, yards long; while the breadth in the centre is about 60. The view of the causeway from the footpath suggests the idea of an unfinished embankment, constituting an inclined plane, in some places descending by successive steps, in others presenting a nearly level pavement formed by the tops of the closely united columns, with some chasms exhibiting the admirable arrangement of this wonderful structure.

The causeway is divided into three unequal parts. The Little, or Western, causeway is 356 feet long, but only 16 high, and is separated from the central compartment by an enormous whin dyke, extending from the cliff to the sea. The Middle section, which is the shortest, contains a magnificent group of lofty pillars,

called "the Honeycomb," and is also bonned on the east by a whin dyke. Beyond this is the Grand causeway, 706 feet long by 109 wide in the middle: in that part of this compartment which is called "the Loom" it has an elevation of 34 feet, from which it diminishes in height gradually as it approaches the sea, into which it enters for some distance beyond low-water mark. In the western and central compartments all the columns are perpendicular, but in the grand causeway some of them are vertical, inclining eastward as they approach the sea, and westward near the base of the cliff. The three divisions of the causeway comprise 37,426 distinct and perfect columns, besides many that are broken and scattered about in its vicinity. The columns consist of prisms of equal dimensions through their whole height, which ranges from 15 to 36 feet, with diameters of from 15 to 28 inches; they vary in their number of sides from three to nine, although the greater number are pentagons and hexagons. Each of the pillars is perfectly distinct, and almost invariably differs in size, number of sides, and points of articulation from the adjacent columns, to which, however, it is so close that not even water can pass between them. Nearly every column is composed of several pieces, the joints of which are articulated with the greatest exactness, and in a strictly horizontal direction. Generally the upper part of the section of a column is concave, and the lower convex, but this arrangement is sometimes reversed. The cavity or socket is perfectly circular, from two to four inches deep; and in a few instances its rim is divided, covers two or three articulations, and terminates in sharp points. In a few of the columns no joints are visible; in some, three, four, or more may be traced; and, in "the Loom," columns are found which are divisible into as many as 38 pieces. The basalt of which these columns are composed is of a very dark colour, approaching to black; its weight is three times as great as that of water; and of 100 of its constituent parts, 50 are silicious earth, 25 iron, 15 argillaceous earth, and 10 calcareous earth and magnesia.

About 300 yards east of the causeway is the *Giant's Organ*, about 120 feet long, and consisting of 60 columns, of which those in the centre are 40 feet high, but those on the sides are lower. At the eastern extremity of Port Noffer are four lofty and massive basaltic columns, rising to the height of 315 feet; they are hexagonal and jointed, and from their height and isolated position are called the *Chimney Tops*. Near these is the *Theatre*, consisting of three distinct colonnades, whose successive tiers are separated by horizontal strata of amorphous basalt, red and grey ochre, and fossil-coal, the alternations of which with the columnar basalt produce a very extraordinary and pleasing appearance. A little eastward of *Port-na-Spagna* is a perpendicular cliff, 326 feet high, composed of alternate layers of columnar and horizontal basalt, arranged with surprising regularity; but the most picturesque cliff of all is *Pleashin*, which rises from the sea in a gentle acclivity for more than 300 feet, and then ascends perpendicularly 70 feet more to its summit. This beautiful headland is 382 feet in total height, and strikingly exhibits the geological formation of the district, as it consists of numerous clearly distinguishable strata. These rise above each other in the following order; at the base is a bright red ochreous rock, on which are placed tabular basalt, grey ochreous

rock, amorphous basalt, clear red basalt, irregular basalt with cracks, iron-ore, imperfectly formed basaltic pillars, argillaceous rock, fossil-coal, and the lower range of basaltic columns, which is 45 feet high. Imposed on this colonnade are, grey rock containing nodules of iron; slightly columnar basalt; grey ochreous rock; amorphous basalt; and then the upper range of basaltic pillars, which forms a magnificent colonnade 64 feet high, and has broken basalt for a superstratum, above which is vegetable mould covered with green sod. This splendid headland, unrivalled for beauty of arrangement and variety of colouring, is seen to most advantage from the sea, from which, also, some of the grandest views of the causeway and its adjacent scenery are obtained. Fossil-wood, as black and compact as coal, and fossil oysters and muscles, are found in the limestone rock that forms the substratum of the causeway and its neighbouring promontories; and large opals, chalcedony, agates, &c., are also collected here. Specimens of these fossils and minerals, and a wooden model of the causeway, are in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin.

BINGHAMSTOWN, or **SALEEN**, a village, in the parish of **KILMORE-ERRIS**, union of **BALLINA**, barony of **ERRIS**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 3 miles (S. E.) from Belmullet; containing 436 inhabitants. This place is situated on the eastern shore of the peninsula called the Mullet, and consists of one long street of 82 houses indifferently built: it commands a good view of Saleen bay, in which a landing pier was erected by the late Fishery Board, where considerable quantities of corn and potatoes are shipped for Westport, whence various articles of merchandise are brought back. A fair is held on the first day of every month, throughout the year; there is a market-house. Petty-sessions are held in a court-house every Thursday; and here is a constabulary police station. The parish church, a neat plain edifice, is situated in the village, in which is also a Roman Catholic chapel.—See **KILMORE-ERRIS**.

BIRD ISLAND, in the parish of **INNISHARGY**, union of **NEWTOWN-ARDES**, barony of **ARDES**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**. It lies in Lough Strangford.

BIRMINGHAM, NEW, a village or post-town, in the parish of **KILCOOLEY**, union of **THURLES**, barony of **SLIEVEKARDACH**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 11½ miles (E. N. E.) from Cashel, and 82 (S. W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 315 inhabitants. This place, which is situated at the termination of the mail-coach road branching from Littleton, contains 59 houses, and is indebted for its origin and name to the late Sir Vere Hunt, Bart., who, struck with its favourable situation contiguous to the coal-mines of the Killenale district, used every effort to raise it into manufacturing importance. For this purpose he obtained patents for one or two weekly markets and twelve fairs: these, however, are now discontinued; and the town is at present comparatively deserted. It has a sub-post office under Littleton, and is a constabulary police station; there is also a small prison, to which offenders are committed occasionally by the county magistrates. The parochial Roman Catholic chapel, a large and handsome structure in the later English style, and recently erected, is situated in the village.—See **KILCOOLEY**.

BIRR.—See **PARSONSTOWN.**

BISHOPS ISLAND, in the parish of **KILFIERAUGH**, union of **KILRUSH**, barony of **MOYARTY**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**. It lies near **Moor bay**, on the western coast, and comprises three statute acres. From the height of its cliffs, which rise 143 feet above the sea, it is nearly inaccessible. Tradition states that a bishop was starved to death here at some early period, and the island is still called *Ilann-an-uspig-usthig*, or the "Island of the starved Bishop."

BLACKDITCHES.—See **BOYSTOWN.**

BLACK ISLAND, in the parish of **BALLYCULTER**, union of **DOWNPATRICE**, barony of **LECALE**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**. It is situated in **Lough Strangford**.

BLACK ISLAND, in the parish of **GREY ABBEY**, union of **NEWTOWN-ARDES**, barony of **ARDES**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**. Like the preceding, this island is situated in **Strangford lough**.

BLACKRATH, a parish, in the barony of **OWRAN**, union and county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (N.E. by E.) from **Kilkenny**; containing 341 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the coach-road from **Dublin** to **Cork**, and on the river **Nore**; and comprises 1758½ statute acres. On the banks of the river are two considerable flour-mills; and within the limits of the parish are the marble works described in the account of the city of **Kilkenny**. **Lyrath**, the seat of **Sir J. D. W. Cuffe, Bart.**, is pleasantly situated on an eminence commanding a fine view. **Blackrath** is a rectory, in the diocese of **Ossory**, forming the corps of a prebend in the cathedral of **St. Canice, Kilkenny**, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £90.16. There is neither church nor glebe-house, but there is a glebe of eight acres attached to the prebend. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of **Gowran**. Some remains of the old church yet exist.

BLACKROCK, a village, in the parish of **St. FINBARR**, union, barony, and county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2½ miles (E. S. E.) from **Cork**; containing 303 inhabitants. This place is beautifully situated on a peninsula bounded on the north and east by the river **Lee**, and on the south by **Lough Mahon** and the **Douglas Channel**. The castle of **Blackrock** was originally built in 1604 by the Lord-Deputy **Mountjoy**, to protect the passage up the river from the harbour to the city, and was subsequently vested in the corporation, who held their courts of admiralty in it, and by whom, having been some years since destroyed by an accidental fire, it was rebuilt in 1629, from a design by **Messrs. Pain**. It is now assigned to the mayor of **Cork** as an occasional residence during his year of office. It is situated on a limestone rock projecting into the river, and consists of one bold circular tower of hewn limestone, containing a small banqueting-room, from which there is a fine view over the river. From this tower, springs a small turret rising to a considerable elevation, and displaying from the upper part two brilliant lights; and attached to it is a water gate, with some low embattled buildings in the rear, which harmonise well with the principal feature of the castle. Numerous advantages resulting from the proximity of the village to **Cork**, the beauty of its situation, the salubrity of its climate, and the excellent accommodations for bathing,

have rendered this one of the most desirable places of residence in the south of Ireland. It has a receiving-house for letters to and from **Cork**; and the railroad from **Cork** to **Passage will**, if carried into effect, pass through the village. The scenery is of varied and pleasing character, exhibiting numerous elegant villas and cottages, with lawns, gardens, and plantations reaching down to the margin of the **Lee**, which is here a noble expanse of water more than a mile broad, constantly enlivened by steam-boats and other vessels. Among the principal seats are **Dundanon Castle** and **Beaumont**, the latter a noble mansion, consisting of a centre and two wings, with two conservatories, situated in tastefully arranged grounds. Many of the villas are let during the summer. The land in the vicinity is naturally very fertile, and is for the most part inclosed in lawns, gardens, and pleasure-grounds: the rest, deriving from its contiguity to **Cork** an abundant supply of rich manures, and having the advantage of inexhaustible quarries of limestone and plenty of sand, is in a high state of cultivation, and furnishes the **Cork market** with a large portion of its vegetables. The substratum is limestone of excellent quality, which is extensively quarried for various purposes. Between the fissures of the rocks, near the junction of the limestone with the clay-slate, are found numerous amethystine crystals, of which some are very large and clustery, and all are beautifully coloured; one specimen, in the **Cork Royal Institution**, weighs more than 40lb.

The church of **Blackrock**, dedicated to **St. Michael**, serves as a chapel of ease to the cathedral of **St. Finbarr**. It was built in 1827, at an expense of £2100, of which £900 were given by the Board of First Fruits, £100 by the corporation of **Cork**, and the remainder, with the exception of a few local subscriptions and some money raised by the sale of pews, was defrayed by the dean and chapter, who appoint and pay the curate. It is a handsome edifice of hewn limestone, in the later style of architecture, with a tower crowned with battlements and pinnacles, and surmounted by a spire 60 feet high: the spire, with part of the tower and the western portion of the nave, was destroyed by lightning on Jan. 29th, 1836, but has been restored by aid of a grant of £310 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic chapel, erected in 1821, is a large and handsome building, and is a chapel of ease to the parochial chapel of **St. Finbarr**, or the South chapel. It was begun at the private expense of the late Dean **Collins**, aided by a subscription of £300, and was completed and elegantly fitted up by means of a bequest of £1100 from **T. Rochford, Esq.**, of **Garretstown**, part of which sum, in 1834, was expended in the erection of a house for the officiating priest, near the chapel.

An Ursuline convent was removed hither from **Cork**, in 1825: it had been founded in 1771, by **Miss Honora Nagle**, whose portrait is in the visiting-room; and is the original of all the institutions of this class in Ireland. The community consists of 35 professed nuns and 6 lay sisters, and is governed by a superior, her deputy, and a council of six. At this institution many of the daughters of the Roman Catholic gentry are instructed; and in a separate building a number of poor girls are gratuitously taught, and partially clothed. The convent has a demesne of 42 acres, and is an ornamental building, consisting of a centre and two wings, with a front-

age of 350 feet. The chapel, which is in the east wing, is fitted up with simple elegance, and adorned by four Ionic pilasters supporting a pediment, on the apex of which is a cross, and at each of the other angles a vase. It contains a neat monument to the Rev. Dr. Lyons, who was many years chaplain to the convent. A school-house connected with St. Michael's chapel was erected at Ballintemple in 1636; a school for boys was built in 1834, at an expense of £160, of which two-thirds were contributed by the National Board, and the remainder by J. Murphy, Esq., of Ring-Mahon Castle; and there are some other schools. Here is also a dispensary, and near Ballintemple are two private lunatic asylums. Of these, Cittadella was established by the late Dr. Hallaran, in 1798, and has secluded grounds for the use of the patients; Lindville is pleasantly situated in a demesne of 14 acres. A temperance society was established in 1835. At the village of Ballintemple, situated on the peninsula, the Knights Templars in 1392 erected a large and handsome church, which, after the dissolution of that order, was granted, with its possessions, to Gill abbe. At what period it fell into decay is uncertain; the burial-ground is still used. There are fragments of some ancient towers at Dundanion and Ring-Mahon, but nothing of their history is known.

BLACKROCK, a village, in the parish of **MONKSTOWN**, partly in the barony of **DUBLIN**, but chiefly in the barony of **RATHDOWN**, union of **RATHDOWN**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (S. E.) from Dublin Castle; containing 2372 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the southern shore of Dublin bay, consists of one principal street, partly fronting the sea, extending along the road from Dublin to the head of the village, and continued along the two roads which meet there from Kingstown; also of several minor streets and avenues; containing altogether 357 houses, irregularly built, and some of them in pleasant and retired situations. The village itself possesses few pleasing features, but the country around is beautifully diversified, and the immediate vicinity is embellished with numerous villas having grounds disposed with much taste. Maritimo, the marine villa of Lord Cloncurry, and Blackrock House, the residence of the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart., are beautifully situated; the Dublin and Kingstown railway passes through the grounds of both these seats. Carysfort House, the villa of the late Right Hon. W. Saurin, commands a view of the sea, and of the mountains in the neighbourhood; Newtown House is also finely situated, and from the rear is a noble view of the bay of Dublin. The other principal seats are, Montpelier House, Mount Temple, and Frescati Lodge. Frescati House, formerly the seat of the Fitzgerald family, a spacious mansion erected by the mother of Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, called "Silken Thomas," is now divided into four separate dwellings, and occupied by respectable families. The facilities for sea-bathing render this place of great resort during the summer months; several respectable boarding-houses have been opened for the accommodation of visitors; and an excellent hotel, called Seapoint House, has been fitted up for the reception of families. Baths have been constructed by the Kingstown Railway Company, on the side of the railway embankment, which passes along the sea-shore close to the village; and to these, access is obtained by a handsome foot bridge from the high ground. An elegant bridge

has also been built over the railway, close under Seapoint House, affording the inmates a facility of access to a boat pier on the opposite side. In the centre of the village is a large block of granite, on which are the remains of an ancient cross; to this spot, as the southern extremity of the city of Dublin, the lord mayor, with the civic authorities, proceeds when perambulating the boundaries of his jurisdiction. A receiving-house for letters has three deliveries daily from the metropolis; and in addition to the constant railway communication with the city, numerous cars are stationed here, plying in all directions. There is an Episcopal chapel in Carysfort avenue; it was formerly a dissenting place of worship, but was purchased a few years since, and endowed with £1000 from a fund bequeathed by Lord Powerscourt: the chaplain is appointed by trustees. In the Roman Catholic divisions this place forms part of the union of **Boosterstown**; the chapel, situated in the village, was built in 1822, by subscription, at an expense of £750. A nunnery of Carmelite sisters was established in 1822, consisting of a superior, 20 professed nuns, and three lay sisters; the ladies of this convent support a school for the gratuitous instruction of girls, who are also clothed annually at Christmas. A savings' bank has been established.—See **MONKSTOWN**.

BLACKROCK, a village, in the parish of **HAGGARDSTOWN**, union of **DUNDALK**, barony of **UPPER DUNDALK**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (E.) from Dundalk; containing 507 inhabitants. This place is situated on the bay of Dundalk, and contains 119 houses, which are neatly built. The beach is smooth and soft, and peculiarly adapted to sea-bathing; and, if due accommodation were provided for visitors, the village might become a watering-place of general attraction. It is at present much frequented, during the summer season, by the farmers of the inland counties, both for the purposes of bathing and of drinking the sea-water.—See **HAGGARDSTOWN**.

BLACKROCK, an island, in the parish of **INNISBOFFIN**, union of **WESTPORT**, barony of **MURRISK**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**. It lies off the island of **Inishgort**, on the western coast, and comprises $3\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres.

BLACKWATER, a village, in the parish of **KILCROHANE**, union of **KENMARE**, barony of **DUNKERRON**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (W.) from Kenmare, on the road from that place to Sneem; the population is returned with the parish. This small village is romantically seated on the west bank of a river of the same name, which issues from Lough Brinn, situated among the mountains, and, after separating the parishes of **Kilcrohane** and **Templenoe**, flows into the estuary of **Kenmare** river. The banks of the **Blackwater** are richly clothed with wood on each side, and are so steep and lofty that the bridge across is upwards of sixty feet above the water. The river immediately beneath and above the bridge is confined in a narrow channel, and rushes over rocks in numerous cascades; while at some distance below, it expands to a considerable breadth, and forms a deep basin, in which vessels may lie in safety. The bridge of two narrow and lofty arches, the salmon-leap beneath, and the wooded banks on each side, constitute a highly picturesque and interesting scene. This place is a favourite resort for salmon fly-fishing, permission for which is always granted by the pro-

prietor on a proper application ; but there is no accommodation for the angler nearer than Kenmare, where, however, there is a very good and commodious hotel. At the mouth of the Blackwater is a salmon-fishery, where more than 100 fine fish are sometimes taken at a haul. Fairs are held in the village in July and December ; and petty-sessions for the Blackwater district are held monthly, at Clover Field, in the adjoining parish of Templeone.—See KILCROHANE.

BLACKWATER, a village, partly in the parish of BALLYVALDEN, and partly in that of KILKELLY or KILLILA, union of WEXFORD, barony of BALLAGHREEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Wexford ; containing 83 houses and 380 inhabitants. It is situated on the old coast-road from Wexford to Dublin, about a mile from the shore of St. George's Channel ; there is also a direct road hence to Enniscorthy, about eight miles distant. Fairs are held on March 25th, May 13th, June 1st, Aug. 10th, and Nov. 10th. It is a station both of the constabulary police and the coast-guard ; and the Roman Catholic chapel of the district is situated in the village.

BLACKWATERTOWN, a village or post-town, in that part of the parish of CLONFEACLE which is in the barony of ARMAGH, union and county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Armagh, and 70 (N. N. W.) from Dublin ; containing 77 houses and 369 inhabitants. This place is situated on the old road from Armagh to Dungannon, and on the river Blackwater, from which it takes its name ; it is connected by a stone bridge of three arches with the old village of Clonfeacle, now containing 123 inhabitants. During the rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone, in the reign of Elizabeth, an English garrison was placed here to check the incursions of that chieftain, who, under a plea of some injuries done to his party by the English, in 1595, attacked and expelled the garrison, and obtained possession of the fortress, which he afterwards destroyed and abandoned on the approach of Sir John Norris. In 1596 the earl covenanted to rebuild it, and to supply an English garrison, to be then stationed in it, with all necessaries, as one of the conditions upon which peace was agreed on by the queen. In the following year the English forces, under Lord-Deputy Borough, assaulted the place, and easily took possession ; but the insurgents soon reappeared, and commenced an attack ; and though the further progress of the war was prevented by the death of the general, yet a strong English garrison was stationed here as a frontier post. Tyrone was once more compelled to agree to repair the fort and bridge, and to supply the garrison ; but he shortly after attacked the former with the greatest vigour ; and as the works were weak and imperfect, the assailants were repulsed only by the determined valour of the garrison. The earl afterwards attempted to reduce it by famine ; and the besieged were driven to the last extremities, when Sir Henry Bagnall, with the English army of about 5000 infantry and cavalry, and some loyal Irish clans, marched to their relief. This force, however, suffered a total defeat between Armagh and the Blackwater, and the fortress was immediately surrendered to the enemy, though it was soon after recovered.

From its situation on the Blackwater, the town carries on a considerable trade in the export of corn and potatoes, great quantities of which are shipped to Belfast

and Newry, and in the importation of coal and timber. Sloops of 50 tons' burthen can deliver their cargoes at the quay, and the Ulster canal passes close to the town. There is an extensive bleach-green at Tullydoey, and some large spirit and corn stores furnish an abundant supply for the neighbourhood. A sub-post office is in connexion with Moy ; fairs are held on the second Wednesday in every month throughout the year ; and a constabulary police force is stationed here. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists ; also a dispensary. On the western side of the river is the ancient cemetery of Clonfeacle, the church of which being in ruins, another was erected at Benburb and is now the parish church. Opposite to the town are vestiges of a fort : by some it is called the Blackwater fort, in the attempt to take which Sir Henry Bagnall lost his life ; and by others supposed to have been a strong fortress of the Earl of Tyrone, and one of those for which he stipulated when he obtained a patent of favour from Queen Elizabeth.—See CLONFEACLE.

BLANCHARDSTOWN, a village, in the parish and barony of CASTLEKNOCK, NORTH DUBLIN union, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road to NAVAN ; containing 34 houses and 182 inhabitants. It is within the limits of the Dublin post-office delivery ; and a constabulary police station has been established, in the barrack of which, petty-sessions for the district are held the second Monday in every month. A station of the Dublin and Mullingar railway will be fixed in the village. The Roman Catholic parochial chapel is situated here ; also the Cabra nunnery, in which a school for girls is aided by the nuns.—See CASTLEKNOCK.

BLANCHFIELDSTOWN, or **BLANCHVILLESKILL**, a parish, in the union of KILKENNY, barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Gowran ; containing 152 inhabitants. This small parish is situated near the coach-road from Dublin to Cork, by way of Kilkenny, and comprises 854½ statute acres : the land is principally under tillage, and there is plenty of limestone. Blanchfieldstown is a good residence, situated in a very neat demesne containing some fine timber. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and forms part of the union of Kilfane and corps of the archdeaconry ; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £52. 2. 6., of which £34. 15. are payable to the vicars-choral, and the remainder to the archdeacon. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the district of Gowran. There are some remains of the old church, at Blanchvilleskill.

BLARIS.—See LISBURN.

BLARNEY, a village, in the parish of GARRYCLOYNE, barony of EAST MUSKERRY, union and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Cork ; containing 253 inhabitants. It stands on a river of the same name, over which is a handsome bridge of three arches, on the road from Cork to Kanturk ; and consists of 45 houses, which are small but well built and slated. The noted CASTLE of Blarney was built in 1446, by Cormac McCarthy, surnamed Laidir, who was descended in a direct line from the hereditary kings of Desmond or South Munster, and was distinguished as well by his extraordinary strength and feats of chivalry as by elegance and grace both

body and mind. It is situated on an isolated rock of limestone rising boldly over the junction of the rivers Blarney and Comane, and is the third castle occupying the site: the first was rather a hunting post of Dermot McCarthy, King of South Munster, and was built of timber; the second was built in the year 1300, and the existing edifice was raised on its foundations, which are still visible. In the reign of Elizabeth it was the strongest fortress in Munster, and at different periods it withstood regular sieges, but was treacherously taken by Lord Broghill in 1646, and the army of King William subsequently demolished all the fortifications, leaving only the tower remaining. Donogh McCarthy, who commanded the forces of Munster, was summoned to parliament in the reign of Elizabeth, by the title of Baron of Blarney; and Charles II., in 1658, conferred the title of Earl of Clancarty on the head of this family, the last of whom was dispossessed after the siege of Limerick; the estate, comprising all Muskerry, being forfeited to the crown for the earl's adherence to the cause of James II. On the sale of the forfeited lands in 1692, the Hollow Sword Blade Company purchased all the land around this place, and more than 3000 acres in the parish were allotted to a member of the company, and are now held by his descendant, Charles Putland, Esq., of Dublin. Justin McCarthy, however, of Carrignavar, the only lineal descendant of the McCarthy family, still holds a part of the ancient inheritance.

The castle was purchased in 1701 by Sir James Jefferys, governor of Cork, who soon after erected a large and handsome house in front of it, which was the family residence for many years, but is now a picturesque ruin. The top of the castle commands a very fine view over a rich undulating tract intersected by the rivers Blarney, Comane, and Scorthonac, and bounded on the north-west by the lofty chain of the Boggra mountains. On the east is the Comane bog, many years since an impenetrable wilderness, and the last receptacle for wolves in this part of the country: that river, which takes its name from its serpentine course, flows through the bog, and joins the river Blarney, as already observed, under the walls of the castle. Their united waters receive a considerable accession from the Scorthonac, a rapid stream that rises in the Boggra mountains. The interest which both natives and strangers take in the castle, arises more from a tradition connected with a stone in its north-eastern angle, about 20 feet from the top, than from any other circumstance: this stone, which bears an inscription in Latin recording the erection of the fortress, is called the "Blarney stone," and has given rise to the well-known phrase of "Blarney," in reference to a notion that, if any one kisses it, he will ever after have a cajoling tongue and the art of flattery or of telling lies with unblushing effrontery. Few, however, venture upon this ceremony, from the danger in being lowered down to the stone by a rope from an insecure battlement 132 feet high. The "groves of Blarney" are of considerable extent and very interesting; and beneath the castle are some spacious natural caves, one of which was converted into a dungeon by some early proprietor: it is entered by a very strong door, near which is a solitary window scarcely admitting a ray of light; and there are several massive iron rings and bolts yet remaining. Stalactites and stalagmites of beautiful formation, and very compact, are found in these caves.

The village, though now of little importance, was once the most thriving in the county, and between the years 1765 and 1782, when the linen manufacture was carried on, had not less than 13 mills in operation, all erected by St. John Jefferys, Esq., at an expense of about £20,000. The cotton trade was afterwards introduced, and flourished for a time, but has decayed; and the only establishments now in operation are, a spinning-mill, in which a number of persons are employed in spinning and dyeing woollen-yarn for the extensive carpet manufactory in Cork; and a paper-mill. Fairs are held on Sept. 18th and Nov. 11th; here is a station of the constabulary police; and petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays. The proprietor of the village has it in contemplation to rebuild it on an improved plan. Just above it stands the parish church, which was repaired and enlarged in 1835, and is a very neat edifice. A national school, capable of accommodating 500 children, was built in 1836, at an expense of £300, of which the commissioners gave £90, the parishioners £11, and the Rev. M. Horgan, P.P., the remainder; there is also a dispensary.—See GARRITYCLOINE.

BLASQUET ISLANDS, also called BLASQUES or FERRITER'S ISLANDS, lying off the shore of the parish of DONQUIN, in the union of TRALEE, barony of CORRIGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 10 miles (W. & W.) from Dingle: the population is returned with Donquin. These islands were granted by the Earl of Desmond to the family of Ferriter, but were forfeited to the crown by their joining in the rebellion of that nobleman, and in 1586 were granted, with other possessions, to George Stone and Cornelius Champion; they were afterwards purchased by Sir Richard Boyle, ancestor of the present proprietor, the Earl of Cork. In September, 1588, part of the Spanish Armada, consisting of the admiral's ship the *St. John*, a large ship of 1000 tons called *Our Lady of the Rosary*, and some smaller vessels, came into the Sound in distress. *Our Lady of the Rosary* struck on a rock, and was wrecked: of 500 persons on board, among whom were the Prince of Asculé and 100 gentlemen, only the pilot's son was saved; and a violent storm soon after dispersed the rest of the ships. The islands are the most westerly on the coast of Ireland, being situated in Lat. 52° 6' 40" (N.), and Lon. 10° 33' (W.), as taken from the southern point of the Great Blasquet; they are twelve in number, including those which are mere rocks. The largest is called the *Great Blasquet*, or *Innimore*, and is nearly two miles from the main land; it is about three miles in length, and is elevated mountain ground, with some arable land towards the north-east extremity. Ten families reside upon it at present, and there are the ruins of a very ancient church, with a burial-ground. The second in size, and the southernmost, is *Innimackilane*, which lies about seven miles W. by S. from Dunmore, and is low and bleak, but yields a very rich herbage; it is the abode of two families, and contains the ruins of an ancient chapel with a burial-ground, and a small stone-roofed cell or hermitage, with the remains of several others. The third is *Innimobroe*, or *Quern Island*, so called from its resemblance to the old mill-stones called "querns." The fourth and most northern, called *Innistuskard*, is about a mile in length: one family resides on it, and there is a stone cell similar to that above noticed. Near the Great Island are three smaller,

one of which is called *Innisbeg* or the *Little Island*, and consists of about 16 acres of rich grazing land; the other two are of the same character, but not so large. Most of the isles are stocked with sheep and black-cattle, and abound with rabbits and sea-fowl, of which the last-named breed in vast numbers on the stupendous pyramidal rock forming the eighth isle, four miles W. N. W. from the Great Island: near this rock is another of a similar form but inferior height. Here are also numbers of hawks and eagles, the former of which were once held in great esteem for sporting; and a small bird called by the Irish *gourder*, and said to exceed the ortolan in deliciousness of flavour, appears to be peculiar to these islands. Smith, in his *History of Cork*, published in 1749, says that, for the space of 45 years before he visited the Great Island, "neither man, woman, nor child had died on it."

BLEANMORE, an island, in the parish and barony of BURRISHOOLE, union of WESTPORT, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies in Clew bay, and comprises 34 statute acres.

BLANNERVILLE, a small sea-port town or village, in the parish of ANNAGH, union of TRALEE, barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 1 mile (W.) from Tralee; containing 225 inhabitants. It is situated on the bay of Tralee, and consists chiefly of one street, extending along the road to Dingle from a bridge over a small river which empties itself into the bay, and containing about 40 houses, most of which are neatly built, and roofed with slate. On the opposite side of the bay is an oyster-bed, which, with the fishery in the bay, affords employment to a portion of the inhabitants. An extensive trade in corn is carried on with the port of Liverpool. Fairs are held on May 9th, Sept. 15th, Oct. 25th, and Dec. 19th; and there is a receiving-house for letters between this place and Tralee. The Tralee ship-canal, now in progress, will pass under the north end of the bridge, and extend to the channel at a place called the Black Rock: a portion of the slob on the east side of the bridge has been embanked by Mr. Blennerhasset. The parish church, a neat modern structure with a square tower, is situated in the town, as are also the Protestant and Roman Catholic school-houses; and at Currageague is a school under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity.—See ANNAGH.

BLESSINGTON, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of LOWER TALBOTSTOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 6½ miles (S. E.) from Naas, and 14 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 2169 inhabitants, of whom 466 are in the town. This place is situated on the river Liffey, and on the high road from Dublin, by Balinglass, to Wexford, Carlow, and Waterford. The town occupies a rising ground on the north-western confines of the county, and was built by Archbishop Boyle in the reign of Charles II.: it consists of one street, and contains 73 houses, which are mostly of respectable appearance, and a good inn or hotel. Considerable improvement has taken place since the construction in 1829 of the new turnpike-road from Dublin to Carlow, by way of Balinglass, by which the Waterford mail and the Kilkenny day-mail, and several coaches and cars to the counties of Wexford and Carlow, have been brought through it. The celebrated

waterfall, called Poul-a-Phuca, about three miles distant on the road to Balinglass, and which is described under the head of Ballymore-Eustace, is generally visited from this place. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on May 12th, July 5th, and Nov. 12th. Here is a station of the constabulary police; and the chief officer of the peace-preservation force resides in the town. The inhabitants were incorporated by CHARTER of the 21st of Charles II. (1669), granted to Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Dublin and Chancellor of Ireland, and certain forfeited lands assigned to him were at the same time erected into a manor, to be called the manor of Blessington. This charter empowered the archbishop to hold, through the seneschal of the manor, a court leet with view of frankpledge twice in the year; a court baron every three weeks, or less frequently, for claims not exceeding 40s.; and a court of record where and when he should think proper, with jurisdiction not exceeding £10. It also prescribed the style, constitution, and mode of electing the officers of the corporation. The corporation was styled "The Sovereign, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Borough and Town of Blessington;" it consisted of a sovereign, two bailiffs, and twelve burgesses, with power to a majority to admit freemen and choose inferior officers, and the archbishop was authorised to appoint a recorder and town-clerk. The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the £15,000 awarded as compensation for the loss of the franchise was paid to Arthur, Marquess of Downshire; the right of election was vested in the corporation at large, which from that period has been extinct. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Saturdays; and the Marquess of Downshire, as proprietor of the town, has power to hold a manorial court for the recovery of small debts.

The PARISH, which, previously to the erection of the town and church in 1683, was called BURGAGE, comprises 15,780½ statute acres. The land is chiefly under tillage and pasturage, and there are some large tracts of mountain waste, on which are turf-bogs; the state of agriculture has considerably improved. The subsoil is principally limestone-gravel; and the mountains abound with granite, which is quarried, and sent to Dublin for public buildings. The first marquess of Downshire had a handsome mansion, and a demesne of 410 statute acres, with a deer-park of 340 acres, all surrounded by a wall, and situated on the right of the road from Dublin. The mansion was originally built by Primate Boyle, the last ecclesiastical chancellor of Ireland, who held his court of chancery here, and erected houses for the six clerks, two of which yet remain; the interior was burnt by the insurgents in 1799, and has not been restored. The demesne is richly embellished with fine timber. About two miles from the town, on the road to Balinglass, is *Russborough*, the elegant seat of the Earl of Miltown: the mansion, erected after a design by Mr. Cassels, architect of the Bank of Ireland, is in the Grecian style, and consists of a centre and two wings, connected by semicircular colonnades of alternated Ionic and Corinthian pillars, and presenting a noble façade of hewn stone 700 feet in extent. The interior is fitted up in a style of sumptuous magnificence: the floors of the principal apartments are of polished mahogany, and there is an extensive and valuable collection of paintings, chiefly of the Italian

school, arranged in seven apartments appropriated to its reception. The demesne comprises 405 statute acres, tastefully laid out and planted.

The **LIVING** is a vicarage with Burgage, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, to which the vicarages of Boystown and Kilbride were united by act of council in 1833, forming the vicarial union of Blessington, in the patronage of the Archbishop; the rectory is united to those of St. Andrew's and Ardree, and part of Lusk, together constituting the corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge of the parish, including Burgage, is £163. 17. 6., of which £90 are payable to the precentor, and the remainder to the vicar; the gross rent-charge of the vicarial union is £158. 4. 6. The lands of Great Burgage, comprising 670a. 3r. 10p. statute measure, let on lease at a rental of £64. 12., form part of the endowment of the precentorship. The church, a neat edifice with a lofty square tower, was erected, at the expense of Primate Boyle, who also gave a ring of bells. It is neatly fitted up, and an organ was erected by an ancestor of the present Marquess of Downshire, who allows the organist a salary of £40 per annum, to which £10 were formerly added by the parish, and are now added by the Ecclesiastical Board: a monument to the memory of the founder records his benefactions to the town, and the inscription concludes with the motto, *Abi, et fac tu similiter*. During the disturbances of 1798 the church was used as a barrack. Viscount Blessington, a descendant of Primate Boyle, in 1736, endowed the living of "Blessington, otherwise Burgage," with 130 statute acres of land in the adjoining parish of Tipperkevin, subject to the payment of £5 per annum by the incumbent to the school: there is no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is partly included in the union or district of Blessington, partly in that of Blackditches, and partly in that of Ballymore-Eustace: the first union comprises also the parishes of Rathmore, Kilbride, and Killeck, and contains three chapels, situated at Cross and Eadestown in Rathmore, and at Kilbride. A neat building, the upper part of which is used as a girls' school, and the lower as a court for holding the petty-sessions, was erected, with a house for the master and mistress, at an expense of £800 by the late marquess of Downshire, whose successor in the title allows a salary of £80 to the master and £10 to the mistress, the latter of whom also receives the £5 payable by the incumbent. A dispensary is supported in the customary manner. There are some ruins of the old church of Burgage; in the churchyard are the remains of a castle, and on the outside is a very fine cross, hewn out of one large block of granite, and about 14 feet high. On the townland of Crosscool-Harbour, near Lifey Cottage, are a burial-place and a holy well, the latter of which is much resorted to in June for its reputed efficacy in healing various diseases. On the townland of Three-Castles are some remains of one of the ancient fortresses from which it derived its name. Blessington gave the title of Earl to the family of Gardiner, now extinct; and Ransborough gives the inferior titles of Viscount and Baron to the Earls of Miltown.

BO, an island, in the parish of TULLAGHBIGLEY, union of DUNFANAGHY, barony of KILMACRENNAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER. It lies in Gwee-

dore bay, on the north-east coast, and comprises 4½ statute acres.

BODENSTOWN, or **BOWDENSTOWN**, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of NORTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Clane; containing, with part of the village of Sallias, 459 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Lifey, over which is a very curious stone bridge of five arches, all differently shaped, and comprises 2831½ statute acres. About three-fourths of the land are pasture appropriated to the fattening of stock for the Dublin and Liverpool markets, and the remainder is under tillage, producing good crops: there is no waste land or bog, yet the supply of fuel is abundant. The Grand Canal, which passes close to the parish, facilitates the conveyance of corn and potatoes to the metropolis, whence manure is obtained in abundance. The living, lately suspended, was a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, with the perpetual curacy of Sherlockstown, episcopally united, forming the union of Bodenstown, in the patronage of the Bishop. The rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Mayo. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £67. 10., of which £45 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; the rent-charge of the entire benefice, once payable to the incumbent, is £48. 15. There is no church, though a grant was made for the erection of one by the late Board of First Fruits; the Protestant parishioners attend the church of Clane. Nor is there any glebe-house: the glebe comprises eight acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kill. The celebrated Theobald Wolfe Tone was a native of this parish, and lies in the same grave with his father in the churchyard.

BOGGANFIN, a village, in the parish of ST. PETER, union and barony of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Athlone; containing 347 inhabitants. It is on the river Shannon, and comprises 63 houses.

BOHERAROAN, a village, in the parish of TOMFINLKE, union of ENNIS, barony of LOWER BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; containing 245 inhabitants. It consists of 42 houses.

BOHERBEE, or **BOHERBOY**, a village, in the parish of KILMEEN, union of KANTURK, barony of DUNHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (W.) from Kanturk; containing 335 inhabitants. This place is on the line of road recently constructed by government, from Roskeen-Bridge, through King-William's-town to Castle-island. From its advantageous situation on this road, and near the junction of the roads from Kanturk and Newmarket to Millstreet, the village promises to become of some little importance. A police barrack has been erected by Mr. W. Allen, for the accommodation of the constabulary force stationed here; and the Roman Catholic parochial chapel, a large slated building recently erected, is situated in the village.

—See KILMEEN.

BOHERLAHAN. —See ARDMAYLE.

BOHERMEEN, a village, partly in the parish of MARTRY, but chiefly in that of ARDRACRAN, union of KILLS, barony of LOWER NAVAN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (W.) from Navan; containing 531 inhabitants. It is seated on the road from Navan to Kells.

BOHILLANE, or **BOHOLANE**, a parish, in the union of **MIDDLETON**, barony of **IMOKILLY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from **Cloyne**; containing 572 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from **Ballycotton** to **Castlemartyr**, and comprises 1097 statute acres. The land in general is tolerably good, and the greater part is under an improved system of tillage: in some places the soil is light, and rests on a substratum of clay-slate; in others, stiff and compact, occasionally abounding with springs; and in some, loose and shivery, absorbing great quantities of moisture. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of **Cloyne**, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £143. 12. 9. There is now no church; the Protestant inhabitants resort for divine service either to **Itermorough** or **Cloyne**. The ruins of the church form a picturesque object: near them is a glebe of 12 acres, but there is no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of **Ballymacoda** in **Kilmacdonough**.

BOHOE, a parish, partly in the barony of **MAGHERABOY**, but chiefly in that of **CLANAWLEY**, union of **BALLYSHANNON**, county of **FERMANAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from **Enniskillen**; containing 2824 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from **Enniskillen** to **Sligo**, and comprises 15,058 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 6151 $\frac{1}{2}$ are in the barony of **Magheraboy**, and 8907 $\frac{1}{2}$ in that of **Clanawley**. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Clogher**, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £87. 15. 11. The church, a plain edifice, was erected by aid of a gift of £200 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1777, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £157. 10. for its repair; it accommodates 150 persons. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 94 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of **Devenish** or **Derrygonelly**, and also part of that of **Innismacaint**; the chapel, an indifferent building, belongs to the union of **Devenish**. The mountain of **Belmore**, partly in this parish, has an elevation of 1319, and that of **Glenkeel** an elevation of 1223, feet above the level of the sea.

BOHOLA, or **BUCHOLLA**, a parish, in the union of **SWINFORD**, barony of **GALLEN**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 6 miles (S. by E.) from **Foxford**; containing 4301 inhabitants. It is situated on the river **Gustien**, and on the road from **Swinford** to **Castlebar**; and comprises 867 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, principally under tillage; the mountain of **Slieve Conn**, which is within its limits, is cultivated to the very summit; there is some bog. **Bohola** is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Achonry**, and is part of the union of **Templemore**; the rectory is impropriate in the representatives of the late **Roger Palmer**, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £281. 3., of which one-half is payable to the impropriators, and the other to the vicar. The church is in ruins. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel.

BOLINALEA, a village, in the parish of **RATHNEW**, union of **RATHDRUM**, barony of **NEWCASTLE**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**; adjoining the post-town of **Ashford**, and containing 52 houses and 336 inhabitants. It is situated on the old road from **Newton-Mount-Keenedy**, by **Cranore**, to **Rathdrum**; and is a place of great resort during the summer season,

from its contiguity to some of the most varied and luxuriant scenery through which the river **Vartey** flows. The fairs of **Ashford** are held at this village.—See **RATHNEW**.

BOLY, **GALBOOLY**, or **GALVOLY**, a parish, in the union of **THURLES**, barony of **ELIOGARTY**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from **Thurles**; containing 410 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on a branch of the river **Suir**, comprises 1268 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Cashel**, and is part of the union of **Borrisleigh** and corps of the treasurership in the cathedral of **Cashel**; the rectory is impropriate in **John Bagwell**, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £82. 10., which is equally divided between the impropriator and the treasurer.

BONAFOLLE.—See **MOVILLE**.

BONLAHEY, or **BUNLAHEY**, a village, in that part of the parish of **GRANARD** which is in the barony of **GRANARD**, union of **GRANARD**, county of **LONGFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from **Graoird**, on the road to **Ballinamuck**; containing 56 dwellings and 238 inhabitants. Fairs are held on the 16th of May, July 26th, Oct. 15th, and Dec. 13th.—See **GRANARD**.

BONMAHON, a town, in the parish of **BALLYVAKEEN**, union of **DUNGARVAN**, barony of **UPPERTHIRD**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (S.) from **Kilmacthomas**; containing 1771 inhabitants. This place is situated on the coast of **St. George's Channel**, and derives its name from the river **Mahon**, which rises in the **Cummeragh** mountains, and here falls into the sea. It is much frequented as a watering-place during the summer, and contains 226 houses, of which several are neat private residences, and some, convenient lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors; in the immediate vicinity are numerous houses built for persons employed in the mines. The beach is well adapted for bathing, and the village might be made a place of fashionable resort; but the land being principally the property of the College of Physicians, who cannot grant leases for more than 31 years, very little improvement has been made. The surrounding scenery is pleasing, and a wooden bridge over the **Mahon** adds much to its picturesque character. A church, with a school-house adjoining, has been erected on the eastern side of the river, in the parish of **Kilbarrymeadan**; the school is supported by **Lady Osborne**. A receiving-house for letters is in connexion with **Kilmacthomas**. The valuable mines of this place and in the neighbourhood produce copper and lead, with a portion of silver; they have been worked from an early period, and veins have been opened in several parts and wrought to a considerable extent. In 1745 a company rented these mines from **Lord Ranclough** for a term of 31 years, under an agreement to give to his lordship one-eighth part of all the ore obtained; and the works were carried on with spirit for eight or ten years. They were subsequently worked by **Mr. Wyse**, who employed 300 men; and, in 1811, the **Earl of Ormonde** renewed the enterprise with every prospect of success, but, after a very large expenditure, was induced to desist: they are at present under the management of the **Irish Mining Company**. The annual produce is from 4000 to 5000 tons, valued at £9 per ton: the veins are found in some parts of the rock within a few feet of the surface, and none have been worked to a greater depth than 25 yards. Copper-ore is observed

in many places along the beach. The principal mines are now on the property of the Marquess of Ormonde, on the lands belonging to the see of Waterford, and on those of Lady Osborne and J. Power O'Shee, Esq.—See BALLYLANEEN.

BONNECONLAN.—See KILGARVEY.

BONOWEN.—See BOWEN.

BOOLYGLASS, a village, in the parish of AUGHAVILLER, union and barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Knocktopher; containing 216 inhabitants. It is seated on the road from Knocktopher to Piltown.

BOOTERSTOWN, a parish, in the union of SOUTH DUBLIN, partly in the barony of DUBLIN, but chiefly in that of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Dublin; containing 3318 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Dublin to Kingstown and Bray, and on the southern coast of Dublin bay, the shores of which here assume a most interesting and beautifully picturesque appearance. On the opposite side are the finely wooded lands of Clontarf, the mountainous ridge of Howth connected with the main land by a low sandy isthmus, and the islands of Ireland's-Eye and Lambay. On this side the land swells into the romantic hill of Mount Anville, with slopes richly wooded, and embellished with handsome seats; while to the east are the projecting high grounds of the Blackrock, covered to the water's edge with trees. The parish comprises 541½ statute acres; the substratum is chiefly limestone and limestone-gravel. Of the numerous seats and villas, many are delightfully situated in highly adorned demesnes, commanding beautiful views of the bay of Dublin and of the mountains. The village, with Williamstown and Blackrock, nearly forms a continuous extent of town, and will, it is expected, in process of time extend to, and form part of, Kingstown; within the parish are the avenues of Merrion, Cross, Sydney, and Williamstown, in each of which are rows of neat houses, with detached villas. The place is much frequented during the summer season on account of its facilities for sea-bathing and its fine strand of smooth sand; lodging-houses have been prepared for the accommodation of visitors; and a cross embankment communicating with the Kingstown railway, which is carried on an embankment along the strand of the hay in front of the town, at a short distance from high-water mark, has been constructed for their convenience. A receiving-house for letters has three deliveries daily from the metropolis, and a constant and rapid communication with the city is maintained by the railway, and by cars.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, erected out of the parish of Donnybrook by act of council in 1821, and in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Dublin; the rectory forms part of the corps of the archdeaconry. The tithe rent-charge is £48. 15., the whole of which is payable to the archdeacon, who allows the perpetual curate £16 per annum; the curacy was endowed by the late Earl of Pembroke with £1000, since invested in ground-rents now producing £73. 16. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower having crocketed pinnacles at the angles, and surmounted by a lofty

spire; the walls are strengthened with buttresses terminating in pinnacles, and crowned by an embattled parapet. It was erected in 1824, on a piece of ground given by the late Earl of Pembroke in Cross Avenue, and cost £5000, of which sum £2700 were a gift from the Board of First Fruits; there are neat monuments to James Digges Latonche and Richard Verschoyle, Esqrs. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms the head of a district including also parts of the parishes of Donnybrook, Kill, Monkstown, Rathfarnham, Stillorgan, and Taney. The chapel here is a spacious and handsome edifice, erected at the sole expense of the late Earl Fitzwilliam; there are also chapels at Blackrock and Dundrum. A neat parochial school-house, with apartments for a master and mistress, was built in 1826, near the church, at an expense of £600, defrayed by subscription; and an infants' school was built adjoining the former in 1833, in which is kept a parochial lending library. In connexion with the Roman Catholic chapel is a girls' school. Here is a dispensary; and a Dorcas society is supported by subscription and by collections at charity sermons.

BORDWELL, a parish, partly in the barony of CLANDONAGH, but chiefly in that of CLARMALLAGH, union of ABBEYLEIX, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Rathdowney; containing 957 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Abbeyleix to Templemore, and comprises 2804½ statute acres. The system of agriculture is improving; there is a small quantity of bog; and limestone is quarried in the parish. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £103. 2. 6. Divine service is performed in a school-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Aghavoe; the chapel is a large building, at Fox Rock. At Grantstown and Kildredy are the ruins of old castles, and at the latter, of an old church; there are also several ruins, of which the principal, at Coolfin, is encompassed by a moat, with an octagonal building in the centre, out of which grows a large alder-tree.

BORRIS, or BORRIS-INRONE, a village, in the parish of CLONAGOOSE, union of CARLOW, barony of IDRONE EAST, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from Gorebridge; containing 950 inhabitants. This place stands near the river Barrow, on the road from Carlow to Ross: it has a patent for a market on Friday, which is not held, and a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Gorebridge. Borris House, the noble seat of the late T. Kavanagh, Esq., is situated in an extensive and richly wooded demesne, and commands fine views. This mansion, which externally exhibits the appearance of an English baronial residence of the 16th century, while every advantage of convenience and splendour is secured within, has been for ages the chief residence of the posterity of Donald Kavanagh, natural son of Mac Mnrrouagh, last king of Leinster. In 1642, being garrisoned by the parliamentarians, it was besieged by the Irish, and with difficulty the garrison was relieved and reinforced by Sir C. Coote. In the disturbances of 1798 it sustained two attacks; first on May 24th, when the insurgents were repulsed by Captain Kavanagh's yeomanry corps, with the loss of 50 killed and wounded;

and afterwards on June 19th, from a detachment sent against it from Vinegar Hill, on which occasion it was defended with great bravery by a party of the Donegal militia, who compelled the assailants, after burning the out-offices and destroying some houses in Borris, to retire with considerable loss. At Kilcomney, in the vicinity, an action was also fought, in which the insurgents were routed with the loss of their stores by the king's forces under Sir C. Asgill. Petty-sessions are held here every third Thursday, and road-sessions occasionally: the court-house was erected by Mr. Kavanagh. This is a chief constabulary police station; and a handsome and convenient barrack for the accommodation of about 30 men has been lately built. Fairs for cattle, sheep, and pigs, are held on Jan. 1st, Feb. 5th, May 1st, July 2nd, Aug. 15th, Oct. 4th, and Nov. 14th, and four more fairs have been recently obtained; that in July is a considerable fair for wool. Attached to Borris House is a very handsome private chapel, erected by the late Mr. Kavanagh; it is open to the inhabitants, and licensed for baptisms and marriages. In the Roman Catholic divisions this place is the head of a district comprising parts of the parishes of Clonagoose, Ullard (county of Kilkenny), St. Mullins, and Ballyellin, and the whole of that of Kiltannel: the parochial chapel is a good edifice, built at an expense of £3000. A dispensary is maintained in the customary manner; and there is an institution called the Borris Benevolent Society. At Borris House is preserved the "Fígeen," a curious ornament of silver and tin, found on the demesne; and an ancient horn called the "charter horn," and a casket called the *Liath-Mercisith*, esteemed among the most valuable curiosities in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin, are relics which formerly belonged to the Kavanaghs.—See CLONAGOOSK.

BORRIS, QUEEN'S COUNTY.—See MARYBOROUGH.

BORRIS-IN-OSSORY.—See BURROS-IN-OSSORY.

BORRISLEIGH, or TWO-MILE BORRIS, a parish, in the union of THURLES, barony of ELOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 33 miles (S. E.) from Thurles; containing, with the town of Littleton, 3372 inhabitants, of whom 193 are in the village. This parish is situated at the junction of the roads leading respectively from Johnstown to Cashel, and from Killealea and Thurles to New Birmingham; it comprises 11,940 statute acres. Within its limits is a small portion of the Bog of Allen, and the river Liscaveen forms a boundary between it and the parish of Ballymoreen. The village, which contains 30 houses, is remarkable for the ruins of a church and castle, and the remains of a Danish fort, all within a few yards of each other. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, united from a period prior to any known record to the vicarages of Boly (or Galvoly) and Drom, and to the chapelry of Leogh, together constituting the union of Borrisleigh and the corps of the treasurership in the cathedral of Cashel, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £450, and of the whole benefice of the treasurer £553. 11. The church is a handsome edifice partly in the later English style, built in 1786, and enlarged in 1822 by aid of a loan of £1000 from the Board of First Fruits; another loan, of £923, was granted for its repair in 1828. The glebe-house was erected in 1799, at a cost exceeding £800: the glebe of

Borrisleigh consists of 30 acres, subject to a rent; in the parish of Drom is also a glebe of 42a. 1r. 19p., statute measure, leased at £30. 9., with a renewal fine of £6. 10. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Moykarkey.—See LITTLETON.

BORRISMORE, a parish, in the union of KILKENNY, barony of GALMOY, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Freshford; containing 267 inhabitants. This place anciently formed part of the possessions of the abbey of Jerpoint: it contains 2037 statute acres, and the tithe rent-charge is £62. 7., appropriate to the benefice of Burnchurch, in the diocese of Ossory.

BORRIS-O'-KANE.—See BURRIS-O'-KANE.

BOTHON, county of CORK.—See BUTTEVANT.

BOURNEY, or BOURCHIN, a parish, in the union of ROSCREA, barony of IKERRIN, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Roscrea; containing 4620 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the coach-road from Dublin to Limerick, and comprises 12,981 statute acres. The rivers Nore and Suir have their rise here in the side of the mountain of Benduff, their respective sources not being more than half a mile distant from each other: the Nore pursues nearly a direct course through this parish and Corbally into Burros-in-Ossory; the Suir forms the southern boundary of the parish. Here is a station of the constabulary police. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, to which the rectory and vicarage of Burrisnefarney were united by act of council, forming the union of Bourney, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde. The tithe rent-charge of Bourney is £412. 10., of which £262. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and £150 to the vicar; and the gross rent-charge of the union payable to the incumbent is £288. 9. There is a church in each parish; that of Bourney is a plain building, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £346. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £350 and a loan of £450, in 1814, from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises about six acres in two detached portions in Bourney. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, which comprises also the parishes of Burrisnefarney and Corbally, and contains four chapels, all neat buildings, the principal of which is situated at Clonakenny, in this parish. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends at Knockbilly Meagher. At Boulbane, Bawnmadrum, and Clonakenny are considerable remains of ancient castles; the two first are situated on an eminence very near each other.

BOVEVAGH, a parish, in the poor-law union of NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY, barony of KENAUGHT, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (N.) from Dungiven; containing 5174 inhabitants. At this place, anciently called *Boith-Medhbha*, a monastery was founded in 557 by St. Columb, of which Aidan, nephew of St. Patrick, became the first abbot. This establishment was situated on the western bank of the river Roe, and continued to flourish for some years, but was plundered and destroyed by the Danes, and was never afterwards rebuilt. The parish is intersected by two roads, one on each side of the river, leading from Dungiven to Newtown-Limavady; and comprises 18,596 statute acres.

The land is generally fertile, but the soil is very variable, passing through all the gradations from light sand to stiff clay and marl: on the banks of the river it is gravelly, and remarkably productive. The system of agriculture is greatly improved; there is scarcely any mountain or waste land, and the bogs are mostly worked out and reclaimed. The geological features of the parish are highly interesting: the strata are laid open to view in the river and the different streams; the most valuable of those hitherto worked are the strata of freestone, which is found in several parts, and of which the principal quarry is at Ballyhargan. From this quarry was procured the stone used in building the palace of Ballyscullion, the magnificent portico of which was removed to St. George's church, at Belfast; the stone found here is easily worked, but hardens by exposure to the air, and is of very good colour. Indications of manganese are also observable, and the beautiful pebbles called Dungenen crystals are frequently met with. The weaving of liuen-cloth is carried on in many of the farmhouses and cottages.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £435. The church is a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a lofty square tower crowned by pinnacles; it was erected in 1823, by aid of a gift of £300 from the Board of First Fruits, and is situated on the west bank of the Roe, about a quarter of a mile from the site of the old church, which had fallen to decay some years previously. The glebe-house, a large and well-built residence, is on the east bank of the river; the glebe comprises 79 acres of fertile land. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Banagher, and contains two chapels; one at Derrylane, where service is performed every alternate Sunday; and the other at Ballymoney. There is a place of worship at Camnish for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. Near the old church is an artificial cave, 82 yards in length, with several galleries branching from it in different directions. About a mile north-east of the church is an upright stone, near which, according to tradition, a battle was fought, but which may probably be part of a cromlech, as there are other stones and vestiges of a Druidical circle near the spot.

BOW, or BOA, ISLAND, partly in the parish of TEMPLECARNE, and partly in that of DRUMKEERAN, poor-law union of LONTERSTOWN, barony of LURG, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S.) from Pettigo. This island, situated in the upper portion of the Lower Lough Erne, comprises 1342 statute acres, of which nearly 787 are in Drumkeeran, and the remainder in the parish of Templecarne. The land is good, and the island is divided into a number of small farms varying from two to forty acres. There is a fine quarry of freestone. In the townland of Cald-ragh is a burial-ground.

BOYANAGH, a parish, in the poor-law union of CASTLEREA, partly in the barony of TYQUIN, but chiefly in that of BALLYMOE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6½ miles (E. by N.) from Dunmore; containing 5288 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Dunmore to Castleren, and comprises 15,831½ statute acres, a large extent of which is waste land and bog. Here are two oatmeal-mills: limestone

is abundant. Boyanagh is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and is within the ecclesiastical union of Kilkerrin; the rectory forms part of the union, and corps of the deanery, of Tuam: the tithe rent-charge is £138. 15., of which £90 are payable to the dean, and the remainder to the incumbent. The church is in ruins, but the ground is still used for burials. In the Roman Catholic division the parish is the head of a union or district, sometimes called Glanamada, comprising the parishes of Boyanagh and Templetogether: there is a chapel in each, of which that of Boyanagh is situated at Kelnalag.

BOYLE, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 19¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Sligo, and 64½ miles (W. N. W.) from Dublin; containing 12,591 inhabitants, of whom 3235 are in the town. This place had its origin in the foundation of a religious establishment, in 1148, at Grelacdinach; which establishment, after several removals, was finally settled here in 1161, by Maurice O'Dubhag, the third in succession to Peter Mordha, its first abbot, who had been promoted to the see of Clonfert, and was drowned in the Shannon in 1171. The abbey, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was founded for brethren of the Cistercian order of St. Bernard, and as a dependency of the great abbey of Mellifont, in the county of Louth. In 1196 Conor Mac Dermot, King of Moylurg (which included the greater part, if not the whole, of the barony of Boyle), died here in the habit of the order, and was interred within the precincts of the abbey. The English forces, commanded by the Lord-Justice Maurice Fitzgerald, Hugh de Lacy, and Richard de Burgo, in 1235 encamped within the walls of the monastery, seized upon every thing belonging to it, and stripped the monks of their habits, to punish them for their endeavours to assist the King of Connaught. It was also pillaged by Rory Conor, in 1315, but continued to flourish till the Dissolution, and in 1569 was given by Queen Elizabeth to Patrick Cusacke, of Gerrardstown, in the county of Meath, by whom, or by a lay proprietor who succeeded him, it was forfeited. In 1589 it was granted to William Usher, on a lease of 21 years, at a rent of £14. 16. 4. per annum; in 1595 it was besieged by the Earl of Tyrone with an army of 2300 Scottish Highlanders and Irish. In the 2nd, 4th, and 9th years of the reign of James I., inquiries were made to ascertain its possessions; and in 1603 it was given to Sir John King, ancestor of the present Earl of Kingston and Viscount Lorton; which grant was, about 15 years afterwards, confirmed by another, conferring also the privilege of holding courts leet and baron.

The town, which is the largest in the northern part of the county, and one of the principal within its limits, is situated on the river Boyle, which flows from Lough Gara into Lough Key, and on the mail-coach road to Sligo. It consists of 536 houses, and is divided by the river, towards which the ground slopes precipitously on both sides. The oldest part extends up the acclivity on the north side, while a more modern portion stretches in a direction parallel with the north-west bank of the river, above the bridge: the most recent and improved part is on the south side of the bridge, ascending the hill, and forming a crescent on its summit. The old bridge, an inconvenient structure, which connected these parts of the town, and on which was a statue of William III.,

has been taken down and replaced by a handsome structure of three arches, 100 feet long and 42 feet wide. The span of the principal arch is 30 feet, and the lightness and beauty of the design add greatly to the appearance of the town; the whole was erected at an expense of £500, one-half of which was paid by the county, and the other by Lord Lorton. Another bridge, of a single arch 50 feet in span, was thrown across the river in 1817; and below it, is a third, of five small arches. The ancient mansion of the Kingston family has been converted into infantry barracks for 12 officers and 360 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for five horses, and an hospital for 30 invalids. The principal street is on the line of approach from the new bridge to the barracks; the houses are built generally of limestone, but sandstone is used in some of the public buildings. On the erection of a new sessions-house, the old building was given up to Lord Lorton, and on the site of it a handsome lecture-room has been built, partly by a bequest from the late Rev. J. Gouldsbury, and partly by his lordship; in the back part of the building are the savings' bank, the charitable loan fund, the infants' school, and the dispensary.

This town is the commercial centre of an extensive agricultural district, and carries on a considerable trade with Drumsna and Sligo, chiefly in provisions, clothing, and household utensils. A market and some fairs were granted to John Bingley and John King in 1604, prior to which date scarcely any notice occurs of the town. The staple articles are corn and butter: of the former very little is sold in the town, the greater part or nearly the whole being sent to Sligo; the butter-market is on Monday, when great quantities are sold in firkins for exportation. Yarn is also sold in large quantities to the purchasers who attend from the north for that purpose on the principal market-day, which is Saturday; the sale of frieze and flannel has of late very much diminished. The market for provisions is held in an inclosure on the north-west side of the bridge, formed at the expense of Lord Lorton about the year 1826; and is well supplied, not only with fish from the rivers and lakes, but also with sea-fish in abundance. Fairs are held on March 6th, April 3rd, May 9th and 30th, July 9th and 25th, Aug. 16th, Oct. 1st, and Nov. 25th. The only line of communication is the coach-road from Dublin to Sligo, and all the trade of the town is conducted by land carriage. A branch of the National Bank has been established. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Athlone; and it is a chief station of the constabulary police, for whose accommodation a barrack, with a handsome residence for the chief officer, has been erected near the abbey, at the expense of Lord Lorton.

The borough was incorporated by charter of the 11th of James I. (1613), and a new charter was granted in the 4th of James II., but as it was never acted on, the former became the governing charter. The corporation, previously to its late dissolution, was styled "the Borough-Master, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Boyle," and consisted of a borough-master, twelve other free burgesses, and an indefinite number of commonalty; of which, however, the last-named body was not latterly recognised in practice. The borough-master was chosen annually from and by the free burgesses, but his duties were very limited, and

he exercised little power; the free burgesses were also chosen, as vacancies occurred, by the members of their own body, and held office for life, but were removable for misconduct. The charter empowered the corporation to appoint two sergeants-at-mace, but latterly there was only a town-serjeant: they had also the power of creating a guild of merchants, of which, however, no trace of late years existed; and of making by-laws. By the act 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108, the corporation was dissolved, and whatever property it possessed became vested in the guardians of the poor of the union of Boyle. The borough limits included the town, and a small district immediately surrounding. It returned two members to the Irish parliament, who were elected by the borough-master and free burgesses; and on its disfranchisement at the time of the Union, the £15,000 granted in compensation for the loss of that privilege were paid to Lord Lorton, as executor of his father, the Earl of Kingston, to whom the borough belonged. The charter granted a court of record to be held every Tuesday, with civil jurisdiction to the amount of five marks, and the borough-master was judge; but the business done being inconsiderable, it was not usually held oftener than about once in a month. According to practice, the jurisdiction was exercised in cases of which the cause of action either arose within the borough, or where it arose without and there were goods of the defendant within the borough: the process was by attachment, on oath made by the plaintiff. Quarter-sessions are held here every nine months, for the Boyle division of the county, which comprises also the towns of Castlereagh and Strokestown, where they are likewise held every nine months; and petty-sessions are held by the county magistrates every Monday. A senechal's court is held in the town, having no jurisdiction within the borough, but over several baronies within the county, extending to the distance of many miles round the town. The new sessions-house, towards the erection of which Lord Lorton contributed £500, is situated on the slope of the hill on the south side of the river, fronting the main street, and is built of sandstone. Connected with it is the district bridewell, containing a keeper's house and eight cells, upon the improved plan of construction: the entire expense, amounting to £2400, was advanced by government, to be repaid by the county in instalments.

The PARISH, which is also called Assyllin, comprises 20,736 statute acres. The lands are chiefly under tillage, and the system of agriculture is improved; there is little woodland, except on the demesnes of the resident gentry; about 1010 acres are bog and waste. Limestone and freestone are found in abundance, and there are also some quarries of a species of marble; it is said that coal exists on the Curlew mountains, and that there were formerly iron-works on the river. Rockingham House, the superb residence of Viscount Lorton, is beautifully situated about two miles from the town, and on the south-east side of Lough Key. The building is of Grecian-Ionic architecture, with a noble portico of six columns, on each side of which the façade is decorated with as many of the same order; on the north is a colonnade of six Ionic columns, and on the east is an entrance through an orangery. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and there are four grand lodges leading into the demesne, which comprises about 2000 statute

acres, richly planted. Mount Erris, the seat of Captain Duckworth, commands some fine views of Lough Key and the adjacent mountains. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, to which the vicarages of Aughanagh and Kilnamanagh were episcopally united in 1842; the three parishes constitute the union of Boyle, in the patronage of the Bishop. The rectory of Boyle is inappropriate in Viscount Lorton. The tithe rent-charge is £234. 8., of which £124. 12. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the vicarial rent-charge for the whole benefice is £179. 8. 2. There is at present but one church in the union, situated at Boyle, near the old park; it was erected by aid of a loan of £1000 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1818: the glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £100 from the same Board, in 1805. Another church is in course of erection at Aughanagh. There are two glebes; one in this parish, comprising 20½ acres; and one in Kilnamanagh, of 14 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district comprising the parishes of Boyle and Kilhrine; there are two Roman Catholic chapels in the town, and also places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists. A charitable loan society was established in 1824, under the patronage of Lord and Lady Lorton, by which about £90 are weekly distributed to the poor in small loans, to be repaid by instalments, with a trifling interest; a dispensary is supported in the customary manner, and another is maintained by Lord Lorton, for the poor on the Rockingham estate and in its vicinity. The workhouse of the union, on a site of six acres held at a rent of £30, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £6886, and is constructed to receive 700 paupers.

The ivy-clad remains of the ancient abbey are situated near the river, and not far distant from the new bridge; they consist of vestiges of the conventual buildings, dispersed in the grounds of Captain Robertson's seat, and of the principal part of the church, of which the nave, choir, and transepts, with the lofty and massive central tower, are in good preservation. The nave, 131 feet long and 25 feet wide, is separated from the aisles by a noble range of massive circular arches, supported partly by circular and clustered columns, with richly ornamented bases and capitals of various designs: between the arches are enriched corbels, from which sprang the arches of the groined roof; the wall of the south aisle is wanting, and the pillars stand exposed. Some of the clerestory windows are partly remaining, though concealed by the thick ivy that crowns the irregular summit of the range. The central tower is supported on four massive columns, 48 feet high, whose bases, formerly concealed by accumulated earth, have been cleared by Captain Robertson, and are beautifully ornamented with various sculptured designs; of the arches, three are circular and the fourth pointed. The east window of the choir is of the triple lancet form: and the prevailing style of this once magnificent church is the later Norman passing into the early English: within the walls is a tomb of the King family. To the north of the town is the low ridge of the *Curlew* mountains, over which are scattered numerous white cottages; and on which Sir Conyers Clifford, governor of Connaught in the reign of Elizabeth, was intercepted by O'Rourke, one of the petty chieftains of the district, his detachment routed, and himself slain. At *Ardcarne*, three miles

to the east of the town, commence the plains of Boyle, extending ten miles in length and four in breadth, and consisting of elevated limestone, with an undulating surface of rich pasture lands noted for fattening oxen and sheep. About a mile from the town, up the north bank of the river, on a knoll terminating abruptly, are the remains of the old church of *Ashlyn* or *Iselyn*, which, from the extent of the ruined walls, appears to have been a very spacious building; around it is a large cemetery, which is still used as a place of sepulture by the inhabitants of the town. Below this spot the river rushes over the rocks with great impetuosity. At a small distance was a ford, formerly called *Athdalaragh* and now *Ardagh*, where was anciently an abbey of Canons Regular, which became the seat of a bishopric, over which St. Congallan presided in the time of St. Patrick: the abbey existed till 1201. On the right side of the road to Lough Gara is one of the largest cromlechs in Ireland; the table-stone, which has a considerable inclination, is 15 feet long and 11 feet wide, and was formerly supported on five upright pillars, one of which has been removed.

BOYSTOWN, or BALTIPOYS, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of LOWER TALBOTSTOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Blessington; containing 3644 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the Liffey and King's rivers, and bounded by the mountain of Thonelagee, 2307 feet above the sea. It comprises, with the chapels of Granabeg and Kilbeg, 25,134½ statute acres, of which nearly two-thirds are mountain, and the remainder chiefly pasture land, with a small portion under tillage. The system of agriculture is improving; there is an extensive tract of bog, called Ballynahown, near Blackditch. At Baltipoys is a good quarry of slate, formerly worked to advantage, but at present discontinued; and some quarries of granite, at Ballyknocken, are still in operation. The surrounding scenery is hold and mountainous, and there are several gentlemen's seats, among which are Tulfarris, partly burnt by the insurgents in 1798; Baltipoys, a handsome mansion commanding some fine views; Humphreystown, the demesne of which is tastefully laid out and planted; Wilmonnt, embracing an extensive view of the surrounding country; and Stormount, from which also is a fine view, including the mansion and demesne of Rensborough. There are likewise two shooting lodges, one at Kilbeg, and one at Marfeld, the latter the property of Mr. La Touche. Boystown is a vicarage, in the diocese of Duhlin, and is part of the union of St. Mary Blessington, or Burgence; the rectory is appropriate to the corps of the treasurer in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £136. 2. 6., of which £82. 10. are payable to the treasurer, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions, Boystown is included in the district of Blackditches, which comprises the whole of this parish and a part of Blessington; there are chapels at Blackditches and at the small village of Lacken, both in this parish. There is an ancient cemetery at Baltipoys, and another at Templepoda.

BOYTONRATH, or LAGINSTOWN, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER; containing 255 inhabitants. It comprises only 999 statute acres; and is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, entirely appro-

prate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Cashel, who pay a stipend of £2.15. per annum to the clergyman of an adjoining parish for the performance of occasional duties. The tithe rent-charge is £26. 5.

BRABAN.—See PREBAN.

BRACKAVILLE, a district parish, in the old parishes of KILLYMAN, DONOGHENRY, TULLANISKEN, and CLONE, poor-law union and barony of DUNANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Dungannon. This parish, which includes the post-town of Coal-Island, is situated on the river Torren, and comprises 3130½ statute acres, nearly all arable land; the surface is very undulating, and the soil in general productive. There is a good coal-mine, and a limestone quarry is wrought at Roan by Messrs. Stevenson. The district was formed on the 28th February, 1841, under the act 7 and 8 Geo. IV. cap. 43: the patronage of the living is exercised by the incumbents of the four parishes in succession, the next turn being with the incumbent of Donogherry. The incumbent's stipend is £95, of which £75 are payable by the parishes out of which the district was formed, and the remainder from Primate Bonlter's fund. The church, commenced in 1835, and accommodating 280 persons, is a plain edifice measuring 49 feet by 22, independently of a north and south transept, each 20 feet by 14, which were afterwards added to the original building: the total cost was £381. In Coal-Island is a place of worship for Wesleyans, and not far distant a Roman Catholic chapel. A flourishing loan fund, having a capital of £1800, has conferred much benefit on the district, and creates, besides, a profit-fund of £50 a year for charitable purposes.

BRACKHILL, a village, in the parish of KILCOLMAN, union of KILLARNEY, barony of TAUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 1 mile (N. E.) from Milltown; containing 215 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Milltown to Castlemaine, of which latter it may be considered a suburb, being connected with it by Castlemaine bridge.

BRADOCK, an island, in the parish of KILLINCHY, union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of DUFFRIN, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER. It lies in Lough Strangford.

BRANACH ISLES, county GALWAY.—See ARRAN.

BRANDON.—See CLOUGHANE.

BRANNICKSTOWN, a parish, in the union and barony of NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER; adjoining the post-town of Kilcullen, and containing 111 inhabitants. This parish comprises 888½ statute acres, 72 of which are plantation in gentlemen's demesnes, 19 artificial water, about 10 waste, 19 bog, and the remainder arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions. The bog is well adapted for grazing in the summer and autumn. Brannickstown forms part of the impropriate or perpetual curacy of Kilcullen, in the diocese of Dublin.

BRANTRY, an ecclesiastical district, chiefly in the parish of AUGHALOO, unions of DUNANNON and ARMACH, barony of DUNANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER. This district was formed in 1844; the living is a curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the alternate patronage of the incumbents of Carrteel and Clonfeacle, who pay the minister, the former £60,

and the latter £10, a year. The church was built by the Dowager Lady Caledon, and a glebe-house by the Earl of Caledon, who has also assigned five acres of land for a glebe.

BRAY, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of RATHDOWN, half-barony of RATHDOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 14 miles (N.) from Wicklow by the sea road, and 10 (S. E. by S.) from Dublin; containing 3326 inhabitants, of whom 2203 are in the town, exclusively of Little Bray. This place derives its name, originally *Bré* or *Bree*, signifying a "hill" or "headland," from the precipitous promontory of clay-slate and quartz called Bray Head, which rises immediately on the south of the town to an elevation of 807 feet above the level of the sea, and from the singular indentation of its summit forms a well-known landmark to mariners. The manor or lordship of Bray, with all the territories of the O'Tooles, was bestowed, in 1173, by Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, Lord-Deputy, upon Walter de Riddlesford, one of the earliest of the Norman adventurers, to be held of the crown by three knights' service, to be performed at Dublin. This grant, together with the seigniorial of Castledermot and some extensive privileges, was confirmed to him by John, Lord of Ireland, who subsequently granted an annual fair to be held at Bray, with free warren and other privileges. Among the earliest notices of this place is the record of a gift of a hurgage, with a portion of arable land, to the abbey of St. Thomas, near Dublin, by the same Walter de Riddlesford, whose estates, on failure of male issue, were at his death divided between two coheirs; and in 1215 the abbot of St. Thomas obtained a grant of all the lands held by Walter de Riddlesford in fee, in the town of Bray, at a yearly rent of three, and a fine of 60, marks. The town was frequently assailed by the mountain sept of the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles, to whose territories it was contiguous, and who, on the 16th of April, 1316, destroyed the castle; but they were on the same day attacked and defeated by Edmond Le Boteler. A fierce conflict took place near the town, in 1402, between these septs and the citizens of Dublin headed by John Drake, their provost; on which occasion, according to Ware and Camden, 4000, but according to Hervey de Marlbrige, 400, of the former were slain. At the Dissolution of religious houses, the possessions of the abbey of St. Thomas were granted to Sir Thomas Brabazon, whose descendant, the Earl of Meath, is the present proprietor in fee of the greater part of the town.

The town is situated on the Dargle or Bray river, which here forms a boundary between the counties of Dublin and Wicklow, and after passing under an old bridge of five arches, connecting the portions of the town which lie on different sides of it, falls into the sea a little below this place. That part of the town which is on the Wicklow side of the river consists partly of one long street of irregularly built houses, at the head of which are two smaller streets; one of them branching off on the left, from which the lower road to Wicklow is continued over the hill of Windgates; and the other on the right, along the road to the glen of the Downs; the whole containing 421 houses. That part which is in the county of Dublin is called Little Bray; it is within the parish of Old Connaught, and contains 160 houses and cottages, and 966 inhabitants. The houses

in both are in general neatly built, and the town has a cheerful and interesting appearance; it is neither paved nor lighted, but the road is kept in good order. The surrounding scenery is exceedingly romantic, and combines with its short distance from Dublin to render this place a favourite resort during the summer season for sea-bathing. A number of thatched cottages of great neatness, and containing, exclusively of offices, from three to eight rooms each, have been appropriated to the accommodation of visitors, to whom they are let furnished, at rents varying from £40 to £50 and more, for the season. An hotel and posting-house is fitted up with every regard to the accommodation of families of the highest respectability; hot and cold sea-water baths may be had at all hours without delay, and the house has long been a favourite resort of parties on excursions of pleasure, and of wedding parties to spend the day in festivity and in the enjoyment of the beauties of the surrounding scenery. A spacious gravel-walk, half a mile in length and perfectly straight, has been made from the rear of the hotel through the private grounds to the sea, forming a beautiful promenade, and commanding fine views. On the Dublin side of the river a race-course has been formed, and races are held annually.

The TRADE, exclusively of what is requisite for the supply of the town, consists principally in the importation of coal, timber, slates, and limestone, in which two vessels of 70 tons each, one of 50 tons, and one of 25 tons, belonging to the place, are regularly employed. There is a very extensive brewery, with a malting-store, capable of producing 500 barrels weekly; and near the brewery is a large flour-mill. The small haven is incommensurate, having a bar at the entrance, and only eight feet of water at spring, and five feet at neap, tides: from a change in the channel of the river, an outer beach has been formed, which breaks in some degree the violence of the sea. A plan for the improvement of the haven was suggested by the late Mr. Nimmo, who proposed to construct a pier about 30 perches in length, at the mouth of the river; but it has not been carried into effect. The river abounds with excellent trout, which are taken in great quantities, and sent to Dublin and different parts of the country, and even to London. The market is on Tuesday and Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind and of the best quality. Fairs for friezes are held on Jan. 12th, May 4th, Aug. 5th, and Nov. 12th, and are attended by all the Dublin dealers; fairs for cattle are held on the 1st of March, May and July, Aug. 15th, Sept. 20th, and Dec. 14th. A constabulary police force is stationed here; and there was formerly one also in Little Bray, the old castle in the latter having been fitted up as a barrack. A coast-guard station has likewise been fixed here, forming one of the five that constitute the district of Kingstown; to which use a martello tower near the mouth of the river, where four guns are mounted, has been appropriated. There is also a martello tower on the strand near Bray Head, occupied by a private of the artillery. Petty-sessions for the division are held in a neat court-house lately erected, every alternate Saturday; and the Earl of Meath, as lord of the manor of Kindlestown, holds a court here by his seneschal every month. By an inquiry taken in the reign of Charles I., it appears that the town had been in times past incorporated, and endowed with many privileges.

The PARISH comprises 2985½ statute acres; it abounds with interesting and strikingly diversified scenery, and is embellished with numerous seats and pleasing villas. *Kilruddery*, the splendid mansion of the Earl of Meath, situated about one mile south of the town, was erected in 1820, on the site of the old family house, from a design by Sir Richard Morrison. It is an elegant structure, in the later English style of architecture; the entrance is under an octagonal tower crowned with a cupola, in the centre of the north front, and opens into a spacious hall, in which are tastefully displayed several suits of armour and various warlike implements brought from foreign countries. The saloon, drawing and dining rooms, and other apartments, are tastefully embellished, and furnished in a style of costly magnificence. The demesne, which comprises more than 900 acres, is richly wooded, and is bounded on one side by the Little Sugar Loaf mountain, and on the other by the rugged heights of Bray Head. In the pleasure-grounds is a circular sheet of water, surrounded with a fine hedge of beech, 20 feet high, through which are several entrances; and not far from this is the theatre, a quadrangular area inclosed on three sides by tiers of seats, and in which plays were formerly acted. *Bray Head*, also a modern residence, the seat of the Putland family, is finely situated near the foot of the promontory of that name, in a well-planted demesne of about 650 acres. The mansion is a chaste structure of the Tuscan order, with an embattled roof, from which are obtained extensive views of mountain scenery and of the sea: from the drawing-room antechamber there was formerly a noble conservatory of polygonal form, erected at an expense of £5000, and containing a fine collection of the most choice and rare exotics. The pleasure-grounds and gardens are laid out with the greatest taste, and kept in the finest order, presenting one of the principal attractions in this truly picturesque and much frequented part of the country. Some of the numerous handsome villas are also situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and command very fine views.

The LIVING consists of a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin: the rectory is in the patronage of the Crown; and the vicarage, which has been from time immemorial united to the vicarage of Old Connaught, is in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithe rent-charge of this parish is £172. 10., and of Bray, Old Connaught, and Rathmichael (which last was separated from the union in 1836), £322. 10. The church, a plain building with a low tower, situated on the verge of an eminence overhanging the river, was erected in 1609, and enlarged, by aid of a loan of £1020 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1818. There is no glebe-house: the glebe comprises six statute acres of excellent land. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Powerscourt, Kilmacnogue, and part of Delgany, and containing three chapels, situated respectively at Bray, Kilmacnogue, and Castletown; the chapel at Bray is a spacious and handsome edifice, erected in 1833, and embellished with an altar-piece presented by General Sir G. Cockburn. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. A building, originally intended for a barrack, has been converted into an hospital for cholera and fever patients, with a dispensary. In Little Bray is a neat range of building, erected by subscription, part of which is used

as parish schoolrooms, and part as a savings' bank for the parishes of Bray, Delgany, and Powerscourt. A provident society was established in the town in 1832; a loan society has been instituted; and a manufactory of flax and wool is supported entirely by the Putland family: the materials, when woven into linens and lincses, are distributed gratuitously among the poor of the neighbourhood. One-third of the produce of an estate in the county of Longford, bequeathed to the parishes of Bray, Delgany, and Powerscourt, by F. Adair, Esq., and amounting to about £60 per annum to each, is received by the poor.

Besides the REMAINS of the castle at Little Bray, there are the ruins of two others in the parish, one of them, in the grounds of *Old Court*, consisting of a tower, with some fragments of the walls. Near these is a rude pyramidal block of granite, bearing some faint traces of ancient sculpture, which, from a print taken before it was so much mutilated, appears to have represented the sacrifice of a ram; on the top is a cavity apparently designed for the reception of a cross. The remains of the other castle, at *Fassaree*, which was demolished by Cromwell, are not in any way remarkable; coins of William have been found near them, on the road to Old Connaught, where is an ancient cross with a rudely sculptured representation of the Crucifixion. Under Bray Head are the ruins of a chapel, 40 feet long and 18 feet wide; it is built in a north and south direction, with a circular-headed window at each end, and the doorway on the east side. Upon the glebe land is an ancient burial-ground. On levelling a bank of sand near the sea, in 1835, to make an approach to the demesne of Bray Head, several human skeletons of large dimensions were discovered, lying regularly east and west, with a stone at the head and another at the foot of each; but they crumbled into dust on exposure to the air. Some Roman coins of the Emperor Adrian were found at the same time, and are now in Mr. Putland's possession. There are medicinal springs in the grounds of Kilrudey and Old Court.

BREAFFY, or BREAUGHWE, a parish, in the union of CASTLEBAR, barony of CARRA, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (S. E.) from Castlebar; containing 2452 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Castlebar to Clare, and is bounded by a very considerable river called the Minola, which by its frequent inundations does more injury to the surrounding districts than any other in the county or province. From its contiguity to Castlebar, Breaffy was the scene of much skirmishing, foraging, and plundering, while the French troops under General Humbert had possession of that town, in 1798. The parish comprises 5265½ statute acres: the land in cultivation is partly under tillage and partly in pasture, in nearly equal portions: there is a very considerable extent of bog, which might be reclaimed by draining. On the estate of Fisher Hill is a fine quarry of stone fit for buildings of the first order. Races are held, generally in August, on a course within the parish. Breaffy is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and is part of the union of Castlebar: the tithe rent-charge is £43. 7. In the Roman Catholic divisions this is one of the three parishes that constitute the district of Aghlish, or Castlebar; it contains a chapel. There are some remains of a very ancient monastery.

BREDA.—See KNOCKBRIDE.

BREGOGUE, a parish, in the poor-law union of MALLOW, barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 1 mile (N. N. W.) from Buttevant; containing 441 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the road from Buttevant to Lis-carrol, comprises 1333 statute acres of land, of good quality, and mostly under tillage, producing ample crops: there is an abundant supply of limestone for manure and for other uses. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and is part of the union of Buttevant and Cahirduggan, formerly called the union of Bregogue; the rectory is inappropriate in C. S. Oliver, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £112. 10., payable in equal portions to the impropiator and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Bregogue forms part of the district of Buttevant. There are some remains of an old castle, now incorporated into a dwelling-house; also of the ancient church, in the burial-ground.

BRICKENDOWN, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2½ miles (E.) from Cashel; containing 383 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the road from Cashel to Fethard, and contains a small village called Mocklershill; it comprises 1254 statute acres. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £48. 9. 3. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe.

BRIDECHURCH, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of CLANE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (N. W. by N.) from Naas; containing 335 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Liffey, over which the Grand Canal is carried by the Leinster aqueduct, a handsome structure of five arches, with a parapet ornamented with balustrades of stone, erected in 1783. It comprises 2217 statute acres of good land, of which a considerable portion is woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture. Being chiefly in the occupation of gentlemen, the lands are in an excellent state of cultivation: there is neither waste nor bog; and the Grand Canal, passing through, affords every facility for the supply of fuel, and for the conveyance of goods. Bridechurch is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, and is part of the union of Caragh: the tithe rent-charge is £69. 1. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Caragh and Downings. There are some ruins of the ancient church.

BRIDSWELL, a village, in the parish of CAMMA, union and barony of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Athlone. This place derives its name from a copious spring of very pure water, close to which is an ancient building formerly a chapel, from which a doorway leads to the well, now converted into a bath. Over the doorway are an inscription and a coat-of-arms, shewing that this alteration was made by Sir Randal Mac Donnell, the first earl of Antrim, in 1625. The village is built around a level green, on which one of the most celebrated patron festivals is kept. A constabulary police force has been stationed here; and there is also a dispensary.—See CAMMA.

BRIDGETOWN, a parish, in the union and barony of FERMOV, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER,

1 mile (S.) from Castletown-Roche; containing 993 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Blackwater, and on the road from Mallow to Fermoy: it derived its name from a bridge that formerly existed here, which is said to have been destroyed by Cromwell. A priory for canons of the congregation of St. Victor was founded in the reign of John, by Alexander Fitz-Hugh Roche, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin: it was liberally endowed by the founder, and supplied with monks from the priory of Newtown, in the county of Meath, and from the abbey of St. Thomas, near Dublin. Edward I. confirmed the original endowment, which was greatly augmented by the Roche family; and in 1375, when Edward III. issued his writ to the bishops and commons, to elect persons to assist him and his council in the government of the kingdom, and in the prosecution of the war in which he was then engaged, Thomas, the prior of this house, was one of those deputed for that purpose. The extensive remains of the abbey are pleasantly situated at the confluence of the rivers Awbeg and Blackwater, which here flow through a rocky glen; they consist principally of parts of the church, and the refectory and cloisters may still be traced. On the south side of a chapel near the site of the altar, and under an arch of irregular construction, is a monument, supposed to be that of the founder, from an inverted armorial shield charged with one fish; the present arms of the Roche family are three fishes. In a small chapel adjoining is a tomb inscribed "Theobald Roche," with the date 1634; and in both chapels are several ancient and curiously sculptured gravestones. The parish comprises 3240 statute acres: about one-third is coarse mountain pasture, forming part of the range called the Nagle mountains, on the south side of the river; the land under tillage is good, and produces abundant crops. Prior to the year 1835, the parish was in the ecclesiastical union of Castletown-Roche, from which it was then separated and made a distinct benefice: it is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £135. A small church has been lately erected by the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions Bridgetown still forms part of the union or district of Castletown-Roche.

BRIDGETOWN, a village, in the parish of MULRANKIN, union of WEXFORD, barony of BARGY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Wexford; containing 47 houses and 246 inhabitants. It is situated on a small river of the same name, which runs into the lough formed by the Burrow of Ballyteigue. There are a sub-post office in connexion with Wexford, a constabulary police station, and a dispensary. The glebe-house of the ecclesiastical union is situated within a short distance of the village. —See MULRANKIN.

BRIGHT, a parish, in the union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of LECALÉ, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Downpatrick; containing 1886 inhabitants. This parish, also called *Braton*, from a peculiar bonnet or cap which the ancient people of this part of Lecale used to wear, is situated on the road from Downpatrick to Killybeg, and comprises 554½ statute acres. The land, with a trifling exception, is all in an excellent state of cultivation; there is neither waste nor bog. Oakley, a handsome residence, is situ-

ated in a fertile demesne of 168 acres, tastefully disposed, and embellished with some of the finest timber in the county. The parish was formerly one of the six that constituted the union, and the corps of the deauncy, of Down, from which it was separated by act of council in 1834, when it was constituted a distinct benefice. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £439. 3. 7., part of which is allocated for the Economy Fund of the cathedral of Down. The church, a small edifice in the Grecian style, restored in 1745, is situated on the summit of an eminence, and is an excellent landmark for mariners: it contains an elegant monument to the memory of Lord Lecale; also one erected by his lordship to the memory of his wife and son, the latter killed in an action with the French at sea. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions Bright is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Rathmullen, and containing three chapels, situated respectively at Qnomamstown in Bright, and at Killybeg and Rossglass in Rathmullen. Near the church are the ruins of Bright Castle; and about a mile and a quarter to the west are those of Castle Screen, built within the area of a Danish rath; near which are the remains of the ancient abbey of Erynagh, founded by Magnell Mackenlefe, King of Ulster, Sept. 8th, 1126 or 1127. This abbey was garrisoned against De Courcy in 1177, who, for that reason, levelled it with the ground and transferred its possessions to the abbey of Inch, which he subsequently founded in the Isle of Inis Courcy, on the ruins of a pagan temple. A circle of upright stones, and other Druidical remains, till lately, existed near the spot, and were held in superstitious veneration; they have, however, been removed as impeding the progress of farming operations; and a Danish rath at this place has been also removed for the like reason.

BRIGOWN, a parish, in the union of FERMOY, barony of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, county of COAK, and province of MUNSTER, on the road from Fermoy to Cahir; containing, with the market and post town of Mitchelstown, 10,614 inhabitants. It comprises 15,212 statute acres; 104 acres are woodland, 2726 mountain and bog, 83 road and waste, and the remainder good land, principally under tillage. The soil is mostly a heavy loam; and the system of agriculture is in a state of progressive improvement. Limestone abounds in the parish: on the lands of Kilsheena are some fine quarries, which are worked for various purposes; some of the stone is susceptible of a high polish, and several handsome mantel-pieces have been made of it for Mitchelstown Castle, the spacious and superb castellated mansion of the Earl of Kingston, which adjoins Mitchelstown, and is described under that head. The residence of Ballinivill, also the property of the earl, is pleasantly situated near the river Gradogue, commanding a fine view of the castle and demesne. A line of road between Mitchelstown and Lismore was opened in 1835, at the expense of the county.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, constituting the corps of the prebend of Brigown in the cathedral of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £750. The church was originally built in 1801, at the sole expense of the late Countess of Kingston: it fell down in the year following.

and was rebuilt by her ladyship in 1803; it again fell down in 1804, and was rebuilt in the following year. It was enlarged in 1830, by aid of a loan of £1300 from the Board of First Fruits, and a gift of £500 from the Earl of Kingston towards the erection of the tower and spire, which are much admired for their beautiful proportions and elegant design. The glebe-house, a handsome and commodious residence, near the town, was completed by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1000, in 1807, from the same Board, in addition to an outlay of £1300 by the then incumbent, chargeable on his successor. The original glebe comprised 9 Irish acres, to which 12 were added under a lease for ever from the late Countess of Kingston, at a rent of £4. 4. per acre. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, which is sometimes called Mitchelstown, and comprises the parishes of Brigown and Marshalstown, and the hamlet of Ballinamona in the parish of Kilsbenny. The chapel, a spacious cruciform structure, is situated in the town; the first stone was laid by the Earl of Kingston, who contributed £500 towards the expense of its erection. The late Robert Crone, Esq., bequeathed £15 per annum to be distributed by the rector among the poor of the parish. On the lands of Kilsbanna is a chalybeate spring, but not used for medicinal purposes. The College chapel at Mitchelstown is the burial-place of the Kingston family. The ruins of the old parish church are situated in the Mitchelstown demesne; and there are vestiges of a more ancient one near the glebe, said to have been founded by St. Finnahan. Here was also an ancient round tower, which is supposed to have fallen about the year 1730.

BRINNY, a parish, in the union of Bandon, partly in the Eastern Division of the barony of East Carbery, and partly in the barony of Kinnalea, but chiefly in that of Kinnalea, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 3 miles (N.E.) from Bandon; containing 1853 inhabitants. In the civil war of 1641, a running fight took place between a part of the garrison of Bandon and a body of insurgents, which terminated at Brinny bridge in the defeat of the latter, of whom 50 were killed. The parish is situated on the north road from Cork to Bandon, and comprises 4898 statute acres. About two-thirds of the land are under tillage, and the remainder in pasture; the soil is good, and the system of agriculture greatly improved; there is neither waste nor bog. Good building-stone, of which there are several quarries, and flags of excellent quality, abound in the parish. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and there are several handsome gentlemen's seats. Near the bridge are some extensive flour-mills. The Cork and Bandon railway runs for a mile through the parish. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £303. 15., of which £3. 15. are payable to the Dean of Cork, and £300 to the rector. The church was wholly rebuilt by aid of a loan of £300 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1813; it is a neat edifice with a tower. The glebe contains eight acres; and there is an excellent glebe-house, built by the present rector, in 1844, at a cost of £1100, of which sum he will be entitled to receive £691 from his successor, being two years' income, the value of the glebe included. In the Roman Catholic divisions this is one of the five parishes constituting the district of Innishannon.

BRITWAY, a parish, partly in the barony of Kinnataloon, but chiefly in that of Barrymore, poor-law union of Fermoy, county of Cork, and province of Munster, 5½ miles (E. S. E.) from Rathcormac; containing 1212 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Bride, and comprises 4010 statute acres. There are 646 acres of mountain, capable of great improvement, and 380 acres of marshy land and exhausted bog, the whole of which is reclaimable. The land in cultivation consists of a light shallow soil, and the larger part of it is under tillage. Britway is a rectory in the diocese of Cloyne, and is part of the union of Ahern; the tithe rent-charge is £211. 1. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is within the district of Castlelyons.

BROADFORD, a village or post-town, in the parish of Kilsilly, union of Limerick, barony of Tulla, county of Clare, and province of Munster, 8 miles (N.) from Limerick, and 94 miles (S. W. by W.) from Dublin; containing 61 houses and 316 inhabitants. It is picturesquely situated on the road from Killaloe to Ennis, at the foot of a range of hills extending to Lough Derg on the Shannon; and has a post-office dependent on that of Limerick: a constabulary police force is stationed here, and fairs are held on the 21st of June and the 21st of November. The parish church, a neat building with a square tower, is situated in the town; and a large and handsome Roman Catholic chapel has been erected on an eminence overlooking it. Here is also a public dispensary. This place is much visited by anglers and sportsmen: the neighborhood affords excellent grouse-shooting, and about a mile to the west is Doon lake, remarkable for the size of its pike, and abounding also with bream. In the vicinity are several gentlemen's seats and shooting-lodges. There are some excellent quarries near the village, producing slate of superior quality.—See Kilsilly.

BROADFORD, a village, in the parish of Killalihan, poor-law union of Newcastle, barony of Glenquin, county of Limerick, and province of Munster, 7 miles (S. S. E.) from Newcastle; containing 239 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Newcastle to Charleville; and has a Roman Catholic chapel.

BROADISLAND.—See Templecorran.

BROADWAY, a village, in the parish of St. Ibbrius, union of Wexford, barony of Forth, county of Wexford, and province of Leinster, 8 miles (S. S. E.) from Wexford; containing 120 inhabitants. It is situated at the northern extremity of Lady's Island lake, on the high road from Wexford to Carney; and has a sub-office in connexion with the post-office of Wexford. Fairs are held on the Thursday after Trinity-Sunday and on Oct. 18th. Here is a public dispensary; and at Doyle's Cross, near the village, is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.—See Ibbrius, St.

BROOKBOROUGH, a post-town or village, in the parish of Aughava, union of Lissanakea, barony of Magherastephana, county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulster, 13 miles (E.) from Enniskillen, and 75½ miles (N. W.) from Dublin; containing 86 houses and 491 inhabitants. This town is situated on the road from Lissanakea to Five-mile-town, and is a chief constabulary police station. Fairs are held on the third Tuesday in every month, for the sale of cattle, sheep, and pigs, and of butter, cloth, and yarn; pre-

minims are given every fair-day to the largest purchasers and sellers, by a committee who have the management of the fairs. A manorial court is held occasionally, at which small debts are recoverable; and petty-sessions are held every alternate Tuesday. Divine service, according to the form of the Established Church, is performed in a parochial school-house every Sunday evening; and there is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Here is also a dispensary.

BROOKLODGE, a village, in the parish of BALLYDELOHER, union of CORK, barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Cork; containing 572 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Cork to Tallow.

BROOMFIELD, a district parish, partly in the barony of CROMORNE, and partly in that of FARNEY, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER. This district has been lately formed of a portion of the parish of Donaghmoyn, and of twenty-four contiguous townlands of the parish of Clontarf. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Clogher, and patronage of the Bishop; the incumbent is paid by the rector of Clontarf and vicar of Donaghmoyn. The church, recently erected, is in the Norman style, and was built at a cost of £869, the whole raised by subscription, the family of the Marquess of Bath contributing nearly half.

BROSNA, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 10 miles (N. by E.) from Castleisland; containing 2871 inhabitants. It is situated on the small river Clydagh, and on the confines of the counties of Limerick and Cork; and comprises 11,960 statute acres; a large portion of the land consists of coarse mountain pasture and bog, the greater part of which might be reclaimed. A line of road, about eight miles in length, has been opened at the expense of Colonel Drummond and C. Fairfield, Esq., extending from the bridge over the Clydagh (an arch of 60 feet span) on the new road from Listowel to Newmarket, and passing through this and the adjoining parish of Ballincuslane to the village of Ardagh, on the old mountain road from Castleisland to Millstreet. It is in contemplation to extend this road to Scartaglin, to form a junction with the new government road from Castleisland to King-Williamstown; by which the surrounding country would be greatly improved. This place was occasionally the head-quarters of the Whiteboys, during the disturbances of 1822; but since the opening of the road from Listowel to Newmarket, the neighbourhood has enjoyed perfect tranquillity. Six fairs have been lately established, and are held on Jan. 15th, March 12th, May 10th, July 15th, Sept. 14th, and Nov. 14th, all toll free. In that part of the parish which borders on the counties of Limerick and Cork is a constabulary police station. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardfer and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £131. 5. This living was one of those directed by the Church Temporalities' act to be suppressed, and the income to be vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, on the death of the then incumbent, no service having been performed in the parish for three years previously to 1833. In 1841, however, some persons having become members of the Church of Ireland, petitioned for a resident clergyman; and a curate was appointed: a handsome school-

house was erected in 1842, and licensed for public worship; and in 1843 a neat and commodious parsonage-house was built. In this latter year the incumbent died; the suppression was thereupon annulled, and the Rev. Edward Norman, who had been performing the duties, was appointed to the living by the Bishop of Limerick. The glebe comprises 2½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of the district of Brosna or Knocknagashel, which comprises also parts of the adjoining parishes of Castleisland and Ballincuslane: the chapel of Brosna is a commodious thatched building, and during the summer months a school is held in it, under the superintendence of the parish priest; there is also a chapel at Knocknagashel, in the parish of Castleisland. Some slight vestiges of the ancient parish church may still be traced in the burial-ground.

BROUGHSHANE, a market and post town, in the parish of RACAVAN, union of BALLYMENA, barony of LOWER ANTRIM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 28½ miles (N. N. W.) from Belfast, and 109 miles (N.) from Dublin; containing 940 inhabitants. This town is pleasantly situated on the river Braid, at the termination of the coach-road from Ballymena, from which place it is three miles distant; and consists of one long street, containing 163 houses indifferently built. In the immediate neighbourhood are several gentlemen's seats; and at no great distance is Tullymore Lodge, finely situated on a stream tributary to the Braid. The market is on Tuesday, and is principally for butter and pork: fairs are held on June 17th and Sept. 3rd. There is a sub-post-office in connexion with Ballymena; a constabulary police force has been stationed here; and the manorial court of Buckna is held here every month, for the recovery of debts amounting to £20. The church of the ecclesiastical union of Skerry or the Braid, a neat edifice with a spire, is situated in the town; in which are also a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and a dispensary. At Dumfries, in the vicinity, is a large mount of very imposing aspect.—See RACAVAN.

BROWN-MOUNTAIN, an extra-parochial district, in the union of CARRICK, barony of KILLS, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER; containing 25 inhabitants. This place is crown land, and has never paid tithes; it is united with the impropriation of Tullahought, and the spiritual duties are performed by the incumbent of Kilmoganny.

BROWNSTOWN, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of SKREEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Navan; containing 421 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Navan, through Ashbourne, to Dublin; and comprises 1198½ statute acres, all arable and pasture land with the exception of about 32 acres of waste and bog: the land is fertile and principally under tillage, and the system of agriculture is improving. There is a good limestone quarry: a valuable stratum of potters'-clay has been discovered; and there are strong indications of the existence of copper-ore, but no attempt to work it has hitherto been made. Brownstown is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, entirely inappropriate in Sir W. Meredith Somerville, Bart.: the tithe rent-charge is £54. 15. There is no church or chapel, only an ancient burial-ground: the clerical duties of the parish are performed

by the incumbent of the adjoining parishes forming the union of Kentstown. In the Roman Catholic divisions Brownstown is within the district of Blacklion.

BRUFF, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of **KILMALLOCK**, barony of **COSHMA**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 11½ miles (S. E.) from Limerick, and 105½ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 2900 inhabitants, of whom 1398 are in the town. This appears to have been a place of importance at a very early period; a castle was built in the town, and another at no great distance from it, by the De Lacy family, in the reign of Henry III. That family subsequently became tributary to the Fitzgeralds, and held the castle under the princes of Desmond, in all whose misfortunes they largely participated, especially during the reign of Elizabeth. On the 4th of April, 1600, a severe engagement occurred here between Pierce De Lacy, governor of the castle, and some troops from the garrison of Kilmallock, under the command of Capt. Slingsby: the former was defeated with the loss of 300 men; and on the 18th of the same month the lord-president obtained possession of the castle, in which he placed a garrison of 140 men. In 1641 this place was the scene of a sanguinary battle between the English forces and the insurgents; the latter were victorious, and committed acts of great cruelty. In 1769, the Whiteboys assembled here in considerable numbers, and were guilty of numerous outrages: in 1786 they again visited the town, and on the 15th of July in that year, they burnt several houses, and destroyed much valuable property. In 1793 a large body of the Defenders made a desperate effort to seize the town, but were repulsed by the 34th regiment of foot, many being slain on both sides. In 1832 the Rockites assembled in great numbers, and made an attempt to burn the church and some private houses, but were frustrated by the active and judicious exertions of the neighbouring gentry, aided by a large body of the military. The town, which, with the surrounding district, was formerly the property of the Hartstouge family, and now constitutes part of the estate of the Earl of Limerick, is situated on the river Dawn, or Morning Star, and on the road from Limerick to Cork: it consists of one principal street, and several smaller streets and lanes; contains 242 houses; and has an excellent hotel. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on May 24th, July 23rd, Oct. 18th, and Nov. 28th. A stipendiary magistrate usually resides at this place, which is a chief constabulary police station; and quarter-sessions are held here in April and October, and petty-sessions every alternate Wednesday. The court-house is a large commodious building, and there is also a small but well-regulated hridewell.

The parish comprises 1331 statute acres: the land is of the best quality, producing abundant crops, though the system of agriculture is by no means good; the greater portion is meadow and pasture, all resting upon limestone, which is extensively quarried for building, repairing the roads, and for agricultural uses. There are several handsome seats in and near the parish; the principal is that of Viscount Guilmare. The **LIVING** is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Kenmare. The tithe rent-charge is £135, of which £90 are payable to the improprator, and £45 to the vicar. The church, a large edifice in the early

English style, with a tower surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire of stone, was originally built as a chapel of ease by the Hartstouge family, to some members of which it contains an ancient monument: the chalice bears a curious inscription in Latin. The glebe-house, a neat little residence about half a mile from the town, is situated on an excellent glebe of 8½ acres, for which the vicar pays a rent of £25. 6. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Tullybrack, Grange, Meanas, Manister, and part of Uregare, Glenogra, and Dromin; and containing three chapels, situated respectively at Bruff, Grange, and Meanas. The first is a handsome building, in the early English style, erected in 1833; the interior is well arranged, and the altar, of Scagliola marble, is embellished with a very beautiful painting of the Three Marys, by J. Haverty, Esq., a native artist. The building was commenced by the late Roman Catholic incumbent, the Very Rev. Dr. Ryan, and completed by the Roman Catholic dean of Limerick, the present parish priest. The Adelaide school, a commodious building of the Elizabethan order, was erected in 1843 by the vicar, with the aid of friends of scriptural education in England and Ireland, on an eligible site presented by the late Lord Carbery. A few fragments of the ancient castle are still remaining; and not far distant are the foundations of an ancient friary. To the north-west of the town are some traces of Templeboden, or Templeen, said to have been erected by the Knights Templars in 1284; the foundations of buildings are frequently discovered.

BRUHENNY.—See **CHURCHTOWN**, barony of **ORRERY**, county of **CORK**.

BRUIS, a parish, in the poor-law union of **TIPPERARY**, barony of **CLANWILLIAM**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (S. W.) from Tipperary; containing 1415 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3699 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Emly, and till lately formed part of the union and corps of the prebend of Lattin in the cathedral of Emly: the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is still included in the union or district of Lattin.

BRUEE, or **BRUGHIGH**, a parish, in the union of **KILMALLOCK**, partly in the barony of **COSHMA**, but chiefly in that of **UPPER CONNELLO**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Charleville, on the direct line of road to Limerick; containing 3804 inhabitants, of whom 703 are in the village. This place was distinguished at a very early period for a half-yearly meeting of the Irish bards, which, according to O'Halloran, was continued till the year 1746. The parish comprises 8895 statute acres, of which the greater portion is pasture and meadow land connected with extensive dairy farms, and the remainder under tillage: the land is remarkably good, and the system of agriculture is improving. The river Maigue winds through a beautiful valley, where the rich meadows on its banks slope gently to its margin: the meadows in the southern part of the parish are subject to frequent inundations from the overflowing of this river. The eastern portion of the parish consists entirely of limestone, which is extensively quarried for agricultural purposes and for the roads; the grit is generally worked for building. The scenery is pleasingly varied, and in the parish are

several handsome houses. The village, containing 137 houses, is a constabulary police station, and is much improving; here are a boulting-mill, a grist-mill (used chiefly for oatmeal), and a manufactory for combing, carding, and spinning wool, and for napping and tucking the cloth, which is of great advantage to the population for many miles round. Fairs are held on May 9th, June 25th, Sept. 14th, and Nov. 25th, for cattle, sheep, pigs, and pedlery. A road has been formed from Croom to Charleville through the western part of the parish, and has become the principal road between Limerick and Cork.

Bruree is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick; the rectory forms part of the union and corps of the deanery of Limerick, and the vicarage is in the patronage of the Dean. The tithes rent-charge is £450 l., of which two-thirds are payable to the dean, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is a neat edifice in the early English style, with a square tower and octagonal spire of hewn stone; it was built near the site of the old church, by aid of a gift of £800 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1812. The glebe-house, which belongs to the vicarage, was built by a gift of £400 and a loan of £380 from the same Board, in 1813. Attached to the rectory is a glebe of 7 a. 1 r. 8 p.; the glebe belonging to the vicarage comprises 15 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, called sometimes Rockhill, which comprises the parishes of Bruree and Coleman's-well, and contains three chapels, situated respectively in the villages of Bruree and Rockhill, and at Coleman's-well. In the village of Bruree are likewise a dispensary, and a good building erected during the prevalence of the cholera, in 1832, and now used as a fever hospital. Here are the ruins of a strong fortress erected by the De Lacy's, who formerly possessed the surrounding country: it consisted of three strong castles inclosed by a wall and ramparts more than 120 yards in circumference; two of the castles are remaining. Adjoining the church is a large and strong castle in a tolerably perfect state, erected by the Knights Templars in the 12th century. There are also some remains of the small church of Cooleen, or Temple-Colman, now called Howardstown, built by the Templars in 1287, and on the suppression of that order annexed to this parish.

BRUSNA, or BROSNÁ, a village, in the parish of KILMURRY-ELY, union of ROSCREA, barony of CLONLISK, KING's county, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (E.) from Shinrone; containing 142 inhabitants. It is situated on the river of the same name, and is a station of the constabulary police. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.—See KILMURRY-ELY.

BRYANSFORD, a village, in the parish of KILCOO, union of KILKEEL, barony of UPPER IVAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 2½ miles (S.) from Castlewells. This village, which is situated on the road from Newry to Newcastle, is neatly built, chiefly in the Elizabethan style; the gardens in front of the houses give it a comfortable and rural appearance, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified. Tollymore Park, the seat of the Earl of Roden, is a beautiful residence situated in extensive grounds embellished with some of the finest larch-trees in the country. It is approached by three noble entrances, called respectively the Barbican, the Central, and the Hilltown; the

Central entrance, from the village, is through a very lofty archway, and in the lodge is kept a book for entering the names of visitors. The grounds are always open to the public. There is a good inn and posting-house, with every accommodation for families. The parish church of Kilcoo, a spacious edifice with a lofty embattled tower, is situated in the village; and at a short distance to the north of it is a Roman Catholic chapel, belonging to the union of Bryansford or lower Kilcoo; it is a neat edifice in the later English style, erected in 1831 at an expense of £900, on a site given by the Earl of Roden. A school for boys, built in 1826, is supported by the same nobleman; and adjoining it is a circulating library, also maintained by the earl, and gratuitously open to all the people of the village: there is a female school, built in 1822 and supported wholly by the Countess of Roden.—See KILCOO.

BUCHOLLA.—See BOHOLA.

BULGADINE, an ancient parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of COSTLEA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Kilmallock. In the ecclesiastical divisions this is not known as a separate parish, being regarded as forming part of the parishes of Uregare, Kilbreedy-Major, and Athnassey: it comprises 3395 statute acres. The occupiers of land in this neighbourhood are subjected to a penalty of £10 per acre, if more than two acres out of every twenty are tilled; the meadows and pastures are consequently very extensive, and are considered as the most fertile in the county. Near the village, which is very small, consisting only of a few detached houses, is the ancient mansion of the family of Evans, now the property of Lord Carbery, and which, though at present in a state of miserable dilapidation, was formerly one of the most magnificent residences in the province. In the Roman Catholic divisions this place is partly in the district of Kilmallock, and partly in that of Athnassey or Ballinvana; it contains a chapel for this part of the union.

BULLANE, or BULLAUN, a parish, in the union and barony of LOUGHREA, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4½ miles (N.) from Loughrea; containing 445 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Loughrea to Castle-Blakeney, and comprises 1728½ statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, partly appropriate to the prebend of Annacalla, partly to the sacristy of the cathedral of Clonfert, and partly included in the union of Kilcolgan: Kilcolgan parish is in the diocese of Kilmacduagh. The tithes rent-charge is £34. 10, of which half is payable to the prebendary of Annacalla, £9 to the sacristan, and the remainder to the incumbent of Kilcolgan. In the Roman Catholic divisions, Bullane is part of the district of New Inn, and contains a chapel.

BULLOCK, a village, in the parish of MONKSTOWN, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 6½ miles (S.E.) from Dublin; containing 872 inhabitants. This is a fishing-village, situated close to the southern shore of Dublin bay: it contains an old building supposed to have been erected by the Danes, and the form of which is octagonal. In the vicinity is Perrin Castle, a handsome building in the castellated style, commanding some fine mountain and sea views. The Ballast Board

of Dublin have a small quarry here for shipping granite, with which this neighbourhood abounds: on blasting the rocks, a large quantity of silver coins was found a few years since. The fishery, at the commencement of the present century, employed several yawls in taking whiting, pollock, and herrings; at present there are about ten yawls belonging to the village.—See MONKSTOWN.

BUMLIN, or STROKESTOWN, a parish, in the poor-law union, barony, and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with the market and post town of Strokestown, 5257 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the new coach-road from Dublin to the west of Ireland, and comprises 6582½ statute acres. Part of Slievebawn mountain is within its limits; the summit commands a most extensive view towards the east. The land is chiefly under tillage; limestone abounds, and there are considerable tracts of bog. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, to which the vicarages of Kiltustran and Liesonnyff were episcopally united in 1811: the three parishes form the union of Bumlin, in the patronage of the Bishop. The rectory is partly appropriate to the prebendary of Kilgoghlin in the cathedral of Elphin, but chiefly inappropriate in C. and R. Armstrong, Esqrs. The tithe rent-charge of Bumlin is £213. 18., of which £75. 2. 6. are payable to the impropritors, £15. 15. to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar; the gross vicarial rent-charge of the benefice is £400. 6. The total annual income of the prebendary, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £310. 14. The church, situated at Strokestown, is a handsome edifice with a spire, built in 1814 by aid of a loan of £2700 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £337 and a loan of £150 from the same Board; the glebe comprises ten acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Kiltustran, and containing three chapels, situated at Strokestown, Scramogue, and Kiltustran, the two former in the parish of Bumlin. The late B. Mahon, Esq., bequeathed £800 late currency for the benefit of the poor of the three parishes forming the Protestant union.—See STROKESTOWN.

BUNCLOADY.—See NEWTOWN-BARRY.

BUNCRANA, a market and post town, in the parish of LOWER FAHAN, union and barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 11 miles (N.N.W.) from Londonderry, and 19½ miles (N.W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 961 inhabitants. Though of some importance in the reign of Elizabeth, this place subsequently fell into great decay, but was restored, and laid out in its present form, by Sir John Vaughan, in 1717. The town is beautifully situated on the eastern shore of Lough Swilly, at the foot of the mountains of Ennishowen, and, from the romantic and picturesque beauty and the salubrity of its position, has of late years become a bathing-place of considerable resort. It consists of three principal and several smaller streets, remarkably clean, and contains 192 houses, the greater number of which are large, and well built of stone; the environs are adorned with some handsome houses, villas, and bathing-lodges. *Buncrana Castle*, close to the town, was the residence of the O'Donnells and O'Doghertys; but after the flight of O'Neil, O'Donnell, and other northern chieftains, in

1607, the territory escheated to the crown. In the following year, Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, having rebelled against the English authority and carried on a sanguinary war for nearly six months, was defeated and taken prisoner by Sir Arthur Chichester, and was closely confined in this castle, which was shortly after granted to Sir Arthur. One of the towers, with the staircase of stone and the dungeon beneath, remains tolerably entire. A new castle, now the property and residence of Daniel Todd, Esq., was built by Sir John Vaughan in 1717; it is approached by a very handsome bridge over the river, and in front are extensive gardens and terraces, all in excellent order. *Lough Swilly* here expands into an arm of the sea, bounded by mountains and rocks of majestic character, and forming a capacious haven of easy access, suitable for vessels of any burthen. On the south side of the entrance are the Swilly rocks, about half a mile from the shore; on the west side, at Fannet Point, is a lighthouse, with a fixed light of nine lamps, shewing a deep-red colour seaward and a bright light towards the lough. Two rivers empty themselves into the lough, one on each side of the town, after falling over several ledges of rock in their channels: in the northern, or, as it is commonly called, the Castle river, is an extensive and valuable salmon-fishery; on the southern river are flax, oatmeal, and flour mills. From its central situation, the town has been chosen as the head-quarters of the artillery forces attached to the batteries on the Foyle and Swilly. At Naids' Point is a battery, which is one of six erected on the threatened invasion of the French, with accommodation for one officer and 37 men, but now under the care of a master-gunner and ten men; at Ballynary is a coast-guard station.

Considerable portions of the adjacent mountain district are being brought into cultivation: copper and lead ores are found, and slate of excellent quality abounds in these mountains, but has never been worked. The linen manufacture was introduced in 1745 by Colonel Vaughan, and flourished for some time; and, in 1784, various branches of the cotton trade were introduced, particularly the weaving of velvets, fustians, corduroys, and plain cloth, to which the printing of cotton was added; but, although carried on with much spirit, the manufacture declined after his death. A manufactory for sail-cloth and ducking was afterwards established, and continued to flourish till the year 1830, when the premises were destroyed by fire. There are now works for the manufacture of yarn; also a large flour-mill and fulling-mill nearly adjoining. Several vessels are engaged in fishing for soles, plaice, and turbot, which are taken off these shores in large quantities and of a superior kind, to be carried over land to Derry, and sent from that port by steam to Liverpool. Oysters of good flavour are also taken in the lough. The markets are on Tuesday and Saturday, and in the winter season there is a large market on the last Friday in every month; fairs are held on May 9th, July 27th, Sept. 8th, and Nov. 15th. General quarter-sessions are held once, and road-sessions six times, in the year; and petty-sessions are held every alternate week. The court-house, a handsome building in the centre of the town, was erected at an expense of £1300 by the late Wm. Todd, Esq., and presented to the county on this being made

a town for holding quarter-sessions. A court for the manor of Buncrana is held on the first Monday in every month, for the recovery of debts under 40s. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Londonderry; and it is a station of the constabulary police. The parochial church, situated in the town, is a neat edifice: it was built in 1804; considerably enlarged and improved in 1816; and, being still too small, again enlarged, for which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £370. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and for Primitive Methodists. A large building for a school was erected by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, by whom and the incumbent the school is supported; and a dispensary is maintained in the customary manner.—See FAHAN, LOWER.

BUNDORAN, a village, in the parish of INNISMACE-SAINT, union of BALLYSHANNON, barony of TYRHUGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Ballyshannon; containing 299 inhabitants. This village, which consists of one street on the road to Sligo, is situated on Ballyshannon harbor upon the western coast, and on the confines of the county of Sligo: the coast is bold and rocky. It is a favorite place of resort for sea-bathing during the summer; several small but respectable houses have been built for the accommodation of visitors; and extensive hot and cold sea-water baths have been fitted up. There is a receiving-house for letters under Ballyshannon and Sligo.

BUNDORRAGHA, a village, in the parish of KILGEEVER, union of WESTPORT, barony of MURRISK, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 13 miles (S. W.) from Westport; containing 115 inhabitants. It is seated at the mouth of the river of the same name, in Killery harbor.

BUNGOWLA, a hamlet, in the parish and island of ARRANMORE, barony of ARRAN, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated at the western extremity of the island of Arranmore, in the entrance of the bay of Galway. Off the shore of this part of the island are the Branach Isles, six in number, three of which are rocks.

BUNMAHON.—See BONMAHON.

BUNNAWN, or **BONANE**, an ancient parish, in the union of KENMARE, barony of GLANERUUGH, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S.) from Kenmare. This place, which is situated on the confines of the county of Cork, is not in the ecclesiastical divisions known as a separate parish, but is considered as forming part of the parish of Kilcaskin, in the adjoining barony of Bere, county of Cork, and diocese of Ross. It is the property of the Marquess of Lansdowne, and consists chiefly of rocky mountain and bog: it is intersected by two old roads, both impassable for carriages; one running direct, by a wild rocky pass called the "Priest's Leap," to Bantry bay; and the other conducting to Glengariff. A new road from Kenmare to Glengariff was lately completed under the Board of Public Works, which passes through the parish, over the range of mountains separating the counties of Cork and Kerry, and in some places is carried to an elevation of 1000 feet above the level of the sea, affording great facilities for the improvement of this wild and moun-

tainous district. At Dromfeaghny is an ancient burial-ground, in which are the ruins of an old church. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilcaskin, in the diocese of Kerry; the chapel is at Deelis.

BUNNOWN.—See BENOWEN.

BUNRATTY, a post-town and parish, in the union of ENNIS, barony of BUNRATTY LOWER, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Limerick, and 100 miles (W. S. W.) from Dublin; containing 1320 inhabitants. This place is situated on the mail-coach road from Limerick to Ennis, and on the northern shore of the river Shannon. A castle was erected in 1777, by the De Clares, and was subsequently the residence of the earls of Thomond; it was besieged in 1305, but not taken; and the small town adjacent to it was burned in 1314. The castle was either enlarged or rebuilt by Sir Thomas de Clare, in 1597, and is still the largest in the county. Till within the last few years it was the residence of T. de Clare Studdert, Esq., who has erected a handsome modern mansion in the demesne, and the old castle is now used as a constabulary police barrack. It is a lofty and massive quadrangular structure, with a tower at each angle; the upper parts of the towers at each end of the quadrangle are connected by an arch. It still retains its old baronial hall unaltered, and, till deserted by the family, displayed a spacious banquetting-room; the outworks and appendages were also of great extent, as is evident from the vestiges that may still be traced. A handsome bridge of one arch was lately built over the river Ogarunee, by Mr. Studdert, who also constructed near it a commodious quay; boats of large size can come up. Considerable quantities of sea manure are landed here for the supply of the neighbourhood, and turf is brought from Kilrush. In the Shannon near this place are several islands, one of which, named Quay Island, is inhabited by one family: the anchorage off this island, called Bunratty Roads, is considered to be the best in the Shannon, and here the West India vessels discharge their cargoes for Limerick. Off Clonmoney is another isle, designated Saints' Island, containing about 50 statute acres of the richest land, and inhabited by two families. Fairs are held on Feb. 3rd, the second Tuesday before Easter, June 3rd, July 19th, and Oct. 20th, for cattle, pigs, and sheep. A seneschal's court for the manor of Bunratty is occasionally held, in which debts not exceeding £10 late currency may be recovered.

The parish comprises 2754½ statute acres, mostly in pasture; those parts bordering on the Shannon afford very rich grazing land. The new castle is pleasantly situated within the ancient demesne, and commands fine views of the Shannon and of an extensive tract of country: the mansion is spacious and of modern design, and the demesne is embellished with timber of stately growth. Immediately adjoining the village is a mansion called Bunratty, in the rear of which are the ruins of an old church, whose walls are in good preservation. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory forms part of the union of Tomfinlogh or Traddery, and the vicarage, part of the union of Kilfinaghty. The tithe rent-charge is £112. 10., of which £75 are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. The church of the vicarial union is at Six-mile-bridge. The glebe-house is situated on a glebe

of 11 acres in this parish, subject to a rent of £21. 10. per annum late currency. In the Roman Catholic divisions, Bunratty forms part of the district of Newmarket, held by the administrator of the Roman Catholic bishop of Killaloe; the chapel is a commodious modern building.

BUNREE, a village, in the parish of KILMOREMOY, union of BALLINA, barony of TYRERAGH, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. N. E.) from Ballina; containing 197 inhabitants. It is seated on the river Moy.

BUOLICK, or BAOLICK, a parish, in the union of THURLES, barony of SLIEVARDAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from New Birmingham; containing 2660 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the confines of the county of Kilkenny, and on the road from Johnstown to Kille-naule; it is skirted on the west by the Bog of Allen, and comprises 7116 statute acres. A considerable quantity of coal is obtained here. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Bishop: it is at present held by the treasurer of the cathedral of St. Patrick, Cashel, but forms no part of the endowment of that dignity; the tithe rent-charge is £315. There is neither church, glebe, nor glebe-house; some remains, however, of the old church yet exist, covered with ivy: the inhabitants resort to Borrisleigh church. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district called Gurnahoe, comprising also the parishes of Killooley and Fenner, and containing two chapels, situated at Gurnahoe in Buolick, and at New Birmingham in Killooley: the former is a spacious building, in digging the foundations for which many human bones were discovered, supposed to be those of the men slain in a battle said to have been fought at Ballysloe by the kings of Leinster and Munster. There are considerable remains of an old castle, which appears to have been of great strength; it was the residence of the family of Butler, Viscounts Ikerrin, and is now the property of Mr. La Tonche, who has a considerable estate in the parish. Here are also two large Danish forts.

BURGAGE, an ancient parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of LOWER TALBOTSTOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. W.) from Blessington; containing 506 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Blessington to Balinglass, and comprises 1876 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, statute measure. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin: the rectory is appropriate to the prebendship of the cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin; the vicarage forms part of the union of Blessington.

BURGESS, or BURGESS-BEG, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of OWNEY and ARRA, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Nenagh; containing 2782 inhabitants. It is situated on the coach-road from Dublin to Limerick, and comprises 4980 statute acres. About 97 acres are mountain and bog; the remainder is good arable land. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and forms part of the union of Castletown-Arra: the tithe rent-charge is £197. In the Roman Catholic divisions Burgess is included in the district of Youghal-Arra, and contains a modern chapel on the townland of Ballywilliam. Some remains of the church yet exist,

with a monument on which is inscribed "*Donato O'Brien de Gortmore.*"

BURIAL ISLAND, in the parish of St. Andrew's, union of NEWTOWN-ARDES, barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER. It lies in the Irish Sea, and is remarkable as being the most easterly point of land in Ireland.

BURNCHURCH, or KILTANEEN, a parish, in the union of CALLAN, barony of SHILLELOGHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Kilkenny; containing 977 inhabitants. This parish is on the road from Kilkenny to Carrick-on-Suir, and comprises 3363 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres: it is principally under an improved system of tillage; there is plenty of limestone, used chiefly for burning into lime. Farmley, the seat of the Flood family, is situated in a well-planted demesne; and was the residence of the Right Hon. Henry Flood, one of the most distinguished members of the Irish house of commons, who died here in 1791, and was interred in the parish church. Burnchurch has a patent for fairs, but none are held. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, to which the vicarages of Danesfort, Kilsara, Abbey-Jerpoint, West Jerpoint, Ballylinch, and Grangeleggan or Grangeclavan, and the denominations of Dunbell, Grange-Kilree, Woollen-Grange, Blackrath-Grange, Garran, Mocktown or Rathbin, Ardera, Lismatigue, and Plebestown have been immemorably united, forming the union of Burnchurch, which is in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop. This union, however, is about to be divided, and new livings created. The rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £340. 9., payable in moieties to the vicars-choral and the vicar. The church is a neat edifice with a steeple, built by aid of a loan of £600, in 1810, from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1500, in 1815, from the same Board; the glebe comprises 20 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the four several districts of Danesfort, Freshford, Moncoin, and Ballyhale. Near the church is a fine old castle in a good state of preservation.

BURNCOURT, a village, in the parish of SHANRAHAN, union of CLOGHEEN, barony of IFFA and OFFA WEST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. W.) from Cahir; containing 195 inhabitants. It is situated near the road from Cahir to Cork.

BURREN, or BURRIN.—See MERTICLOUGH.

BURRISCARRA, a parish, in the union of BALLINROBE, barony of CARRA, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Hollymount; containing 1681 inhabitants. This place was distinguished at a very early period for its monastery of Carmelites or White friars, which Pope John XXIII. gave to Eremites of the Augustinian order in 1412; it existed till the general dissolution, and there are still some small remains of the ancient buildings, which appear to have been extensive and of elegant character. The parish is situated upon Lough Carra, and within a mile and a half of the road from Castlebar to Dublin: it comprises 5760 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres; the land is of a light sandy quality; there is but a small quantity of bog. Moore Hall, a handsome seat, is beautifully situated on the Lough, in an extensive demesne richly planted.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, episcopally united for more than 75 years to the rectories and vicarages of Ballyhane and Ballyovey, together forming the union of Burriscarra, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of Burriscarra parish is £48. 15., and of the whole benefice £276. 11. The church of the union is in Ballyhane; there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Ballintober: the chapel, a good cruciform building erected in 1835 at an expense of £2000, and decorated with a painting of the Crucifixion, is situated at Carnacon. There are some remains of a nunnery; and a very fine mineral spring.

BURRISHOOLE, a parish, in the union of WESTPORT, barony of BURRISHOOLE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with the market and post town of Newport-Mayo, 11,942 inhabitants. This place, from a bull of Pope Innocent VIII. dated February 9th, 1486, appears to have been distinguished as the seat of a monastery for friars of the Dominican order, founded by Richard de Bourke, Lord Mac William Oughter, head of the Turlough family, and which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The monastery was eventually granted to Nicholas Weston, who assigned it to Theobald, Viscount Costello-Galen; there are still some remains. The parish is situated on the north-east shore of Clew Bay, and on the high road from Castlebar to Achill Island; it comprises 55,239½ statute acres. The lands are partly under tillage; and many of the islands in Clew Bay, within the parish, afford good pasturage for sheep. There is a large tract of mountain and bog, about two-thirds of which are reclaimable: the mountains are very elevated; Nephinbeg is 2065 feet, Glenamong 2067, and Bengorm 1912 feet, above the level of the sea. Salt-works were formerly carried on. The principal inhabited islands are, Myinishmore, Inishua-crusna, Inish-congha, Inishurken, Inishtabride, and Inishturk. There are two large lakes in the parish, called Lough Feagh and Lough Furnace, the former containing 1036, and the latter 426 acres; and on the narrow neck of land between these, are the ruins of an old smelting furnace: there is another at the abbey. The rivers of Glenamong and Burrisshoole, on which latter is an excellent salmon-fishery, have their source in these lakes. The principal seats are, Newport House, that of Sir R. Annesley O'Donnell, Bart.; Newfield; Seamount; and Tymore. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £262. 10. The church is a neat structure, remarkable for the propriety of its internal arrangement; it has a beautiful stone font. The rectory-house was built by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £360, in 1819, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 51a. 3r. 26p. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels, one at Newport-Mayo and the other at Newfield, both good slated buildings. A patron is held on St. Dominic's day, the 4th of August.—See NEWPORT-MAYO.

BURRISNEFARNEY, a parish, in the unions of ROSCREA and NENAGH, partly in the barony of IKERRIN, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, but chiefly in the barony of CLONLISK, KING's county, and

province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (W.) from Moneygall; containing 1073 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the high road from Dublin to Limerick, which runs on the north-west; and is bounded on the south-east by the Devil's-Bit range of mountains, near which is the source of the little river Allitrim, which separates the parish from that of Aghnameadale on the west, and abounds with fine trout. It comprises 4540 statute acres. The land is good, and, being chiefly in the hands of gentlemen, is much improved and in grass; there is very little bog, not sufficient indeed to supply the inhabitants with fuel. Burrisnefarney is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, united by act of council to the vicarage of Bourney or Bouchin: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £138. 9. The church is a neat modern building with a metal roof, situated contiguous to the Loughton demesne, and erected under the patronage of T. R. Pepper, Esq., to whose memory it contains a handsome marble tablet. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish forms part of the union or district of Bourney. The parochial school, on the demesne, was founded by, and is partly supported by a donation of £20 per annum from, Mrs. Pepper, sister of Lord Bloomfield and widow of T. R. Pepper, Esq.; about 50 girls are taught in it. The Rev. Kennedy O'Kennedy, late rector, bequeathed £500 to the poor of this parish and Bourney, to be disposed of for their benefit at the discretion of the rector and churchwardens; but no part of it has yet been received. There are some remains of an old castle on the Loughton demesne.

BURRIS-O'-KANE, or **BURROS-O'-KEANE**, a post-town and parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 12½ miles (W. by N.) from Roscrea, and 71½ miles (W. S. W.) from Dublin; containing 3175 inhabitants, of whom 1625 are in the town. This town is situated on the road from Nenagh to Portumna and Banagher, and consists of about 300 houses. Fairs are held on the 26th of April, June, and September, and on Dec. 15th. Petty-sessions are held every Saturday; and here is a chief station of the constabulary police. There is also a bridewell, comprising two small cells, a day-room, and a cell for females; but it is on a confined plan and in a bad situation. The parish consists of 5128 statute acres; the land is principally under an improving system of tillage, but there is still a considerable extent of bog, in detached portions. In the townland of Tambricane is a quarry of limestone of superior quality, which is mostly used for tombstones and building. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £138. 17. The church is a plain structure, built by aid of a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1812, and for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £631. 17. The glebe-house was built at the same time, by a gift of £400 and a loan of £300 from the Board; the glebe comprises 11½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, which comprises also the parish of Eglishe, and contains a chapel in each parish; that of Burris-O'-Kane is a commodious and handsome building. A fever hospital and a dispensary are maintained in the usual manner. There are considerable remains of a square

tower-castle, called Tnmbricane, which appears to have been of great strength.

BURRIS-O'-LEAGH, a post-town, in the parish of GLANKEEN, union of THURLES, barony of KILNEMANAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 36½ miles (N. N. W.) from Clonmel, and 72½ miles (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 1438 inhabitants. This is a place of considerable antiquity; it is situated on the road from Thurles to Nenagh, and comprises 233 houses. There is a brewery; and at Fantane is another; but both on a small scale. Fairs are held on June 9th, Aug. 6th, and Nov. 27th, which last is a large fair for pigs. Petty-sessions are held once a fortnight: the post-office is in connexion with Templemore; and here is a chief constabulary police station. The parish church and a Roman Catholic chapel are also in the town, and there is a dispensary.—See GLANKEEN.

BURROS-ON-OSSORY, a post-town, in the parish of AGHABOE, union of ROSCREA, barony of UPPER OSSORY, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 13 miles (S. W. by W.) from Maryborough, and 53 miles (S. W. by W.) from Dublin; containing 821 inhabitants. This place was formerly of some importance: being bounded on the north by the river Nore, and encompassed on every other side by boggy land, it formed the great pass to Munster; and for its defence the Fitzpatricks, proprietors of the district, at an early period built a castle. In 1600, Queen Elizabeth granted the place to Florence Fitzpatrick and his son, which grant was confirmed by James I. in 1611. The castle having passed into other hands, was in 1641 besieged by Florence; but the garrison, though suffering from want of provisions, kept possession of it till they were relieved by Sir C. Coote. In 1642, also, Bryan, the sixth baron, accompanied the insurgents to besiege this castle; which was subsequently granted to the Duke of Ormonde, and, with the townland of Burros, comprising 600 acres, is now part of the estate of the Duke of Buckingham. The town is situated on the coach road from Dublin to Limerick, and consists of one long street containing 142 houses. Fairs are held on Jan. 25th, March 21st, May 31st, June 24th, Aug. 15th, Oct. 11th, Nov. 21st, and Dec. 20th. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town; and the quarter-sessions for the county are held here in April and October, and petty-sessions on alternate Mondays. The court-house is a neat building, with a bridewell attached: divine service is performed in it. In the town are also a Roman Catholic chapel belonging to the district of Aghaboe, a dispensary, and a public school. Close to Burros are the ruins of the old castle, a picturesque object mantled with ivy; and near it, on the estate of Sir Charles Coote, Bart., are some remains of the castle of Ballaghmore, likewise built by the Fitzpatricks, and which, in 1647, was attacked by Captain Hedges and the garrison of Burros, to whom it surrendered, and was partly dismantled. On Kyle hill, about two miles from the town, is a rude stone chair called by the peasantry the "Fairy Chair," which was probably in former times a seat of judgment of the Brehons.—See AGHABOE.

BURRY, a parish, in the union of Kells, barony of UPPER Kells, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Kells; containing 796 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Mullingar to Kells and Drogheda, and comprises 3694½

statute acres. The land, which is of great fertility, is almost equally divided between tillage and pasture, and the system of agriculture is in a highly improved state. There is still, however, a considerable tract of bog, which partly supplies the town of Kells with turf; and within the limits of the parish are some quarries of limestone and greenstone. Balrath, a handsome residence, is pleasantly situated in an extensive and well-wooded park, stocked with deer, and in which are some remains of the old church, with a burial-ground attached. Burry is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and is part of the union of Kells and corps of the archdeaconry of Meath: the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10. The glebe comprises 2r. 19p., valued at £1. 10. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish forms part of the union or district of Kells.

BURT, a parish, in the union of LONDONDERRY, barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. W.) from Londonderry; containing 3857 inhabitants. This parish, which anciently formed part of the parish of Templemore, is situated on Lough Swilly, and comprises 10,67½ statute acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Dean, to whom the tithe rent-charge is payable: the curate's stipend is £100 per annum late currency, of which £75 are paid by the dean, and the remainder is advanced from the augmentation funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church, a neat small edifice, was built about a century since. There is no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Iskahan, Burt, and Inch; and contains a chapel. Here is also a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. On the shore of Lough Swilly are the ruins of the castle of Burt, or Birt, erected by Sir Cahir O'Dogherty in the 15th century, consisting of a single tower, situated on a commanding eminence.

BUSH ISLAND, in the parish of KILLINCHY, union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of DUFFERIN, county of Down, and province of ULSTER. It lies in Lough Strangford.

BUSHMILLS, a market and post town, partly in the parish of DUNLUCE, barony of LOWER DUNLUCE, but chiefly in that part of the parish of BILLY which is in the barony of CAREY, union of COLERAINE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 6½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Coleraine, and 12½ (N.) from Dublin; containing 181 houses and 788 inhabitants. This place is pleasantly situated near the mouth of the river Bush, from which it derives its name: it is neatly built, and is the general place of resort for parties visiting the Giant's Causeway, about two miles distant, for whose accommodation there is a large and handsome hotel, erected by Sir F. W. Macnaghten, Bart., who, in 1827, established a weekly market here. A distillery is carried on, and is much celebrated for the quality of its whisky, of which a large quantity is made, and principally sent to England, Scotland, the West Indies, and America. There is a manufactory of spades, shovels, scythes, and sickles, upon the river Bush; extensive paper-mills have been erected for the supply of the home and Scottish markets; and near them are mills for flour and for dressing flax. The market is on Tuesday, and is well supplied with grain, linen-yarn, pork, and provisions of

all kinds; fairs are held on Jan. 28th, March 28th, June 28th, July 21st, Oct. 21st, and Dec. 19th. Here is a constabulary police station; and the petty-sessions for the district are held in the town every third week. The court-house, a handsome building erected by the late Sir F. W. Macnaghten, contains also apartments for the police, and some cells for the confinement of prisoners. The parish church of Dunluce is situated in the town; and there are a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and one for Methodists. A school has been established by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, for the instruction of the children of parishioners, the master of which has a good house and two acres of land; there are also several schools in other parts of the parish. In the immediate neighbourhood is Bushmills House, the seat of the late Sir F. W. Macnaghten, who made numerous improvements on his estate: the mansion has been rebuilt in a very splendid style, and with the grounds forms an interesting ornament to the place. In the bed of the river, near the bridge, are some small but beautiful basaltic columns fantastically curved.

BUTLERS-BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of CASTLETERRA, union of CAVAN, barony of UPPER LOUGHTEE, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Cavan; containing 44 houses and 217 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on the road from Cavan to Enniskillen. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel of ease to those of Castleterra and Ballyhaise; and a receiving-house for letters is in connexion with Cavan and Belturbet.

BUTLERSTOWN, a village, in the parish of LISLEE, union of BANDON, barony of IBANE and BARRYROE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 10 miles (S. W.) from Bandon; containing 153 inhabitants. It is near the southern coast, and consists of 30 houses. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

BUTLERSTOWN.—See KILRONAN, WATERFORD.

BUTTEVANT, a post-town and parish, and formerly an incorporated market-town, in the union of MALLOW, barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 23 miles (N. by W.) from Cork, and 12½ (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 5042 inhabitants, of whom 1524 are in the town. This parish, which is situated on the river Awbeg and on the road from Mallow to Charleville, was anciently called *Bothon*, and is said to have derived its present name from the exclamation *Boutex en avant*, "Push forward," used by David de Barry, its proprietor, to animate his men in a contest with the McCarthys: the words were subsequently adopted as the family motto of the Earls of Barrymore, who derived their title of Viscount from this place. The town appears to have attained considerable importance at an early period after the first invasion, from the notices of it which occur in ancient records still existing. On the 26th of September, 1234, a grant was made by Henry III. to David de Barry, of a market on Sunday, and a fair on the vigil and day of St. Luke the Evangelist and for six following days. In the 11th of Edward II. (1317), a grant of release of £105 required of the commonalty of the town of "Botavant" by the exchequer, to be applied in inclosing it with walls, was made at the request of John Fitz-David de Barry, to whom the town belonged, and who was required to see that the money was duly

employed in the same. In the 49th of Edward III., another grant, dated Aug. 6th, 1375, was made to the "Provost and Commonalty of Botavaunt," ratifying a former grant of part of the "waste" of the town, with the north gate and customs there. A priory and a nunnery were founded here at an early period; the priory was restored in 1290, by David Oge Barry, Lord Buttevant, for Conventual Franciscans, and dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr; the nunnery was under the invocation of St. Owen, or St. John the Baptist, but there are no particulars of its foundation or order. During the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, the town suffered considerable devastation; and in 1568 the castle was taken by the Lord-Deputy Sydney. In 1641 the Irish army of the south assembled here under the command of Lord Mountgarret, and proceeded to Mallow: early in the year 1643, Lord Inchiquin assembled his forces here, consisting of 4000 foot and 400 horse. The manor of Buttevant continued in the possession of the Barrymore family, and was sold by Richard, the last earl, to John Anderson, Esq., of Fermoy; it was purchased, in 1831, by Lord Doneraile.

The town is situated on the western bank of the river Awbeg, over which are two bridges, one on the old, and the other on the modern, road from Cork to Limerick; it consists principally of one main street extending along the mail-coach road, and contains 232 houses. Immediately adjoining, on the north-west, are the barracks, an extensive range of buildings, occupying a spacious inclosed area of nearly 23 statute acres, divided into two quadrangles by a central range, in which is an archway surmounted by a cupola and affording communication between them. Near Buttevant Castle is a substantial flour-mill, erected by Sir James Anderson, and furnished with machinery of superior construction; it is capable of manufacturing 20,000 barrels annually. The market has been long discontinued; but fairs are held on March 27th, July 20th, Oct. 14th, and Nov. 20th, chiefly for cattle. The market-house is situated on the west side of an open square at the southern extremity of the town; the upper part is used as the court-house. A constabulary police force is stationed here; a senechal's court for the manor of Buttevant is occasionally held, in which debts not exceeding 40s. late currency are recoverable; and petty-sessions are held every alternate Wednesday. The parish comprises 11,583 statute acres: the land is of very good quality, and principally under tillage; there is neither woodland nor waste, and but a small quantity of bog. Limestone abounds; and near the town is a quarry of superior quality, of a light grey colour and very fine grain, from which the stone for building the new Roman Catholic chapel was taken. Buttevant Castle was originally called King John's Castle, and formed one of the angles of the ancient fortifications of the town; it was, however, considerably enlarged and modernised by the late Mr. Anderson, and has lost much of its antique appearance. It is situated on a rocky eminence on the margin of the river, of which it commands a fine view: within the demesne is the church, the spire of which, combining with other features of the scenery, adds much to the beauty of the landscape. The river Awbeg, celebrated by Spenser under the appellation of the "Gentle Mulla," abounds with fine white trout.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Cloyne, episcopally united, at a period prior to any existing record, to the vicarages of Bregogue and Kilbroney, and to the perpetual curacy of Cabridruggan, together forming the union of Bottevant and Cahirduggan, formerly called the union of Bregogue, in the patronage of the Bishop. The rectory of Bottevant is inappropriate in C. Silver Oliver, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge is £694. 17. 6. The curate is also chaplain of the barracks; and the rent-charge of the whole benefice, payable to him, is £104. 8. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a finely-proportioned spire: it is situated near the river, and was built in 1826, near the site of an ancient church, of which there are still some remains, and on the site of another of more recent date; the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £1600 for its erection. A mural monument has been erected to the Rev. T. Walker, late minister of the parish. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms the head of a district, which comprises also the parishes of Ballybeg, Bregogue, and Kilbroney, and contains the chapels of Bottevant and Lisgriffin, both in this parish. The chapel at Bottevant, commenced in 1831, is now completed; the estimated expense was £3000, of which £600 were granted on loan by the Board of Public Works, and the remainder was raised by subscription through the unwearied exertions of the Rev. C. Buckley, P.P. Lord Doneraile contributed £30, and also presented the site. It is a very handsome structure of hewn limestone, in the later English style, consisting of a nave and transept, between which, on each side, rises a square embattled tower crowned by richly crocketed pinnacles. The walls are strengthened with buttresses at the angles and between the windows of the nave, terminating in pinnacles above an embattled parapet carried round the building; and the gables of the transept are surmounted by Maltese crosses, beneath which, on each side, is a cinquefoiled niche, resting on a projecting corbel. The nave is lighted by a range of three windows of two lights ornamented in cinquefoil, with a quatrefoiled circle in the crown of the arch; and the transept is lighted at each end by a noble window of five lights, 26 feet high, and elaborately enriched with tracery. The tower on the east side was a detached watch-tower belonging to the abbey, erected by one of the earls of Desmond for the protection of the brethren in times of violence, and incorporated with the present structure. The fever hospital of Bottevant, which contains also a dispensary, is a substantial stone building near the river, capable of receiving 30 patients.

THE RUINS of the abbey are finely situated on the steep bank of the Awbeg, and consist chiefly of the walls of the nave, chancel, and some portions of the domestic buildings. The upper part of the central tower, supported on arches of light and graceful elevation, fell down in 1814; the tomb of the founder, David de Barry, is supposed to be in the centre of the chancel, but is marked only by some broken stones which appear to have formed an inclosure. On the south side of the nave are the remains of a finely proportioned chapel, in which, and also in the nave and chancel, are numerous tombs and inscriptions to the memory of the Barrys, Fitzgeralds, Lombards, and others. Not far from the

abbey are some vestiges of an edifice supposed to have been the nunnery. Nearly in the centre of the town are the remains of Lombards' Castle, a quadrangular building flanked at each angle by a square tower: one tower is almost in a perfect state, and, with a portion of the castle, has been converted into a dwelling-house. At Lisgriffin are the ruins of an ancient castle of the family of Barry. Some remains of the old town walls may yet be traced; and in a burial-ground at Templemary are the ruins of a church or chapel. The title of Viscount Bottevant, conferred on the Barry family in 1406, has been dormant since the death of the last Earl of Barrymore.

C

CABINTEELY, a post-town or village, partly in the parish of TULLY, but chiefly in that of KILLINEY, poor-law union of SOUTH DUBLIN, half-barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Dublin; containing 333 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the road from Dublin to Bray, is a constabulary police station, and comprises a number of small irregularly built houses, and a Roman Catholic chapel for the union or district of Kingstown. In the vicinity are several handsome seats, the principal of which is Cahintee House, forming three sides of a square, and commanding extensive views of the bays of Dublin and Killiney, with the beautiful adjacent country; the demesne is adorned with thriving plantations, and presents many natural beauties. Beyond the town, and on the road to Bray, near Longblinstown, is the site of an encampment, held there in 1797 and for several years after the disturbances in 1798. At Glen-Druid is a very perfect cromlech, consisting of six upright stones supporting one of 14 feet by 12, which is supposed to weigh about 25 tons.

CABLE ISLAND.—See CAPELL ISLAND.

CADAMSTOWN, or CADMANSTOWN, a parish, in the union of EDENDERRY, barony of CARBERY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Kilcock; containing 1180 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Kilcock to Kinnegad, and comprises 5032 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, and is part of the union of Castle-County; the whole of the tithe rent-charge, £88. 16. 8., is inappropriate in the Marquess of Downshire. In the Roman Catholic divisions Cadamstown is the head of a district, called Ballyna or Johnstown, comprising also the parishes of Mylerstown, Ballynadrinna, Nurney, Kilrenny, and Carrick: there are three chapels in the union, situated respectively at Johnstown-Bridge, Garrisker, and Nurney; the first is a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a tower and spire of hewn stone. At Johnstown-Bridge are also the ruins of the old church.

CAHENY, a village, in the parish of ACHAROWY, union and barony of COLERAINE, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER; containing 201 inhabitants. In this village are about 34 houses.

CAHER, an island, in the parish of KILGEEVER, union of WESTPORT, barony of MURRISK, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies on the western coast, and comprises 128½ statute acres. There are some remains of antiquity known as Labapatrick, Templepatrick, Tubermurry, and Bohornanaccede; also a burial-ground. The highest point is 300 feet above the sea.

CAHER.—See CAHIR, county of TIPPERARY.

CAHERA, or CAHARAGH, a parish, in the union of SKIBBEREEN, partly in the Eastern, but chiefly in the Western, Division of the barony of WEST CARRERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (N.) from Skibbereen; containing 8375 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the roads from Skibbereen and Dunmanway, which meet at Dromore, near its centre, and proceed northward to Bantry; and is also intersected by the river Ilen, on which, near Dromore, are some beautiful cascades. It contains 27,380 statute acres; 17,284 are arable, 8211 pasture, 155 woodland, and the remainder waste or bog. The surface is uneven, but in many places very productive, although it consists chiefly of small fields interspersed among rocks, and cultivated by spade labour; and though the roads are excellent, the farmers continue to carry manure to their land on the backs of horses. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £487. 10. The church is a small, neat, cruciform edifice, without tower, spire, or bell: it was built in 1829, at an expense of £650, given by the Board of First Fruits. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this is the head of a district, comprising the parish of Cahera and part of Abbeystrowry: there are two chapels, one a large and handsome building at Killeenagh, on a lofty eminence near the church; the other, a small plain edifice at Dromore. Near Lisnagle are the ruins of a strong castle, once the residence of McCarthy, King of Cork. The ruins of the old church also remain, the people here calling them the Abbey of Cahir.

CAHERNARAN, an island, in the parish of AUGHAL, union of WESTPORT, barony of MURRISK, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies in Westport bay, and comprises 4 statute acres.

CAHIR, a parish, in the union of CAHIRIVEEN, barony of IVERAGH, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with the town of Cahiriveen, 6315 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the harbour of Valencia, on the south-western coast; and is intersected by the high road from Tralee to Valencia: it includes within its limits Beg-innis or Begnis Island, which, however, lies nearer to the island and parish of Valencia, and between which and Dowlas Head is the northern entrance to the harbour. It comprises 19,100 statute acres; about 7000 are arable, 6500 mountain pasture, about 30 woodland, and the remainder waste and bog. The soil is in general light; and the system of agriculture, though still in a backward state, has improved considerably since the construction of the line of road through this and the neighbouring parishes, and along the coast of Castlemaine bay, as projected by Mr. Nimmo about 30 years since. By the completion of this undertaking, great benefit has been conferred upon a district depending for manure chiefly upon sea-weed

and sea sand, for the conveyance of which from the coast to the interior it affords facility. Shell sand of superior quality is also brought from Begnis Island, and is extensively used for manure. There is no limestone nearer than Killybeggin, a distance of 28 miles; and, probably on account of the steepness of the hills, and the imperfect drainage of the lowlands, the spade is much more in use than the plough. The seats are, Castlequin; Bahosa, situated nearly in the centre of a reclaimed bog, and commanding a fine view of the mountains by which it is encircled; and Hillgrove, surrounded by a well-wooded demesne, a feature of rare occurrence in this wild district. Near the foot of Hillgrove is Cashen, the old house of the O'Connell family, and the birthplace of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., who holds the greater portion of a large estate in this parish under the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, besides a considerable tract his own estate. The prevailing rocks are of the slate formation, and slates of a good quality have been quarried on Cahiriveen mountain, and used for roofing houses in the town. A few boats belonging to the parish are employed in the fishery, and several others are engaged in the conveyance of shell sand from Begnis Island.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardferd and Aghadoc, episcopally united, prior to the date of any existing record, to the rectory and vicarage of Glenbegh and the rectory of Killinane, together constituting the union of Cahir, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge of Cahir is £170. 2. 8., and of the whole benefice £388. 5. 5. The church is a neat plain edifice, built in the year 1815 by aid of a loan of £540 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house is in a ruinous state; the glebe lands, in four separate parcels, comprise 107½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Cahiriveen, which also comprises the parish of Killinane: there are two chapels, situated at Cahiriveen and Fielmore; the former is a spacious building with a belfry of hewn stone surmounted by a cross; the latter is a chapel of ease in the parish of Killinane. There is a national school endowed with the interest of a bequest of £500 from the late General Count O'Connell, aided by annual donations from the Marquess of Lansdowne, and Daniel and Maurice O'Connell, Esqrs.; also a free school supported by subscription. A fever hospital was established in 1834, for the reception of 25 patients; and there is a dispensary. Nearly opposite to the town are the extensive ruins of the ancient castle of Bally-Carbery; and at a small distance from them are the remains of one of those remarkable circular buildings, similar to Staig Fort, which are found only in Kerry, and which are generally supposed to have been built as places of security against the incursions of pirates on this wild and remote coast. Opposite to the north-east coast of Valencia Island is the lofty cliff called Dowlas Head, near which is a spacious cavern; the entrance is low, but the interior is lofty, and bears a slight resemblance to a cathedral.—See CAHIRIVEEN.

CAHIR, an ancient parish, in the poor-law union of DUNROW, barony of UPPER OSSORY, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER. It is situated on the road from Dunrow to Kilkenny, and forms part of the ecclesiastical union of Aughamacart, in the diocese of Ossory, in which the vicarage is included: the rectory is im-

propriate in John Wilson Fitzpatrick, Esq. In the Roman Catholic divisions Cahir is part of the district of Durrow.

CAHIR, or CAHER, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of CLOGHEEN, barony of IVFA and OFFA WEST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.N.W.) from Clonmel, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ (S.W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 8753 inhabitants, of whom 3668 are in the town. This place is situated on the river Suir, and at the junction of the coach-roads leading respectively from Waterford to Limerick, and from Cork, by way of Cashel, to Dublin. The town is of remote antiquity, and appears to have attained a considerable degree of importance at a very early period. A castle was built here prior to the year 1142, by Connor, King of Thomond and Monarch of Ireland; and in the reign of John, Geoffry de Camvill founded a priory to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, which continued to flourish till 1540, when it was surrendered to the crown: there are still some remains of the buildings. The manor was one of those belonging to the Butler family. In the reign of Elizabeth the castle was besieged by the Earl of Essex with the whole of his army, when the garrison, encouraged by the hostilities then waged by the Earl of Desmond, held out for ten days, but was at length compelled to surrender. In 1647, this fortress was invested by Lord Inchiquin, and, notwithstanding its great strength, surrendered in a few hours, after some of its outworks had been gained by the assailants.

The present town owes its rise to the late earl of Glengall, and has been enlarged and greatly improved by the present earl, whose seat is within its limits; it is pleasantly situated on the river Suir, is well built and of handsome appearance, and now consists of 588 houses. About a mile distant are extensive cavalry barracks, adapted for 23 officers and 346 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for 292 horses, and an hospital attached; and the staff of the Tipperary militia is also stationed in the town. At Scartana, in the vicinity, races are held annually in September or October, and are generally well attended. A linen factory was some years ago established under the Cahir Local Association, formed originally in 1809, and which laid the foundation of a spinning-school, and in 1823 established a market for the sale of linen and yarn. Diapers and fine linens were at first the principal articles manufactured, but coarser fabrics were latterly produced. For want of an advantageous market the whole of this trade declined; and in lieu of it, the London Relief Committee, under the immediate patronage of the Earl and Countess-Dowager of Glengall, established the present Leghorn, Tuscany, British, and fancy straw-plat manufactory: it was projected by Mr. John Parry, of London, who first introduced the manufacture of Italian straws into England, for which he received a medal from the Society of Arts. The produce of this manufacture, in which a large number of females are employed, is chiefly disposed of to the wholesale houses in London. By a failure of one of those houses in 1828, the business of the factory was greatly impeded; but the pecuniary assistance afforded by the Earl of Glengall enabled the proprietor to carry it on as extensively as before. The articles manufac-

tured are of superior quality, and find a ready sale. Weaving-ooms for fancy plats of Italian straw with silk, of very ingenious workmanship, have been recently established, and at present afford employment to 68 females; and arrangements are in progress for considerably extending this branch of the trade. There are five flour-mills in the town and its immediate neighbourhood; the mill at Cahir Abbey is on a very large scale, and is worked by water equal to 80-horse power. The market, which is chiefly for agricultural produce, is on Friday; the market-house is a neat and commodious building. Fairs are held on Feb. 8th, April 12th, May 26th and 27th, July 20th, Sept. 18th and 19th, Oct. 20th, and Dec. 7th. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town. A manorial court, in which debts to the amount of £10 are recoverable, is held every six weeks by the *sceneshal*; and petty-sessions are held weekly. The *hridewell* contains five cells, one day-room, and two airing-yards. The trade of this place will be much improved by the construction of the contemplated railway from Limerick to Waterford. Fifteen years ago it was proposed to make a railway from Tipperary, through Cahir, to Carrick-on-Suir, for which an act was obtained, and towards the completion of which the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland agreed to advance a loan, on condition that there should be an equal subscription. It was to have a branch from Tipperary to Killaloe, to communicate with the Upper Shannon; and the estimated expense did not exceed £150,000. This plan, however, has been abandoned.

The PARISH comprises 13,513 statute acres, of which about 890 are woodland, 9560 arable, 1764 pasture, and the remainder waste, bog, and mountain: the land is in general of good quality, and the system of agriculture is in a very improved state. The Galtee range of mountains commences here, and the scenery in the neighbourhood is of a highly picturesque character. Cahir House, the seat of the Earl of Glengall, is situated in the town, and the demesne extends for more than two miles on both sides of the river. The park, which is finely planted, and well stocked with deer, comprises 560 acres; and in a secluded part of it is a "retreat" of modern erection, called the Cottage, which is greatly admired for the extreme beauty of its situation. The river Suir winds gently through the demesne, and contributes to the interest and diversity of the landscape. Cahir Abbey is a handsome house, pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully disposed: the other seats are, Garnavella; Altavilla; Ballybrado; and Killemeley Hall, beautifully situated on the river Suir, and commanding picturesque views. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, and in the patronage of the Crown; the rectorial tithes were left by Bishop Gore to the bishop for the time being, as trustee, for the repair, &c., of churches in the diocese of Lismore. The tithe rent-charge is £675, of which £375 are payable to the bishop, and £300 to the vicar. The church was rebuilt, in 1817, by aid of a loan of £2500 from the Board of First Fruits; it is a spacious structure of stone, in the later English style, with an embattled tower surmounted by a finely proportioned spire, the whole after a design by Mr. Nash, of London. The glebe-house, a handsome residence, was built by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £750 from the same Board, in 1809; it has been enlarged and much improved by the present incumbent.

The glebe consists of 9½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Cahir and Mortlestown; the chapel, lately rebuilt, is a cruciform edifice in the later English style, with a lofty spire. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends. The parochial schools are under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; the schoolhouse was built at an expense of £1034, of which £600 were defrayed from the funds of that charity, and £434 by the late earl of Glengall, who also gave two acres of land. A dispensary and fever hospital were founded by the local London Relief Committee. The workhouse, on a site of six acres purchased for £2650, was completed at a cost of £2547, and is constructed to admit 400 paupers. The ruins of the old castle are situated on an island in the river, and present a very interesting and highly picturesque appearance. Cahir is the burial-place of the Butler family, earls of Glengall, to whom it gives the inferior titles of viscount and baron.

CAHIRCIVEEN, a market and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of CAHIR, barony of IVERAGH, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 36 miles (S. W.) from Tralee, and 183 (S. W. by W.) from Dublin; containing 1492 inhabitants. This town, the greater portion of which has arisen since the formation of the new line of road along the coast of Castle-maine bay and through the Iveragh mountains to Valencia, is situated at the base of the Cabirciveen mountain, and on the high road from Tralee to Valencia. In 1815 there were only five dwellings in the entire village, but within the last 20 years it has rapidly increased, and there are now 252. It consists of one principal street stretching along the main road, and of two smaller streets branching from it at right angles, one of which leads down to the quay, and the other to the upper road or the old village of Cahir, which consists only of mud cabins. Some of the houses on the new road are neatly built, and roofed with slate; the town has a tolerably cheerful appearance; the chief approaches are by moderately good roads, and some few improvements have been made in the neighbourhood. A subscription news-room upon a small scale has been established; also a branch of the National Bank. The trade carried on is, the importation of timber, salt, and iron; oats, and flour from some mills to the east of the town, are occasionally exported. The mills were erected at an expense exceeding £4000, and, from the increasing cultivation of wheat in this district, are now extensively worked. On the whole, however, the trade of Cabirciveen is of little importance. A pier and a small quay were constructed in 1829, which are much used, but they would have been more beneficial to the town had they been built a little below the present site; the quay is accessible to vessels of considerable burthen. About 400 persons are employed in the fishery, but being also engaged in agriculture, they neglect the best seasons for fishing. At Renard Point, immediately opposite to the "foot" of Valencia Island, is another small quay, from which is a ferry to Valencia. It is supposed that Renard, about 2½ miles to the west of Cabirciveen, will be the commencement of the great south-western railway, should that work be carried into execution. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on the 1st of September and 13th of December, besides which, several

others have been recently established. A constabulary police force has been stationed here; and petty-sessions are held in the town every alternate week. The bridge is a neat building. The parish church and the Roman Catholic chapel (the latter a handsome building), a fever hospital, and a dispensary, are situated in the town.—See CAHIR.

CAHIRCONLISH, a post-town and parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Limerick, and 116 (S. W. by W.) from Dublin; containing 2925 inhabitants, of whom 562 are in the town. It is situated one mile west of the new line of road from Limerick to Clonmel, and was formerly a walled town, containing four castles and an extensive and celebrated college; every vestige of the latter has long since disappeared, and its site is only known from a field still retaining the name of the College Field. The town was anciently incorporated, as appears by a grant made in the 32nd of Edward III., and dated Nov. 9th, 1358, conferring "murage for 20 years" on "the Provost, Bailiff, and Commonalty of the town of Catherkenlyshe." On Aug. 7th, 1690, William III. encamped here on his march to the siege of Limerick, as did also General de Ginkell in the following year. The town contains 92 houses, and has been considerably improved lately, by the substitution of slated for thatched houses; it has a sub-post office in connexion with Limerick and Clonmel, and is a constabulary police station: fairs are held on May 16th, Aug. 20th, Oct. 17th, and Dec. 5th.

The parish contains 5173 statute acres: the soil is variable, but in general very productive; about one-third is under tillage, and the remainder is meadow, pasture, or demesne, with about 120 acres of bog, which is valuable. Near the town stands Cahirconlish House, a handsome modern residence, erected near the site of the old family mansion, by the late Major William Wilson; it is surrounded by fine plantations and ornamental grounds. The old mansion, which stood on a rock, was one of the castles above noticed, and, though previously exhibiting no extraordinary marks of decay, suddenly split from top to bottom, one half falling into a heap of ruins, and the other being left standing; the gateway, on which are the arms of the Wilson family, yet remains. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, united in 1791, by act of council, to the vicarage of Luddenagh and the rectory and vicarage of Carrigparson, together forming the union of Cahirconlish, in the patronage of the Bishop of Cashel; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge of Cahirconlish is £436. 3. 4., of which £376. 18. 6. are payable to the vicars-choral, and the remainder to the vicar; the gross rent-charge payable to the incumbent from the union, is £274. 1. 6. The church is a spacious edifice, in the early English style, with a lofty square tower surmounted by an octagonal spire of hewn stone. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £100, in 1796, from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe which is attached to the glebe-house is tastefully planted, and contains 14½ statute acres; besides this there are two other glebes, one of 5 statute acres, opposite the entrance to Cahirconlish House, and the other in the townland of Grenane, of 2 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district,

comprising the parishes of Cahircorlish, Isert-Lawrence, Carrigapson, Ballybrood, and part of Dromkeen, and containing two chapels, one at Ballyvounreen, and the other at Isert-Lawrence: a chapel at Kilmurry in Cahircorlish has been condemned. Near the glebe-house, about a mile from the town, is the castle of *Carrigfarrigla*, now called Carrigoreely, or "O Farrell's Rock", built by the Bourkes, but last occupied by the O'Dalys. There are also near the town the scattered fragments of what appears to have been an outer wall of an old fortress called *Croc-a-Yenachuisleann*, or "the old Hill of the Castle;" and on the banks of the Mulchair are the ruins of Castle Brittas, built by the Bourkes, lords of Brittas.

CAHIRCORNEY, a parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of SMALL COUNTY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (S. S. E.) from Limerick; containing 522 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Comogue, and on the high road from Limerick to Hospital; it contains 1546 statute acres, three-fourths of which are meadow and pasture, and the remainder under tillage. The soil is fertile, and the land under tillage produces abundant crops; but the system of agriculture is in a very backward state, the farmers directing their chief attention to the produce of the dairy. The Comogue or "Crooked" river has its source near the ancient cathedral of Emly, and, taking a westerly course, passes through the parish, near the ruins of Glenogra castle and church, the castle of Rathmore, and the splendid remains of Monisternagh, and falls into the river Maigue at Croom. On the south-west the parish is bounded by a small portion of Lough Gur, which is surrounded by limestone hills of gentle elevation covered with luxuriant verdure. In this lake are two islands, from one of which, strongly fortified, the English troops were much annoyed, on their march between Cork and Limerick during the war in the reign of Elizabeth. At Ballingoola is a paper-mill, affording employment to a number of persons. The *LIVING* is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, episcopally united in 1681 to the vicarage of Kilkellane, together forming the union of Cahircorney, in the patronage of the Earl of Kenmare, owing to whose legal incapacity the presentation is in the Crown; the rectory is inappropriate in John Croker, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of Cahircorney is £112. 10., of which £75 are payable to the proprietor, and £37. 10. to the vicar; the gross rent-charge of the benefice payable to the incumbent is £71. 5. The church is an ancient structure, and contains a handsome monument to the Croker family, erected in 1723; it was re-roofed in 1804. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £120 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 7a. 4p., subject to a rent of £14 per annum, payable to the Croker family, proprietors of the whole parish. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Herbertstown and Hospital. At Raleighstown are the remains of an ancient building, inclosed with a bawn defended at the angles by four small towers; it was erected in the reign of James I. by Thomas Raleigh, uncle to the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, and afterwards became the property of the Croker family, who built a splendid house here, now in ruins. On the summit of a hill above Raleighstown is an extraordinary circular building of huge blocks of

stone, curiously fitted into each other without mortar; it is of great strength, and evidently of remote antiquity. Near the shore of Lough Gur are the remains of two concentric circles of upright stones; but they are so much broken that the form can scarcely be determined.

CAHIRDUGGAN, a parish, in the union of MALLOW, barony of FERMoy, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Doneraile; containing 1626 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Awbeg, by which it is bounded on the north; and on the mail-coach road from Mallow to Buttevant and Charleville: it comprises 6131 statute acres. The land, in general of excellent quality, is chiefly under tillage, with some good pasture; and the system of agriculture is improving. At Drumcree is a common of about 262 acres, title free, and used by the inhabitants for grazing cattle. The parish contains abundance of limestone, which is extensively worked for building and for agricultural purposes: culm has been found in the lands of Baltindaniel, but is not worked at present. There is a patent for holding several fairs, but the only one held is that of Cahirmee, on July 12th, which is one of the largest horse fairs in the south of Ireland. Cahirduggan is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Cloyne, and forms part of the union of Buttevant; the rectory is inappropriate in Sir Denham Norreys, Bart., and Major Crone. The tithe rent-charge is £255. 8., the whole payable to the proprietors, who allow a stipend for the discharge of the clerical duties. The church, which is in ruins, was built on its present site in the reign of Charles II. In 1717 the roof was taken off, and service discontinued, by order of Bishop Crewe, and the parish was united to Doneraile; it was separated, however, in 1758, and continued to be a distinct benefice till 1806, when it was united to Buttevant. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is one of the three parishes that form the district of Doneraile. Several Danish raths are found here, in excellent preservation, and generally surrounded by a single rampart and ditch. The site of an ancient castle, formerly belonging to the Roches, is still visible about a mile from Doneraile: near it stood a considerable village, which tradition says was nearly depopulated by a plague, and subsequently deserted.

CAHIRELLY, or BALLYBRICKEN, a parish, in the union of LIMERICK, barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (S. E.) from Limerick; containing 1346 inhabitants. This place appears to be of considerable antiquity, and its church is said to have been founded by St. Ailbe, Bishop of Emly, in the time of St. Patrick; it would also appear to have attained an early degree of importance, as three castles were erected within its limits. The parish is situated on the river Comogue, by which it is bounded on the south; the coach-road from Limerick to Cork passes within a quarter of a mile of its western extremity; and it is intersected from north to south by the road from Limerick to Hospital. It comprises 2636 statute acres, whereof 33 are road and waste, and the remainder arable, pasture, and meadow land, of which last a great portion is frequently overflowed by the river: the western portion of the parish is rich grazing-land, mostly belonging to large dairy-farms; while the greater part of the eastern portion is in the occupation of small farmers, and is generally cultivated by spade labour. A patent for a market and four fairs on May

14th, Aug. 26th, Nov. 6th, and Dec. 21st, was lately granted to Michael Furnell, Esq. On Mr. Furnell's estate are quarries of very excellent limestone, worked at present chiefly for the proprietor and his tenantry. On this estate are West Cahir Elly Castle, and the residence of Mr. Furnell, the latter a neat building in the cottage style, with tastefully disposed grounds, situated near Longford bridge, an ancient structure of nine arches: this gentleman has some fine specimens of the moose-deer and coins dug up on the estate. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Cashel; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £105, of which £67. 10. are payable to the appropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe, in two detached portions, comprises 9½ acres; there is no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of the district of Ballybricken, which also comprises the parish of Carrigarron; the chapel is a substantial and handsome edifice, erected on the site of a former chapel, in the townland of Ballybricken. Of the three ancient castles, one, called the Black Castle, lately fell to the ground; West Cahir Elly Castle is in perfect and substantial repair; and Ballybricken Castle is in ruins. Here are also the ruins of Cahirelly Abbey, the burial-ground of which is inclosed and planted, and contains the ancient tomb of the Furnell family.

CAHIRFOSSORGE.—See BALLYNARD.

CAHIRKEEN, a village, in the parish of KILCA-TERN, union of BANTRY, barony of BERE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Castletown-Berehaven; containing 320 inhabitants. It is seated on the peninsula that separates Berehaven from the Atlantic Ocean.

CAHIRLAG, a parish, in the barony of BARRYMORE, union and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Cork; containing 1767 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Cork to Youghal, and comprises 3557 statute acres: nearly one-third is held by private gentlemen, and laid out in lawns, plantations, and pleasure-grounds; the remaining two-thirds are almost equally divided between pasture and tillage. The dairy-farms furnish Cork and its neighbourhood with a great quantity of butter, which is celebrated for its flavour. The tillage is conducted on an improved plan, the Scottish system being generally prevalent; and, from the vicinity of Cork and the sea, an abundance of various kinds of manure is easily obtained. The river Glanmire turns several valuable mills; it is navigable, at spring tides, to the bridge at Lower Glanmire for vessels of considerable burthen, which bring up coal, culm, and sea-sand, for the supply of the neighbourhood. At Riverstown is a distillery belonging to Messrs. Lyons and Co., and capable of making 180,000 gallons of spirits annually. The scenery of the parish is pleasingly diversified, and embellished with numerous gentlemen's seats and villas. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, united by act of council, in 1785, to the rectories and vicarages of Little Island and Rathcooney, together forming the union and corps of the prebend of Rathcooney, formerly Cahirlag, in the cathedral church of St. Finbar, Cork; the tithe rent-charge of Cahirlag is £225. There is a glebe comprising 7a. 3r. 3p. In the Roman Catholic divisions

this parish is the head of a district, sometimes called Glauantane or New Glanmire, comprising the parishes of Cahirlag, Little Island, and Kilquane, and containing two chapels, one in the village of Glauantane or New Glanmire, the other in Kilquane. The rents of two farms, one on the lands of Rockgrove, the other on those of Rougrane, left by the late Rev. Murtagh Keene, P.P. of Glauantane, in trust to the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese, and James Cantillon, Esq., of Little Island, are appropriated to the education of poor children of this division, without regard to religious distinction; and a school-house has been built at Glauantane, adjoining the chapel. On a lofty eminence stand the ruins of the old parish church; and not far distant are the remains of a pagan judgment-seat, and Druids' circle and altar.

CAHIRNARRY, a parish, in the poor-law union of LIMERICK, barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Limerick; containing 1388 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Limerick to Charleville, and comprises 2478 statute acres. About one-fourth of the land, which is in general remarkably good, is under tillage; nearly all the remainder is rich meadow and pasture land, chiefly grazed by milch-cows, whose milk is daily sent to Limerick. Limestone quarries are numerous, all furnishing good stone, which is raised for agricultural purposes. At one of the extremities of the parish is a valuable bog of about 70 acres. A new line of road leading from Limerick to Charleville, and avoiding the hill, has been recently opened. In the village of Ballyneety is a constabulary police station. The principal seats are, Ballyneguard, the residence of J. Croker, Esq.; Cahirnarry House, of Henry Watson, Esq.; and Ballyneety: there are several other excellent houses. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the gift of the Dean; the rectory is part of the union and corps of the deanery of Limerick. The tithe rent-charge is £130, payable to the dean. The curate's income is, £63 per annum paid by the dean, and an augmentation of £17. 6. paid from Primate Boulter's fund; he has also the glebe-house, and a glebe of 4½ acres. The church is a small plain building, with a tower and spire of hewn stone, erected in 1812, by aid of a gift of £350 from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £450, and a loan of £50, from the Board, at the same time. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Donoughmore or Knocken. On the summit of the hill, east of the church, is a small turret erected by the late John Howley, Esq., in 1821, to commemorate the election of Thomas Spring Rice, Esq., now Lord Monteagle, as a member of parliament for the city of Limerick. In the churchyard is a monument covering a large vault erected by the same Mr. Howley, and in which his remains are interred; also a handsome monument of the late Viscount Gort, erected by his widow, over the vault of the Vereker family. From the summit of the hill are some very extensive views; and not far distant from it are the ruined castles of Rathisward, Drombanny, and Licadocan.

CAHIRULTAN, a parish, in the union of MIDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; contiguous to the town, and within the demesne, of Castlemartyr. This parish, at a very

early period, belonged to the Knights Templars, and subsequently to the Knights Hospitallers; it afterwards merged into the parish of Ballyoughtera, and both appear to have formed the ancient parish of Ballymartyr. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne; united by an act of the 9th of Anne, cap. 12, to Ballymartyr and Imogeely or Imogeely, under the name of Castlemartyr; and constituting the corps of the prebend of Cahirlan in the cathedral of St. Colman, Cloyne, in the patronage of the Bishop: the title rent-charge for the whole is £326. 14. 6. The ruins of the old church are in the park of Castlemartyr. The glebe-house and glebe are in the parish of Imogeely; the glebe of the union comprises 32a. 3r. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Imogeely, or Castlemartyr.

CAHIRVALLY, or CAHIRVALLAGH, a parish, in the union of LIMERICK, barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Limerick; containing 1463 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Limerick to Fedamore, and contains 3517 statute acres. The land is remarkably good; part of it is under tillage, and the remainder is rich meadow, pasture, and demesne. There are several large and handsome houses in the neighbourhood, the principal of which are, Roxborough, late the mansion and demesne of the Hon. J. P. Vereker, now Viscount Gort; and Friarstown. Cahirvally is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, and was till lately part of the union and corps of the treasurer'ship of the cathedral of Limerick: the title rent-charge is £158. 18. 6., and is received by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church has long been in ruins, and the parishioners resort to that at Killeacan. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Donoughmore or Knockea; the chapel is a large and handsome edifice. At Liscadoon is a very good spa, the water of which is strongly impregnated with iron and sulphur; but it is much neglected, and other waters are allowed to mingle with it.

CAIRNCASTLE.—See CARNCASTLE.

CALARY, a district parish, partly in the baronies of RATHDOWN and NEWCASTLE, but chiefly in that of NORTH BALLINACOR, poor-law union of RATHDOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Bray; containing 2954 inhabitants. This parish was formed out of the several parishes of Kilmacanogue, Killoole, Derrallossory, Newcastle, and Powerscourt, in 1831, under the provisions of an act of the 7th and 8th of George IV. It is situated in the rugged table-lands extending southward from the great Sugar-Loaf mountain to the vicinity of Roundwood; and lies embosomed between the lower range of hills among which the Downs hill claims pre-eminence, and the more elevated chain of heights above which the lofty Djouce rises in towering grandeur. It comprehends a dreary tract of poor, elevated land, bog, and barren mountain, extending on the east to the glen of the Downs, and on the west to Luggelaw; the whole comprising 19,583½ statute acres. The Sugar-Loaf mountain rises to the height of 1651 feet above the level of the sea; on the western side its height is apparently diminished by the low range called the Long Hill, which conceals its base. The Djouce mountain has an elevation of 2384 feet, and is conspicuous in every extended

view in the north part of the county. The easiest ascent to the summit of this stupendous mass is from the waterfall at Powerscourt; the view obtained from it is of the most magnificent character. To the west of the Djouce mountain is LUGGELAW, a richly verdant vale, beautifully contrasting with the rugged severity and dreary barrenness of the other parts of this wild and romantic district. This delightful place is commonly visited from Roundwood, and has, under the auspices and by the taste of the La Touche family, been rendered one of the most interesting scenes in the county. The approach to it is over the southern shoulder of the Djouce mountain; and on passing the summit of a ridge which previously presented only bold undulations of dark heath-clad mountains, a sudden turn of the road discloses a fine view of Lough Tay, overshadowed by the vast granite precipice of Carrigernann on the opposite side, rising in rugged cliffs perpendicularly to the height of 1000 feet. A little further, on the opposite side of the road, an opening commands a good prospect of an extensive glen in the mountain, whose precipitous sides are richly planted to a certain height, above which they are thinly clad with heath. At the head of the glen are some meadows of beautiful verdure, and a fine lawn shaded by overhanging woods, on which is a handsome Lodge in the early English style, built by the late David La Touche, Esq., and now the residence of David Charles La Touche, Esq. The Lodge, which is open to visitors by permission of the family, is approached by a road through the wood, near the margin of the lake, a fine sheet of water comprising 72 Irish acres, and abounding with trout and char. On the side above the house a hanging-walk has been constructed among the plantations, commanding a view of the glen and lake below, and a splendid mountain vista across the lower extremity of Lough Dan, terminating in a prospect of the unrivalled mountain of Lugnaquilla. The new line of road from Bray to Roundwood, and the Long hill road from Enniskerry to the same place, pass through the parish; but the latter is little used, as there is a branch communicating with the former, on which Major Beresford has built a very neat hotel. The river Liffey has its source near the War hill, in this parish.

The living is a perpetual curacy in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, instituted by diocesan authority, and in the patronage of the Incumbents of the parishes of Kilmacanogue and Derrallossory, each of whom pays one-third of the curate's stipend of £50 per annum, and has two presentations; and of the Incumbents of Powerscourt and Newcastle, each of whom pays one-sixth, and has one presentation. The church, a neat edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, was built in 1834, on a site near the new line of road, presented by the Earl of Rathdown; and the late Board of First Fruits granted £900 towards its erection: the lower part of the tower is appropriated as a vestry-room. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is comprised in the districts of Bray and Powerscourt, Glendalough, and Kilkquade. A dispensary has been built at Ballinastoe.

CALEDON, a market and post town, in the parish of AUGHALOO, union of ARMACH, barony of DUNCANON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 7 miles (W.) from Armagh, and 70 miles (N. W.)

from Dublin; containing 1046 inhabitants. This town, which was formerly named Kennard, as it is still frequently called by old people, although its manor, markets, and fairs are all known by the modern name of Caledon, seems to have been more anciently called Aghaloo, it being the head of the parish of that name, and the site of its venerable church, which was destroyed in the insurrection of 1641. It appears to have been an important military post from a very early period, having been the property and principal residence of one of the princely sept of O'Nial. The first direct mention of it is in 1498, when the Lord-Deputy Kildare marched against Mac Art O'Nial, and, having driven him from his stronghold in Kennard, presented the fortress and territory to the British ally, Tirlagh O'Nial, whose descendants seem never to have been found in arms against England, until Sir Phelim O'Nial headed the insurgents in 1641; for, in the settlement under James I., Tirlagh O'Nial had a grant of Kennard, with 4000 acres. Tirlagh built here a bawn of lime and stone, some time prior to 1619, and also erected a castle. This was afterwards the residence of Sir Phelim, who sallied hence on the evening of the 23rd of October, 1641, having invited himself to supper with Lord Caulfield, at Charlemont. While at the supper-table he made Lord Caulfield a prisoner, and having separated his lordship's family and the garrison, carried the former to Kennard, in the castle of which he put his lordship to death. Sir Phelim, who had been educated as a Protestant in England, soon found himself at the head of 30,000 men, and waged a sanguinary warfare against the English. The whole of the county of Tyrone remained in the possession of the insurgents till 1646, when General Munroe, at the head of 6000 foot and 800 horse, marched against the Irish under Owen Roe O'Nial. Having passed through Armagh, Munroe, on the 6th of June, crossed the Blackwater at the ford near Kennard, and fought the battle of Benburb, or, as it is here called, Batterford Bridge, in which he was defeated and many British officers and men were slain. The rebellion was not suppressed for some time.

This town, which is situated on the river Blackwater, and on the road from Armagh to Omagh, was, before 1816, a mean village; but is now, through the exertions of the Earl of Caledon, one of the best-hill towns in the north of Ireland: it contains 183 houses, nearly all of which are of stone. The neighbourhood presents gentle swells and fertile vales, producing abundant crops. Close to the town are extensive flour-mills, erected by Lord Caledon in 1823, and where above 9000 tons of wheat are ground annually, all of which is grown in the vicinity, though scarcely an acre of wheat was sown at the beginning of the century. The Ulster canal passes through the earl's demesne, a little to the west of the town. The market is on Saturday, and is well attended; a fair is held on the second Saturday in every month. A constabulary police force has been stationed here; and there are barracks for the staff of the Tyrone militia: in the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Armagh. A court for the recovery of debts under 40s. is held in the market-house, on the first Monday in each month, for the manor of Caledon, which extends into the parishes of Aghaloo and Cloanaclea in the county of Tyrone, and

of Tynan in that of Armagh; petty-sessions, also, are held in the town once a fortnight. There are several large and elegant houses in the neighbourhood; the principal is Caledon Hill, the seat of the earl, which stands in a richly ornamented demesne of 650 Irish acres, extending beyond the Blackwater into the county of Armagh. Not far distant are Tynan Abbey, the residence of Sir James Stronge, Bart.; and Glasslough, the seat of C. P. Leslie, Esq.

The LIVING was made a perpetual curacy in 1807, and 20 acres were then added to the old glebe, which consisted only of 6½ acres: it is in the diocese of Armagh, and patronage of the Archdeacon. The income is £100 per annum, arising from a salary of £50 paid by the archdeacon; from £15, the estimated value of the glebe land; and £35, paid by the trustees of Primate Boulter's Augmentation fund. The present church occupies the site of the ancient building, and is the parish church of Aghaloo. It was erected by Primate Robinson, in 1767, during the incumbency of the Rev. C. W. Congreave; the spire was built by the present Lord Caledon, by means of a bequest by his father; and the church has been enlarged, and otherwise improved, by parochial assessment. It is a large and handsome edifice, in the later English style of architecture, comprising a nave, chancel, and south transept. A new church has been erected for the district of Brantry, at the expense of the Countess Dowager of Caledon. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school is situated near the church; it was built in 1776 by Mr. Congreave, and is endowed with 3 acres of land and 3 teneements given by Primate Robinson, and also with £8 per annum by Lord Caledon. Here is a dispensary; and a mendicity association was established in 1829, to which his lordship subscribes £100 per annum. Among the charitable bequests is £100 left by Alex. Pringle, Esq., and vested in the funds, in the name of Lord Caledon; the interest, with that of several smaller sums, is applied to the relief of the poor. Two extensive lakes existed here formerly, one on the north and the other on the south side of the town, with an island in the centre of each: that on the south has been drained, and brought into cultivation; the north lake remains, and the island in it, which is part of the glebe, is planted. Almost the last vestiges of the ancient castle of the O'Nials were removed a few years since, and a clump of trees was planted to mark the entrance into the courtyard: some of the flooring of the castle was subsequently discovered, about four feet beneath the surface of the ground, in forming the new road to Aghnacloy. Some old swords and other military instruments have been found in the neighbourhood, and are preserved at Caledon Hill. Caledon gives the titles of Baron, Viscount, and Earl, to the family of Alexander, in which the proprietorship of the town is vested.—See AGHALOO.

CALF ISLAND, in the parish of TEMPLECRONK, poor-law union of GLENTIES, barony of BOYLAGE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; on the north-west coast, and comprising 5 statute acres.

CALF ISLAND, in the parish of KILMEENA, poor-law union of WESTPORT, barony of BURRISHOOLE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT; situated in Clew bay, and comprising 8½ statute acres.

CALLABEG, or **KILNASEAR**, a parish, in the poor-law union of **THURLES**, barony of **ELIOGARTY**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E.) from **Templemore**; containing 2429 inhabitants. This parish, commonly called **Loughmore-East**, is situated on the river **Snir**, which separates it from **Loughmore-West**, and on the road from **Templemore** to **Thurles**: there are 6014 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of **Cashel**, and is part of the union of **Templetuohy** and corps of the prebend of **Kilbragh** in the cathedral of **Cashel**: the tithe rent-charge is £187. 10.

CALLAGHAN'S MILLS, a village, in the parish of **KILLURANE**, union and barony of **TULLA**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (S.W.) from **Tulla**: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the high road from **Six-mile-bridge** to **Scariff**, and about midway on the road from **Tulla** to **Broadford**. Fairs are held on May 8th, June 27th, and Nov. 14th. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel of ease to the parochial chapel of **Kilkishen**.

CALLAN, a market and post town, a parish, the head of a poor-law union, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the barony of **CALLAN**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 8 miles (S. by W.) from **Kilkenny**, and $65\frac{1}{2}$ (S.W. by S.) from **Dublin**; containing 6128 inhabitants, of whom 3111 are in the town. This is a place of considerable antiquity, and was the territory or ancient inheritance of the **O'Gloherays** and the **O'Coillys** or **O'Callans**: the **Forstalls** or **Forestalls**, **Butlers**, and **Comerfords** had fortified castles here, the ruins of some of which yet exist. It was a walled town, as appears from divers grants of murage to the local authorities. In the year 1361, the native sept of **McCarty** took up arms, and here attacked by surprise **John Fitzgerald**, whom they slew, together with his son **Maurice** and several knights and other gentlemen of that family: but from the dissensions which subsequently arose among the Irish themselves, the **Fitzgeralds** recovered their power and possessions. The **Earl of Desmond**, in 1345, summoned a parliament to meet at this place, in opposition to that convened by the English deputy; but the vigorous measures enforced by the latter prevented its assembling. In 1405 a battle was fought near the town between **James, Earl of Ormonde**, lord-deputy, and the Irish under **O'Carroll**, aided by the sept of the **Burkeens**, of the county of **Tipperary**; **O'Carroll** was slain. **James**, a subsequent earl of **Ormonde**, founded here an Augustinian friary, the origin of which has by some writers been erroneously attributed to **Hugh De Mapiilton**, Bishop of **Ossory**, about the year 1256: the founder died in 1487, and was interred in it; at the Dissolution it was granted, with its possessions, to **Thomas, Earl of Ormonde**. In the reign of **Elizabeth**, the celebrated **James Fitz-Maurice** of **Desmond** took this town; and in 1650 it fell into the hands of **Cromwell**, who, aided by **Ireton**, had besieged it for a few days with great loss of life to the inhabitants.

The town is situated on the **King's river**, and on the coach-road from **Dublin**, by way of **Clonmel**, to **Cork**; it is chiefly the property of **Viscount Clifden**, and consists of four streets meeting in the centre, and of 585 houses. In point of size it ranks the second in the county, but it is indifferently built; the thoroughfares were formerly very bad, but have been improved, and

since 1840 it has been under the **Lighting and Paving act**. Many years ago, the late **Lord Callan** introduced some weavers from **Carrick-on-Snir**, but the project of establishing a manufacture was soon abandoned: there are at present a large flour-mill and two grist-mills, but the want of employment for the excessive population is very great. The market is held in a small market-house, on **Tuesday** and **Saturday**; and a market for pigs is held every **Monday** from **January** to **May**, and attended by buyers from **Waterford**, **Kilkenny**, **Clonmel**, and **Carrick-on-Snir**: the sales are extensive. Fairs for the sale of live stock, wool, and, in autumn, considerable quantities of poultry, are held on **May 4th**, **June 13th**, **July 10th**, **Aug. 21st**, **Oct. 10th**, **Nov. 4th**, and **Dec. 14th**; the **May**, **June**, **July**, and **October fairs** are the principal. Here is a chief station of the constabulary police.

This appears to have been a CORPORATION by prescription; and it is recorded that **Wm. Mareschal**, or **Marshall**, granted a charter to it in 1317. A writ of the 4th of **Richard II.** (1380) recites that the towns of **Callan** and **Kilkenny** were part of the lordship of the **Earl of Gloucester**, and that all merchants and others within that lordship ought to be free of customs and murage, which immunities the sovereigns and commonalties had enjoyed since the foundation of those towns; it then commands that they should not be molested against the tenor of such liberties. Other grants were made in the 19th of **Richard II.**, 4th of **Henry IV.**, 11th of **Elizabeth**, 7th of **Charles I.**, and 30th of **George III.** The corporation, previously to its late dissolution, was styled "the **Sovereign, Burgesses, and Freemen of Callan**," and consisted of a sovereign, and an undefined number of burgesses and freemen, with two bailiffs and a town-clerk. The sovereign was elected annually by the burgesses and freemen; the latter were about 20 in number, and were admitted for life by the corporation at large. On the passing of the act 3rd and 4th of **Victoria**, cap. 108, the corporation was dissolved, and its property became vested in the Commissioners of **Paving and Lighting**, towards defraying the rates; this property consisted of land and houses let for about £15 per annum, and of a small revenue derived from the customs, which on an average yielded about £50 per year. The borough sent representatives to the Irish parliament of the 27th of **Elizabeth**, and thenceforth without intermission until the Union, when it was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded in compensation for the abolition of its electoral rights was paid to **George, Lord Callan**. The late town court was held before the sovereign or his deputy, generally every **Monday**, but sometimes on other days, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s.

The parish comprises 5634 statute acres: about 600 of these were inclosed under an act in 1831. The whole is capable of tillage, and, with very trifling exceptions, is in cultivation; vast quantities of limestone are procured and burnt for manure. The residence of **West Court**, situated in a very neat demesne, and surrounded by trees of stately growth, formerly belonged to **Lord Callan**, and prior to that had been the property of the **Earl of Desart**. The **LIVING** is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Ossory**, united by act of council, in 1763, to the rectories and vicarages of **Tullaroan**, **Tullmain**, **Coolaghmore**, **Killaloe**, and **Ballycaellan**, together forming the ecclesiastical union of **Callan**, in the alternate

patronage of the Crown and the Marquess of Ormonde. The tithe rent-charge of Callan is £412. 10., and of the entire benefice £1754. 5. There are two churches in the union, one at Callan, and the other at Ballycallan. The first, which was formerly very extensive, was occupied by Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, under an abbot: the ante-chapel is in ruins, but displays two windows of beautiful design and in good preservation, and there are several tombstones of considerable antiquity, some of which are elaborately carved, with a handsome monument to the Comerfords. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £393 for the repair of this church. The church at Ballycallan, distant about four miles, is a small edifice, built about 70 years since by parochial assessment and a grant from the Board of First Fruits. There is no glebe-house: the glebe lands of the union are in divers places, and comprise 32 acres. In the ante-chapel at Callan was a shrine under the invocation of the Holy Trinity and St. Catherine for the purpose of saying mass for the repose of the noble family of Desart: this foundation still exists as a chaplaincy, in the gift of the Earl of Desart; it has no cure of souls; but the chaplain is required to attend visitations.

In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the union or district of Ballycallan; and the remainder forms the head of a union, comprising also the parishes of Coolaghmore, Tullamain, Earlstown, and part of that of Kells, called Mallardstown. The latter union contains three parochial chapels, situated respectively at Callan, Newtown, and Coologh. That at Callan is a spacious edifice, in the southern part of the town; the interior is very neat, and the ceiling is chaste and handsomely carved. The chapel or (as it is called) church of the Augustinian friary was erected through the exertions of the Very Rev. John Rice, at an expense of £4000: the building was commenced in 1810, and completed in a few years. It is of hewn stone, in the ancient English style of architecture, and has a beautifully groined ceiling: the altar-piece is a copy of a design by Dominichini, by an Italian artist; and on each side of the altar is a niche, in which have been placed two marble statues, executed at Rome by Mr. Hlogan. The chapel is situated on the declivity of a hill; and in the basement story are apartments for the clergymen, harmonising with the general design of the building, and fronting a small lawn environed by gravel walks and bounded by the King's river: this stream is crossed by a neat wooden bridge leading into the Abbey field, in which are situated the venerable ruins of the ancient friary, consisting principally of a tower 90 feet high. The present friary is occupied by three Augustinian friars of a different order from the Canons Regular previously noticed. A dispensary is maintained in the customary manner; and a loan fund has been established. The workhouse on a site of 6½ acres purchased for £760, was completed in 1840, at a cost of £5500, and is constructed to admit 600 paupers. Callan gives the title of Viscount in the peerage of Ireland to the family of Feilding, earls of Denbigh, in right of their superior title of Earl of Desmond.

CALLIAGHSTOWN, an ancient parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER; contiguous to the post-town of Rathcoole. It is situated on the old road from Dublin to Naas, and comprises 1004½ statute acres of arable and pasture land. For all civil purposes it is

considered a townland in the parish of Rathcoole, and even in ecclesiastical affairs is regarded only as a chapelry in that parish. It is an ancient rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Rathcoole, in which its tithes are included.

CALRY, a parish, in the barony of CARRERY, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with a part of the borough and sea-port town of Sligo, 6045 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Garvogue, which separates it from the parish of St. John, in its course from Lough Gill to the sea; and on the roads from Ballyshannon and Enniskillen to Sligo. It contains 11,510½ statute acres: the land is generally light, with a small quantity of bog and some mountain wastes, and is principally under tillage; the state of agriculture is improving. There is an abundance of limestone, which is used for building. The manufacture of linen was formerly carried on extensively, but few are now employed in it. Lough Gill, of which 1536 acres are in the parish, is a beautiful sheet of water, about a mile and a half from Sligo, with which it is connected by the river Garvogue, that is navigable for large boats. The scenery is very romantic, and is greatly embellished with the highly cultivated demesne of Hazlewood, the handsome residence of the Wynne family. The lough is 20 feet above the sea at low water, and comprises 3131 statute acres, whereof 750 are in the parish of St. John, and 835 in that of Killery; it is studded with islands, of which Church and Cottage Islands are the largest. At Hollywell is another demesne belonging to the Wynnes, from which, mountains covered with wood, the lake with its numerous islands, and the road sometimes running under stupendous rocks and sometimes through small planted glens, present scenes of great beauty.

The living consists of a vicarage and perpetual curacy in the diocese of Elphin, the former being part of the union of St. John's, Sligo, and the latter in the patronage of the Incumbent of St. John's; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £265. 3. 9., payable in moieties to the vicars-choral and the vicar. The income of the perpetual curacy amounts to £93. 1. 6., arising from £43. 1. 6. paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £50 from the Incumbent of St. John's. The church, belonging to the perpetual cure, is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a beautiful spire; it was built in 1824, by aid of a gift of £3000 and a loan of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 in 1822, from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Sligo; the chapel is at Colga. That portion of Calry which is within the town of Sligo contains the barracks, county infirmary, fever hospital, dispensary, and union workhouse. The remains of antiquity consist of the Sod fort, which was defended by Sir Teague O'Regan against William III.; the ruins of some churches in Church and Cottage Islands; and what are supposed to be Druidical remains in Mr. Wynne's park at Hazlewood.

CALTRA, or CALTRAUGH, a village, in the parish of CASTLE-BLAKENEY, barony of TYQUINN, union of BALLINASLOE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 1 mile (E.) from Castle-Blakeney; containing 164 in-

habitants. It is situated on the road from Tuam to Ballinasloe; and has four fairs, which are held on May 14th, July 16th, Sept. 21st, and Dec. 14th.

CALVERSTOWN, a village, in the parish of DAVIDSTOWN, union of ATHY, barony of NARRAGH and RHEBAN EAST, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (N.) from Ballytorc. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Carlow, and has fairs on May 1st and Sept. 21st.

CALVES ISLANDS, in the parishes of KILCOE and SKULL, poor-law union of SKIRBEREN, barony of WEST CARRERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. W.) from Ballydeob. They are three in number, and are situated at the entrance to Roaring-water bay, off the harbour of Skull: the largest, called the Middle Calf, contains 78 statute acres; the second in size called the East Calf, contains 75 acres; and the third, called Leacerr, or the West Calf, 65 acres. There are two families in West Calf, and six in Middle Calf, which belong to the parish of Skull; and five families in East Calf, which forms part of the parish of Kilcoe. The islands are contiguous, lying in a line nearly east and west, about midway between Cape Clear and Long Island, and about 5 Irish or $6\frac{1}{2}$ British miles from the main land.

CAMLIN, or CRUMLIN, a parish, in the poor-law union of ANTRIM, barony of UPPER MASSARRENE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Crumlin, 2157 inhabitants. This parish is situated on Lough Neagh, by which it is bounded on the west, and on the road from Antrim to Lurgan; it comprises 6417½ statute acres, of which 708½ form part of the lake. About three-fourths of the surface are good arable land, and the remainder is pasture. The system of husbandry is greatly improved, and the whole of the parish is in an excellent state of cultivation, and is well fenced, drained, and planted: wheat, which was scarcely raised in the district, has, since the establishment of large flour-mills at Crumlin, been extensively cultivated, and now forms the principal feature in the agriculture of the district. Independently of agricultural pursuits, several hundreds of the population are employed in weaving linens and cottons for the manufacturers of Belfast and its neighbourhood; here are likewise a flax and a flour mill. Fairs are held monthly for cattle and pigs, and of late very valuable horses have been also sold. Camlin is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and is part of the union of Glenavy; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Hertford. The tithe rent-charge is £146.5., of which £32. 8. 9. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent. The church is a fine ruin; it was destroyed by the army of James II., which had its depot here in 1689: in the north and south walls are series of sepulchral arches continued the entire length of the building, and nearly in a perfect state. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish forms part of the union or district of Glenavy. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the Remonstrant Synod. Dr. William Crawford, author of *Remarks on Chesterfield's Letters*, a *History of Ireland*, and other works; and Adam Crawford, Esq., M.D., author of an *Experimental Essay on Animal Heat*, and compiler of the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, were natives of Crumlin, which see.

CAMLOUGH, an ecclesiastical district, in the union of NEWRY, barony of UPPER ORION, county of ARMAUGH, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Newry. This was anciently part of the O'Hanlons' country; and at the general plantation of Ulster, 1000 acres, or 12 townlands, with the manor of Maghernahely, were granted to Henry Mac Shane O'Nial for life, and after his death to Sir Toby Caulfield, who built an extensive bawn of stone and lime at Maghernahely, on the site of an ancient church. At Corrinchigo, in this district, Sir John Davis had at the same time a grant of 500 acres; but he neglecting to plant or tenant the allotment, it was resumed, and granted to Sir Oliver St. John: it is now the property of Viscount Mandeville. Camlough was formerly part of the extensive parish of Killevey, which, for ecclesiastical purposes, was divided into two parts in 1773. It is situated on the road from Newry to Newton-Hamilton, and on a lake called Cam Lough, or "the Crooked Lough;" and comprises 10,176 statute acres, of which 2415 are mountain and bog, and 144 lake and water. The greater portion of the land is remarkably good, and in an excellent state of cultivation. Much of the mountain land cannot be brought into cultivation, although in many places there is sufficient depth of soil for the growth of forest-trees. Near the village is the lake from which it derives its name, a fine sheet of water comprising 90 acres, a stream issuing from which flows in a northern direction to the Newry water, and gives motion to the machinery of several corn and flour, flax-spinning, and scutch mills, besides beetling-engines, spade manufactories, and bleach-greens. At Bessbrook is an extensive mill for spinning linen-yarn, worked by steam and water: this mill was destroyed by fire in 1839, and remained unoccupied until 1845, when it was purchased by the Messrs. Richardson, of Lishburn, and repaired. A new mill on a larger scale is now in course of erection, and when completed will be one of the finest in the north of Ireland. Here are also two extensive bleach-greens, but only the beetling-engines are at present employed. A receiving-house for letters, in the village, is in connexion with Newry: a fair is held on the third Monday in each month; and a constabulary police force has been stationed here. There are several handsome houses in the district.

The **LIVING** is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Precentor of the cathedral of St. Patrick, Armagh: the curate's income is derived from the tithe rent-charge of five townlands, amounting to £109. 12. The church is a small edifice, with a tower and low spire, and is one of the numerous churches built by Primate Robinson; it was erected in 1774, but not consecrated till 1785: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £150 for its repair. The glebe-house is situated at Ballintemple, three miles from the church, on a glebe of 80 statute acres; it was built in 1805, the late Board of First Fruits granting £150. In the Roman Catholic divisions this is the head of a district, sometimes called Carrickcruppin, comprising Camlough and part of the parish of Killevey, and containing three chapels; two in Camlough, situated respectively at Carrickcruppin and Lisslea; and the third at Killevey. A school at Sturgan, under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, is endowed with £30 per annum, and with two acres of land and a residence for the master: a school at Corrinchigo

was built, and is supported, by Lord Mandeville; and a handsome school-house has been erected in the village, in connexion with the National Board, aided by the noble proprietor, the Earl of Charlemont. In the townland of Aughnacloghmullan is an extraordinary cairn, 44 yards in length by 22 in breadth: it contains a chamber 19 yards long, divided into four compartments, and formed of upright stones about seven feet high, surmounted by very large stone slabs; the whole covered with loose stones and earth. The walls of the hewn erected by Sir Toby Caulfield remain almost entire, and exhibit many of the hewn stones of the ancient abbey of Killevey. A little eastward of these walls, stands the shaft of an elegant cross, the rest of which lies in a ditch. Some of the mullions of the windows of the abbey are to be seen in the walls at Divernagh; and an elegant silver medal has been found near its site. The Rev. H. Boyd, translator of Dante's *Divina Comedia*, was perpetual curate of this parish.

CAMMA, or **CAM**, a parish, in the union and barony of **ATHLONE**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Athlone, containing 3830 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Athlone to Mount-Talbot, and comprises 12,403½ statute acres, chiefly under tillage; there are about 648 acres of bog, but no waste land; the system of husbandry is improving. Limestone is quarried for agriculture and other uses. Camma is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and is part of the union of Kiltoom; the rectory is impropriate in the Incorporated Society. The tithe rent-charge is £146. 5., of which £63. 15. are payable to the improprators, and the remainder to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions Camma is the head of a district including also the parish of Kiltoom; there is a chapel at Curragoy, and also one in the parish of Kiltoom. Only the ruins of the parish church, with a burial-ground, remain; and there are some ruins of the old castle of Curragoy, built by the Dillons, near which are several raths or forts.

CAMOLIN, a village, in the parish of **TOMB**, union of **GOREY**, barony of **SCARAWALSH**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 20½ miles (N.) from Wexford, and 53½ (S.) from Dublin; containing 561 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a religious house, founded, according to Alban Butler, by St. Molin, second bishop of Ferns, who died in the 7th century, and of which there are still some remains on the Mountorris estate. It is situated on the river Bann, on the mail-coach road from Gorey to Wexford, and contains about 100 houses. A constabulary police force is stationed here, and fairs for cattle and pigs are held on Feb. 9th, April 4th, June 9th (which is the principal fair), Aug. 9th, Sept. 28th, and Nov. 9th. The parish church of Tomb, and the Roman Catholic chapel of the district of Camolin, are situated in the village; and there is a dispensary.—See **TOMB**.

CAMUS-JUXTA-BANN.—See **MACOSQUIN**.

CAMUS-JUXTA-MOURNE, a parish, in the union and barony of **STRABANE**, county of **TYRONE**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing, with part of the town of Strabane, 6039 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the old road from Dublin to Londonderry, and on the river Mourne, comprises 7505½ statute acres; 103½ are water, about 4540 are arable and pasture land, and the remainder mountain and bog. The land,

although in some places rocky, is generally very fertile, producing abundant crops, particularly in the vale of Mourne. The inhabitants combine the weaving of linen with their agricultural pursuits. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £351. The church is in the town, and is a large and handsome edifice, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £184: it was originally built as a chapel for the then new town of Strabane, by the Earl of Abercorn, in 1619, and has been used as the parish church since the destruction of the mother church. The glebe-house was built in 1835, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £800 from the Board of First Fruits, upon the townland of Bearney, which constitutes the glebe, comprising 566 statute acres; it is more than three miles from the church. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Clonleigh and Camus, and comprising both those parishes: there are two chapels in the union, of which that of Camus, in the town of Strabane, is a large plain edifice. There are likewise a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. The parochial school, on the glebe of Bearney, is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, and the master has a rent-free residence and two acres of land. At Milltown is a school for boys and girls, erected by the Marquess of Abercorn, a handsome building with a separate residence for the master and mistress, each of whom receives £20 a year from the marquess, who also aids a school established at Edmore. There is also a school at Strabane, for which a house was erected through the exertions of the rector, the Rev. James Smith. Near Milltown school are the dispensary and fever hospital belonging to Strabane; they are large and well ventilated buildings, admirably arranged for their purposes. The ruins of the old parish church are situated on the banks of the Mourne; it was founded by St. Colgan in 586, and destroyed during the insurrection of 1641.—See **STRABANE**.

CANICE, ST.—See **KILKENNY**.

CANNAWAY, or **CANNABOY**, a parish, in the union of **MACROOM**, barony of **EAST MUSKERRY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**; containing 1547 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the south side of the river Lee, and is connected with the parish of Ahinagh by the ancient bridge of Carrigadrohid: it comprises 5245 statute acres. There are about 300 acres of woodland, 100 of bog, and a good deal of rocky waste; the remainder is almost equally divided between pasture and arable land, the latter producing good crops. Here are some dairy-farms, the butter from which is sent to Cork market. At Barnateampul is a small turf bog, which supplies the inhabitants with fuel. The river here flows with great rapidity, particularly after heavy rains, when it inundates the adjacent country to a considerable distance: the scenery presents an alternation of rock and meadow, the latter receding into small deep glens covered with wood, which produce a very pleasing effect. Petty-sessions are held at Shandangan every alternate Wednesday. The living is a vicarage and partly a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the remainder of the rectory is part of the union of **Kilcoan** and corps of

the prebend of Killaspigmillane in the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork. The tithe rent-charge is £300. 5., of which £41. 5. are payable to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is a plain building with a square tower, on a hill about a mile and a half west of Killinardrish; its erection was aided by a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1814. There is no glebe-house, but a glebe of about four acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Kilmurphy; there is a neat chapel at Barnateampul. The male and female parochial school is chiefly supported by the vicar, as is also the Sunday school.—See KILLINARDRISH.

CANON ISLAND, or INNISNEGANAGH, an island, in the parish of KILDYSART, union of KILRUSH, barony of CLONDERLAW, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Kildysart: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated at the confluence of the Shannon and Fergus, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the main land, and comprises 271 statute acres of an excellent soil, partly under tillage, the seaweed collected on its shores being used as manure. It was anciently called *Elnagranoch*; and here Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, in the 12th century, founded or rebuilt a priory for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine. A moiety of the priory, with the various lands, tithes, profits, and demesne lands thereof, was granted in fee, in 1605, to Donogh, Earl of Thomond, and was afterwards granted in fee, or confirmed, to his successor Henry, in 1661. The ruins, which are locally called *Tobhernamastragh*, are at the north-eastern extremity of the island, and consist of a square tower and a considerable portion of the body of the building, which is said to have covered a quarter of an acre.

CAPE CLEAR ISLAND, a parish, in the union of SKIBBEREEN, Eastern Division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 16 miles (S. by W.) from Skibberreen; containing 1052 inhabitants. This island, called by the Irish *Innisk Dharney*, and in ecclesiastical records *Insula Sanctæ Clare*, may be regarded, though it is at a much greater distance from the main land, as the principal of a large cluster of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, lying off the coast of Carbery, and situated between Dundedy Head and Brow Head, which latter was the *Notium* of Ptolemy. It is separated from the main land by the sound of Gaskenane, in which is always a strong tide, and in high winds a very heavy sea; and having, consequently, less intercourse with it than the islands nearer the coast, the native inhabitants retain more of their original manners, language, and customs. The island, which is now the property of Sir William Wrixon Becher, Bart., is three miles in length and one mile and a half in breadth, and comprises 1506 statute acres. The soil is shallow, and would be unproductive but for a careful system of cultivation, performed by the women, and wholly with the spade: the chief crops are oats and potatoes; but the quantities raised in some seasons are inadequate to the supply of the inhabitants. The manure is sand and seaweed, which the women collect upon the strand, and carry on their backs up the steep and dangerous cliffs surrounding the island, which is accessible only by two small harbours that nearly intersect it from north to south. The chief supply of fuel is brought from the main land, as the island itself affords none, except what

is made of a black mud found near the western lake, and haked during the summer; the inhabitants suffer extreme privations in winter from the scarcity of fuel. Flax is grown in some parts, and spun into yarn, and coarse woollen-cloths are manufactured, for domestic use: these, instead of being thickened by mills, are put into pools of water, and trampled by the younger and more active females. All the more elevated parts of the island are of the schistus formation, but in several parts, near the level of the sea, good freestone is found in abundance.

The scenery is extremely wild and romantic, particularly on the south side of the island, where it presents to the Atlantic a steep and inaccessible cliff. At the south-west point of the isle, overhanging the sea, and approachable only by a dangerous pathway not more than three feet in breadth, are the ruins of Dunanore Castle, or the "Golden Fort," which, from its distance from all the landing places, would appear to have been built more for the purpose of a safe retreat in case of invasion, than for the defence of the shores. The view from the battlements is very extensive, and embraces a great variety of objects of a bold and imposing character. In the south-western part of the isle are also three fresh-water lakes, one of them called Lough Erral, the water of which has a saponaceous and powerfully detergent quality, cleansing in a short time any vessel that may be thrown into it; this water, which is used for washing and for cleaning flax, has been analysed by Dr. Rutty, and found to contain a portion of natron, to which he attributes its cleansing properties. There is also a lake near the western coast, remarkable for the number and size of its eels; and there are numerous springs of excellent fresh water in several parts. The men are wholly employed in fishing, for which the island is admirably adapted: they leave home every Monday or Tuesday morning during the summer season, and return on Friday evening or Saturday morning. Their fishing craft and tackle were much improved upon the establishment of the late Fishery Board; they now go out to sea in hookers, or half-decked vessels, to the distance of 20 or 30 leagues. On their return, the fish are given to the women to cure, and the men generally spend their time in leisure and recreation till the day of their departure next. The fish, when cured, are sold to retail merchants who visit the island for that purpose; and should any remain unsold, they are sent to the Cork market. The men are expert and resolute seamen, and the best pilots on the coast; they are remarkable for discerning land at a distance in snowy or foggy weather, possess uncommon sagacity in discovering the approach of bad weather, and are exceedingly skilful in the management of their vessels. The inhabitants of the isle seldom leave home unless to sell their fish, or to supply themselves with necessaries from the main land. The cattle and sheep are very small, and there are only four horses: the wool is exceedingly fine, which is attributable to the pasturage, as sheep brought in from the main land produce in a short time a fleece of excellent quality. A good harbour was formed, and a neat pier constructed, on the south side of the island, at the joint expense of Sir W. W. Becher and the late Fishery Board.

Cape Clear is well known to mariners as a conspicuous landmark. On the south side of the isle is a lighthouse, erected by the corporation for improving

the port of Dublin : it exhibits a bright revolving light of 21 lamps, seven of which become visible every two minutes ; the lantern has an elevation of 480 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather the light may be seen from all points at a distance of 28 nautical miles. Adjoining the lighthouse is a signal tower, erected after the attempt of the French to land at Bantry bay, and purchased by the above corporation. On the north side of the island, and about a quarter of a mile from the shore, vessels may anchor in moderate weather. About four miles west from Cape Clear is Fastnet rock, famous for the quantities of ling, hake, &c., taken near it. According to the census of 1841, there were 207 houses in the parish, occupied by 211 families : the houses are mostly built of stone, but, from the unsheltered situation of the island, are exposed to every raging blast ; and the inhabitants are obliged to secure the thatch on the roofs by an interwoven covering of netting or matting kept down by heavy stones. There is a coast-guard station on the island.

It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and is part of the union of Kilcoe ; the rectory is inappropriate in Sir W. W. Becher. The tithe rent-charge is £25. 10., one-half payable to the impropriator and one-half to the vicar. There is now neither church nor glebe-house ; divine service is occasionally performed in the tower of the lighthouse. The glebe, on which are the ruins of an ancient church, comprises 25a. 3r. 26p. In the Roman Catholic divisions this island is the head of a district, comprising also the island of Innisberkin, and containing in each a chapel ; the chapel here is a small thatched building. Not far from the harbour are the ruins of St. Kieran's church ; on the shore is an old stone with a cross rudely sculptured on it, and at a short distance a holy well. Till about the year 1710, the islanders had a resident king chosen by and from among themselves, and an ancient code of laws handed down by tradition, which it was his duty to administer ; and though the king had neither funds for the maintenance of his dignity, nor officers to enforce his authority, the people generally submitted to these laws, and were always ready to carry his judgments into execution. The greater number of the laws are become obsolete, but some still remain and are enforced with rigour. The island was formerly remarkable for a race of men of extraordinary stature and strength, whose feats are the subject of many interesting narratives. The O'Driscolls, several of whom were kings of the island, were the most celebrated ; they had large possessions, and held five or six castles in different parts of the country, which were all forfeited in the insurrection of 1601, after which they emigrated to Spain, leaving behind them only their dependants, whose posterity have long since mingled with the peasantry.

CAPELL, or CABLE, ISLAND, in the parish of KILMACDONOUGH, union of MIDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S.) from Youghal. This island, which is uninhabited, lies at the entrance to Youghal bay, off Ring Point, in lat. 51° 53' 30" and lon. 7° 51' 30". Being high and precipitous, it is difficult of access, except in calm weather ; its south-western side has been much excavated by the waves, and at the base of some of the cliffs are huge detached masses of rock. It contains about 30 acres of excellent pasturage for sheep. Its

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elevation and central position point it out as an admirable site for a lighthouse, which would be of great benefit to vessels entering Youghal bay, and to the trade of Cork harbour. On this island the Capella, or Supples, as they are called in Irish, are said to have landed at the period of the first English invasion ; and from them it takes its name. It is laid down in most charts and maps as Cable Island ; but so early as the reign of Richard III., and frequently since, it is mentioned in the charters of Youghal as Capell Island, having been made one of the boundaries of the admiralty jurisdiction and the port of Youghal, as well by land as by water.

CAPPACLOUGH, a village, in the parish of KILGOBIN, union of TRALEE, barony of CORRAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, about 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Tralee ; containing 277 inhabitants. It is situated on the original road from Tralee to Dingle, and contains the ruins of the old Roman Catholic chapel which gives name to the parochial district ; a new chapel has been built near the village, at Camp, where are also the ruins of a castle.

CAPPAGH, or CAPPA, a parish, in the union of RATHKEALE, Shanid Division of the barony of LOWER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Adare ; containing 655 inhabitants, of whom 108 are in the village. This parish is situated on the road from Adare to Shanagolden, and comprises 1268 statute acres. The soil in some parts is good, but a great portion is stony, and in several places the limestone rock rises above the surface ; on the border of the parish, next to Rathkeale, are some exhausted bogs. The village is a station of the constabulary police. Cappagh is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and is part of the union of St. Mary and corps of the deanery of Limerick : the tithe rent-charge is £71. 5. The church is in ruins, and there is no glebe-house, but a glebe comprising above eight acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Stonehall and Cappagh ; the chapel is a large plain thatched edifice. Near Cappagh House are the ruins of Cappagh Castle, built by Dermot Mac Einery in the reign of King John, and which, having fallen into the hands of the Geraldines, shared the fate of their numerous other castles, being confiscated for the rebellion of the family against Queen Elizabeth ; it stands on an artificial mound, and the ruins are 90 feet high, and form an interesting feature of the landscape.

CAPPAGH, a parish, partly in the barony of OMAGH, but chiefly in that of STRABANE, union of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (N.) from Omagh ; containing, with the district parish of Mountfield, 13,330 inhabitants. This parish comprises 37,670½ statute acres, of which 34,62½ are in Strabane, and 3043½ in Omagh. The greater part is reclaimed bog or mountain, and about 1500 acres are woodland : in some places the land is remarkably good, particularly in the eastern portion of the parish ; but not more than one-fourth of the whole is cultivated. Part of the mountains of Bessy Bell, Mary Gray, and Mullaghcairn are in this parish, and afford pasturage for cattle to their very summits. The inhabitants combine with agricultural pursuits the spinning of flax and weaving of linen. There is abundance of freestone, with limestone of inferior quality, and several indications of

coal are met with. Gortin gap, through which a road runs from Omagh to Gortin, is a deep ravine stretching in a northern and southern direction through Mullaghcairn or Cairntogher, which is the highest mountain within the county, being 1778 feet above the level of the sea. There are several excellent houses in the parish. The improvements made during the last 70 years are very extensive; Lord Mountjoy commenced planting the demesne of Rash, now called Mountjoy Forest, in 1780, and much of the timber is large and promising. The late Sir W. McMahon built a very handsome house, surrounded by plantations, at Facary; and laid out a town at Mountfield. A new road, also, has been opened through the parish, direct from Omagh to Belfast.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £750. The church is a large and handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a lofty and beautiful octagonal spire; it was erected, in the demesne since named Mountjoy Forest, in 1768, at the sole expense of Dr. Gibson, then rector. The glebe-house has been rebuilt upon an enlarged scale: the glebe consists of 573 acres about half a mile from the church, and of two other portions containing 999 acres; making a total of 1572 acres, 410 of which are under cultivation. There is a chapel of ease at Mountfield, four miles from the church; it is a small but very beautiful edifice with a lofty spire, standing on the south side of a high mountain, and was built at an expense of £1000 by the Board of First Fruits, in 1828: the living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £25 per annum from Primate Boulter's fund, and in the gift of the Rector. Divine service is also performed, every second Sunday, in the school-houses of Calkill, Carrigan, Castletown, Tascru, and Mayne. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has two chapels, one at Knockmoyle, the other at Killyelagher. There are places of worship for Baptists and for Presbyterians of the General Assembly. The male and female parochial schools are situated on the glebe, and are supported by the rector, who has given the master a house and three acres of land. Mountfield male and female schools were originally supported by the late Sir W. McMahon. A school at Knockmoyle was founded under the will of John McEvoy, who endowed it with £16 per annum for the gratuitous education of the poor children in Mountjoy Forest, and vested its management in the rector for ever. There are several other schools. The ruins of the old church are scarcely discernible, but the cemetery is still much used: some forts are to be seen on Mary Gray mountain, close to each other.

CAPPAGHWHITE, a village, in the parish of Toom, union of TIPPERARY, barony of KILNERMANAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Tipperary; containing 1046 inhabitants. This place, which has been much improved within the last forty years, and contains 175 houses, is situated on the new line of road from Tipperary to Nenagh. It has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Tipperary, and is a constabulary police station; fairs are held on June 4th, July 27th, Sept. 29th, Nov. 16th, and Dec. 21st; and there are a Roman Catholic chapel and a dispensary. Five hundred acres of land near the village were, about sixteen years since, leased by Colonel Pure-

foy to the Mining Company of Ireland, who, after incurring some expense in searching for copper, relinquished the enterprise.

CAPPAMORE, or TUORAGH, a village, partly in the parish of DOON, and partly in that of TUORAGH, barony of OWNKEYBG, union and county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 10 miles (S. E.) from Limerick; containing 551 inhabitants. This village is situated near the banks of the small river Mulcairn, over which is a handsome stone bridge, and on the road from Limerick to Templemore; it consists chiefly of two irregularly built streets, and has 104 houses. Fairs are held on April 30th, July 1st, Sept. 20th, and Dec. 13th, for cattle and pigs. A spacious chapel was lately built for the Roman Catholic district of Cappamore, which includes the parish of Tuoragh and part of the parishes of Doon and Abington.

CAPPANACROSS, or CAPPANACUSH, the chief of a group of islands of that name, in the parish of TEMPLENOKE, union of KENMARE, barony of DUNKERRON, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, about 3 miles (S.W. by W.) from Kenmare: the population is included in the return for the parish. It is situated in the river Kenmare, and consists entirely of limestone rock, in some places approaching to a grey marble, and said to have been formerly worked by Sir William Petty, ancestor of the Marquess of Lansdowne. About a British mile west of the island are the Roanacarrig rocks, so called from the number of seals that frequent them.

CAPPOG, or KIPPOGUE, a parish, in the poor-law union of ARDEE, barony of ARUE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (N.) from Duleer; containing 568 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Drogheda to Dundalk, and comprises 1283½ statute acres, partly pasture but chiefly arable land. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and constitutes part of the union of Duleer: the tithe rent-charge is £95. 13. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is also part of the union or district of Duleer.

CAPPOQUIN, a post-town, in the parish and union of LISMORE, barony of COSHMORE, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 30½ miles (W.S.W.) from Waterford, and 106½ (S.W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 2341 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, and had anciently a castle, supposed to have been erected by the Fitzgerald family, but at what period is unknown. In the war of 1641, this castle was garrisoned by the Earl of Cork; and in 1642, Lord Broghill, on his return from the relief of Knockmoone with about 60 horse and 140 foot, defeated a party of the insurgents who were strongly posted in its vicinity, and, with the loss of only one man of his own force, killed 300 of them and two of their captains. In July, 1643, General Purcell, having assembled his army at this place to besiege Lismore, ravaged the surrounding country; and, in 1645, the castle was taken by Lord Castlehaven after an obstinate defence. The Earl of Cork built a bridge over the river Blackwater at this place, and in the 17th and 18th of Charles II., an act was passed for building a new bridge. The town is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the river, in the angle from which it takes its course southerly to Youghal; and on the coach-road from Waterford, through Youghal, to Cork. The navigation is continued

by a canal to Lismore; and several new roads have been formed on the best levels, diverging from the town, and opening an improved communication with the adjoining counties. A road has also been constructed along the western bank of the river to Youghal; and it is intended to take down the present bridge, which is a light structure of wood, and replace it with a substantial building of stone. The surrounding country is finely diversified, and abounds with highly picturesque scenery. Near the town is the seat of Sir R. Keane, Bart., a handsome mansion of hewn stone, situated in a richly improved and well planted demesne, commanding a fine view of Dromana and the river Blackwater. Fairs are held in the town on March 17th, May 31st, July 5th, Sept. 20th, and Oct. 29th. A constabulary police force has been stationed here, and petty-sessions are held once a fortnight.

The church of Cappoquin, which is a chapel of ease to the church of Lismore, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant, is a neat edifice with a spire; and near it is a Roman Catholic chapel. There is a school under the Cork Society for supporting Schools in Munster, for which a neat school-house of stone has been erected, at an expense of £250; and a dispensary is supported. At Mount Melleray, near the town, is the abbey of St. Bernard la Trappe, recently erected in the midst of a large mountainous tract, previously a barren wild, granted for that purpose to the society on very liberal terms by Sir R. Keane. The monastery incloses a quadrangular area, on three sides of which are ranges of building 162 feet in length, 30 feet broad, and 32 feet high, containing a dormitory, kitchen, chapter-room, sacristy, and other apartments; on the fourth side is the church of the monastery, 185 feet in length, 30 feet wide in the nave, 52 feet in the transept, and 50 feet high, with a tower surmounted by a spire of wood sheathed with copper painted to imitate stone, 140 feet high from the ground. Great improvements have been made in the land; 120 acres of the mountain have been reclaimed; and fencing, draining, and the making of roads have been extensively carried on: about eight acres have been inclosed for a kitchen garden, producing excellent vegetables; and more than 30,000 trees have been planted, most of which are flourishing. The monks have opened a school for the poor of the neighbourhood.

CARAGH, or CAROGH, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of CLANE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N.W.) from Naas; containing 921 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which is sometimes written Kerogh, comprises 3733 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, and is situated on the river Liffey, and on the turnpike-road from Naas to Edenderry. The soil is fertile; the land is chiefly in the occupation of private gentlemen, and is in a state of excellent cultivation. Clover, turnips, and other green crops are raised with success, and the potatoes are all drilled; there is no bog in the parish, but fuel is obtained in abundance from bogs in the immediate vicinity. Donore, a spacious mansion, was built by the late Walter Hussey, Esq., who afterwards took the name of Burgh, and was appointed chief baron of the Irish exchequer. On the river are the Yeomanstown mills, capable of manufacturing from 6000 to 7000 barrels of flour annually. The living consists of a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare: the rectory is united to the vicarage of

Naas; the vicarage was episcopally united, in 1764, to the entire rectory of Bridechurch and the vicarage of Downings, together forming the union of Caragh, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £153. 15., of which two-thirds are payable to the rector, and one-third to the vicar. The church was erected in 1842, by aid of a grant of £900 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: divine service had been previously performed in a house at Downings, licensed by the bishop. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, including also the parishes of Downings and Ladytown: the chapel of Caragh is a neat modern edifice, near the site of the old parish church; there is also a chapel at Prosperous.

CARBERRY, an island, in the parish of SAULL, union of SKIBBEREEN, Western Division of the barony of WEST CARBERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 16 miles (S.W.) from Bantry. This island is situated in Dunmanns bay, and comprises only six acres of land: it is very little frequented, although large ships may ride in summer on good ground any where above it, and there is excellent anchorage to the west of the island.

CARBERRY, or CASTLE-CARBERRY, a parish, in the union of EDENDERRY, barony of CARBERRY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.N.E.) from Edenderry; containing 754 inhabitants, of whom about 160 are in the village. This place derives its name from an ancient castle, of which there are some remains situated on a lofty isolated hill, and which was, early in the 14th century, a seat of the Bermingham family, of whom Sir William Bermingham, Knt., was created Baron of Carbery in 1541. It was afterwards the property of the family of Colley or Cowley, ancestors of the present noble family of Wellesley; and in 1783, Arthur Pomeroy, Esq., having married an heiress of that house, obtained the title of Lord Harberton of Carbery: he was subsequently created Viscount Harberton. The parish comprises 4796 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, and is situated at the north-western extremity of the county, on the confines of the King's county, and on the verge of the Bog of Allen, which is here bounded by abrupt eminences of limestone: the greater portion of the land is arable, and some of the farms are wholly under tillage. Within the parish is the source of the river Boyne. Newberry, the former seat of Viscount Harberton, is in the immediate vicinity of the village. The village consists of 27 dwellings; it is a constabulary police station; and fairs are held on May 26th and Oct. 2nd. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, united to those of Nurney, Ballynadrimma, Cadamstown, Dunforth, Mylerstown, Ardkill, and Carrick, together forming the union of Castle-Carbery, in the alternate patronage of Lord Harberton and the Hon. George Colley: the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Downshire. The tithe rent-charge of Carbery is £100. 10., of which £67 are payable to the marquess, and the remainder to the vicar; the rent-charge of the whole vicarial union is £227. 15. 3. The church, built in 1772, is a neat plain edifice, with a square tower. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in several detached portions. In the Roman Catholic divisions, this parish is partly in the union or district of Ballina, and partly the head of a union comprising also

the parishes of Dunforth, Ardkill, and Kilmore, in which are two chapels, one here and one at Dunforth. The ruins of the castle consist chiefly of a square pile of building with tall chimneys.

CARDANGAN, or **CURDANGAN**, a parish, in the barony of **CLANWILLIAM**, union and county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**; containing, with part of the town of Tipperary, 3089 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 3906 statute acres, is situated on the road from Tipperary to the glen of Aherlow, and extends into a plain which for its fertility and beauty is called the Golden Vale: it contains some of the richest land in Ireland. Cardangan is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, and was part of the late union and corps of the prebend of Lattin in the cathedral of Emly; the rectory is inappropriate in William Moore, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £115. 6., of which £76. 17. 6. are payable to the impropriator. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is still part of the union or district of Lattin.

CARENTEEL, county **TYRONE**.—See **CARRENTIEL**.

CARGAN, or **CARRIGIN**, a parish, in the barony of **CLARE**, union of **TUAM**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Headford, and on the eastern shore of Lough Corrib; containing 1369 inhabitants. It comprises 3609 statute acres. Agriculture is here much improved, vast quantities of sea-weed for manure being brought up the lake from Galway; and many of the cottages are of a superior description: there are good marble and limestone quarries, and a considerable extent of waste land and bog, partly reclaimable. Cargan is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and is part of the union of Headford: the tithe rent-charge is £77. 13., and is equally divided between Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart., and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish forms part of the union or district of Headford. Sir George Leonard Staunton, secretary to the British embassy to China in 1793, of which he published an account, was a native of this place. Some battle-axes and javelins were found within the limits of the parish a few years since; and there are still some remains of an ancient castle and church.

CARGINS, or **CARRAGANS**, a district, in the union of **DUNDALK**, barony of **UPPER ORIOR**, county of **ARMAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, 6 miles (N. W.) from Dundalk; containing about 355 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Newtown-Hamilton to Dundalk, and in the midst of a mountainous district. It comprises 503 acres: more than 100 are mountain, half of which is barren rock; the land in cultivation is of a light friable nature, producing good crops.

CARIG, in the barony of **SHELMALIER WEST**, county of **WEXFORD**.—See **CARRIGG**.

CARLANSTOWN, a village, in the parish of **KILBEG**, union of **KELLS**, barony of **LOWER KELLS**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Kells; containing 282 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Bailieborough to Duhlin, by Navan, and comprises 48 houses. Fairs are held on March 12th, May 1st, Aug. 6th, and Nov. 19th; the last of these fairs is for fat-cattle, and is considered the largest and best of the kind in the county.—See the article on **KILBEG**.

CARLINGFORD, a sea-port, market, and post town, a parish, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the union of **DUNDALK**, barony of **LOWER DUNDALK**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Dundalk, and $59\frac{1}{2}$ (N.) from Dublin; containing 13,549 inhabitants, of whom 1110 are in the town. This town appears



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to have originated in the erection of a castle, either by De Lacy or De Courcy, by order of King John, in 1210; but is mentioned by some authorities as the place where St. Patrick, in 432, effected his second landing; and the ferry of Carlingford was given by Sir John de Courcy, in the year 1184, to the abbey of Downpatrick. The town, which gradually rose in the neighbourhood of the castle, seems to have consisted chiefly of castellated buildings, arising from its situation on the frontier of the pale. In 1301, Matilda de Lacy, widow of David, Baron of Naas, granted the advowson of the church to the priory of Kilmainham; and in 1305, Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, founded a monastery for Dominicans here, dedicated to St. Malachy. Edward III., in 1358, granted to his son, Lionel, Earl of Ulster, license to hold a weekly market on Thursday, and a yearly fair for six days. In 1404, the manor of Carlingford and town of Irish-Grange, which had previously belonged to the abbey and convent of Newry, vested by forfeiture in the king, who granted them in fee to Richard Selgrave. A mint was established here in 1467, by act of parliament; and in 1495 it was enacted that Englishmen only should be constables of the castle. In 1596, Henry Oge, son-in-law of the Earl of Tyrone, notwithstanding the submission made and pledges given by that nobleman to Queen Elizabeth, attempted to surprise the castle, but was defeated. Sir Henry Tichbourne took possession of the town in 1642, not, however, before it had suffered much injury by fire, from the adherents of Sir Phelim O'Neill. In 1649, Lord Inchiquin, after taking Dundalk, marched to this place, and compelled the castle, with other neighbouring fortresses, to surrender; but in the following year it was delivered up to Sir Charles Coote and Colonel Venables. A party of the forces of James II., in 1689, set fire to the town, in their retreat before the army of Duke Schomberg, who, in consequence, issued a proclamation threatening that, if such conduct were repeated, he should give no quarter. During the duke's encampment at Dundalk, and while disease was spreading through his forces, the sick were removed into Carlingford, until they became too numerous to be accommodated.

The town is beautifully situated on the south-west side of the spacious lough or bay to which it gives name, and immediately at the base of an extensive range of mountains which terminates at this point. It consists of 270 houses, and, though small, has an interesting appearance, from the venerable ruins of its castle and abbey; it has a sub-post office to Newry. The scenery of the bay is remarkably fine: the Morne mountains, on the opposite side, are beautifully varied

with rocks, woods, heath, and verdure; and in the foreground, the shores are enlivened with neat cottages and numerous bathing-lodges. Carlingford mountain, which overhangs the castle, attains an elevation of 1935 feet above the level of the sea: from its height and position it intercepts, during a great part of the summer, the direct rays of the sun, for several hours before sunset. The oysters found in the bay are highly esteemed, and are sent in considerable quantity to Liverpool and other places. There is some trade in grain; great quantities of herrings are caught during the season; and fishing-nets are made. The port has also some trade with Dublin, to which it sends cargoes of potatoes; and coal is imported from Scotland and Whitehaven. The bay, one of the finest natural havens on the coast, is eight miles in length and about four in breadth, extending inland in a north-western direction to Warren Point. The tide flows past the town to the port of Newry, and the harbour is accessible to large vessels at spring tides, but near the month the navigation is rendered rather hazardous by shoals and sunken rocks. A lighthouse at Cranfield Point on the northern side of the bay has been removed, and one, showing a bright fixed light, has been erected in its stead on Hawlbowl rock: at half-tide it shows, at night, an additional light halfway up the building; in the day, a black ball is hoisted on the top of a pole, 10 or 12 feet above the lantern, and in thick or foggy weather a bell is kept continually tolling by clock-work. On Greenore Point, also, a small lighthouse with a revolving light has been erected. The harbour dues are collected in the name of the Marquess of Anglesey, as lord of the manor and admiral of Carlingford bay; they are leased for £30 per annum. The market is on Saturday; fairs are held on the first Saturday in each month, and there is also one on Sept. 29th. There are a coast-guard and a chief constabulary police station in the town; also coast-guard stations at Cooley Point, Greenore Point, and O'Meath.

This is a borough of very great antiquity, probably by prescription. A corporation is recognised so early as 1326, when the king granted to the bailiffs of "Karl-yngford" a charter for levying murage for six years, to inclose the town with a stone wall. By patent dated the 13th of March, 1409, Henry IV., on the petition of the corporation, representing that the town had been often burned and wasted by the Irish and Scotch, acquitted them of all subsidies, tollages, &c., for several years; and for the same reason, customs were granted to them, for 24 years from 1501, towards fortifying the town with a stone wall. Queen Elizabeth bestowed by charter, in 1571, extensive privileges and immunities. The late governing charter, dated the 9th of August, 17th of James I. (1619), created a sovereign, 12 burgesses, and a commonalty of six, giving them authority over the whole of Carlingford and its liberties, with the exception of the castle of Arthur Bagenal, lord of the manor and its appurtenances. This charter, now no longer in force, declared that the corporation should be styled the "Sovereign, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town and Borough of Carlingford," and should consist of a sovereign, twelve burgesses, and an unlimited number of freemen; two sergeants-at-mace and a coroner, a clerk of the market, and clerk of the entries, were also to be appointed. The sovereign, previously to the late dissolution of the corporation, was elected by and

from among the burgesses, on Sept. 29th, and was a justice of the peace within the borough; he had the power of appointing a deputy, subject to the approbation of the burgesses. The burgesses were elected out of the commonalty, for life, by the existing burgesses, and in conjunction with the sovereign possessed the power of admitting freemen and appointing corporation officers. As the admission of freemen, however, was optional with them, none had been admitted since 1754. By the act 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108, the corporation was dissolved, and any property it possessed became vested in the guardians of the poor of the union of Dundalk. The sovereign and burgesses returned two members to the Irish parliament prior to the Union, when the £15,000 paid as compensation for the loss of the franchise were divided equally between the Marquess of Downshire and the guardians of Mr. Ross Balfour Moore. The limits of the borough are reputed to extend about 2 miles on the north, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the south, side of the town, along the sea-shore, and from the top of a ridge of mountains rising immediately behind it to the shore of the bay. A borough and a manor court, formerly held here, have been discontinued; and the borough gaol, called "the Blackhole," under the Tholsel, has been disused for many years. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Saturdays. The late corporation had no property, except what they were entitled to in commons belonging to the town, which, according to the Down survey, contained 1231 acres; and the only officer latterly appointed was the sovereign.

The parish comprises 20,049 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The commonage extends along the side of a mountain, some part of which is inclosed, and on which the poor of the neighbourhood graze their cattle: the land in Cooley is of very superior quality, and under a good system of tillage. There is no bog, and fuel is consequently scarce. Near the town are some extensive limestone quarries, the produce of which is principally sent northward. Nooka Lodge, in the parish, commands a fine view of the sea and the Morne mountains. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Archbishop, to whom the rectorial tithes are appropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £342. 15s., of which £114. 5s. are paid to the archbishop, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is a modern building, with the exception of the tower. A house was purchased for the incumbent, and improved by means of a loan of £750 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1813; the glebe comprises 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. A church and glebe-house were built in 1838, in the district of O'Meath, 5 miles north of Carlingford, at a cost, with a school-house, of £2000, raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £300 from the Church Building Society and £200 from the Board of Erasmus Smith's Fund: the trustees of this church have the nomination to the living, a perpetual curacy, subject to the approval of the Lord Primate. In 1838, also, a chapel of ease was built at Rathcor, 3 miles south of the town, at the expense, with a school-house, of upwards of £500, raised by subscription. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms the two districts of Carlingford and Cooley, comprising four chapels, those of Carlingford and O'Meath in the former, and of Grange and Mullanay in the latter: the chapels of Carlingford and Grange are neat buildings; that at O'Meath was

built on a plot of ground given by the Marquess of Anglesey, who likewise contributed £30 towards the expense. There is also, in the town, a place of worship for Presbyterians of the Remonstrant Synod. The parish contains several schools: a considerable sum was lately contributed by Alexander Hamilton, Esq., towards the erection of a school-house, which has been built on a piece of ground belonging to the Lord Primate, and is under the superintendence of the curate. Here is also a dispensary.

The remains of the *Dominican Monastery* consist principally of the walls of the conventual church, with a square tower supported on lofty pointed arches, and separating the nave from the chancel; at the west end of the nave are two turrets, connected by a battlement, and on the south is a small detached ruin, probably a chapel. These ruins, which are situated at the extremity of the town farthest from the castle, are overgrown with ivy, and have a very interesting and romantic appearance. On the summit of a neighbouring hill, at *Ruskey*, are the small remains of a church, or chapel, with traces of a burial-ground, but no monuments or even graves: it is thought by some to have been a rural residence of the abbot. About halfway between the abbey and the castle are the ruins of a square building, with windows of an ecclesiastical character, curiously ornamented with sculpture of animals, human heads, and foliage. The remains of the castle, called *King John's Castle*, shew it to have been an irregular pile, nearly in the form of a horseshoe: the walls in some parts are eleven feet thick, and some of the salient points are defended by loophole abutments; it is washed by the sea on the eastern side, and on the land side there is a narrow pass overhung by wild and lofty mountains. The castle seems to have been erected to command this pass, and it inclosed various baroucai halls and apartments, and a courtyard surrounded with galleries: the chief entrance is on the side next the sea, from a platform, on which was apparently a battery for the defence of the harbour. The pass is only wide enough to allow a very small number of men to walk abreast: on one side of it the mountain rises abruptly, and on the other are dangerous precipices with the sea below. At *Templetown* are the ruins of an ancient church, with a burial-ground attached; near which are the remains of the castle of *Ballug*, a square pile of building with very thick walls, defended at the opposite angles by square turrets; the lower part has been converted into stables, and the upper into corn-lofts. *Carlingford* formerly gave the title of Earl to the family of *Taafe*, which becoming extinct on the death of *Theobald*, the 4th earl, in 1738, *George III.* in 1761 conferred the title of Viscount *Carlingford* on the family of *Carpenter*, together with that of Earl of *Tyrconnel*.

CARLOW, an inland county of the province of **LEINSTER**, bounded on the east by the counties of *Wicklow* and *Wexford*, on the north by those of *Kildare* and *Wicklow*, on the west by the *Queen's county* and *Kilkenny*, and on the south by that of *Wexford*. It extends from 52° 26' to 52° 54' (N. Lat.), and from 6° 30' to 7° 12' (W. Lon.); and comprises an area, according to the Ordnance survey, of 221,342 statute acres, of which 184,059 are arable, 31,249 uncultivated, 4927 in plantations, 602 under towns and villages, and 505 covered by water. The population, in 1821, was 78,952; in 1831, 81,988; and in 1841, 86,228.

This district, so far as can be collected from *Ptolemy*, was the habitation of the *Brigantes* and *Cauci*; or, according to *Whitaker*, of the *Coriundi*. Afterwards, it formed the northern part of the principality of *Hy Kinselagh*, and was distinguished by the name of *Hy Cabnagh* and *Hy Drone*; in later times it was called *Catherlough*. It is noticed in the earliest period of Irish history as the scene of contention between *Conmal*, son of *Heher* and grandson of *Milesius*, and a certain descendant of *Heremon*, the latter of whom was defeated at *Leighlin*. When *Con* of the *Hundred Battles*, who reigned about the middle of the second century, divided the island into two jurisdictions, a place named *Dirigh* or *Dewa Slaney*, between *Carlow* and *Leighlin*, and *Naas*, in *Kildare*, were made the sites of the two royal palaces of the kingdom of *Leinster*. No traces of ruins, however, now exist to confirm the truth of this traditional record, with respect to the former of those places. The synod of the clergy held about the year 630, to decide on the proper time for the celebration of *Easter*, met at *St. Gohhan's abbey*, in *Old Leighlin*; and about the same time, the bishopric which takes its name from that place was founded. That the county shared with the other parts of the island in the devastations committed by the *Danes*, during the ninth and tenth centuries, appears from the fact that the rich abbey of *Achadfinlas* was plundered by them in 864. The year 908 was distinguished by a decisive battle between the people of *Leinster* and those of *Munster*, the latter headed by *Cormac Mac-Caillenan*, better known as the writer of the *Psalter of Cashel* than by his political or military acts: the scene of this battle was at *Moyalbe*, supposed by *O'Halloran* and *Langin* to be somewhere in the vicinity of *Ballymoon*, in this county; the *Munster* men were defeated, and *Cormac*, with many of his nobles and officers, and six thousand of his best soldiers, slain. In the same century, the monastery of *St. Mullins* was plundered by the *Danes*, and *Leighlin* was three times taken by the people of *Ossory*.

After the arrival of the English it appears that some of the petty chieftains of the district refused to join in the alliance formed by *Dermot Mac Murrough*, their king, with the Welsh invaders. For, when *Strongbow*, after having dispersed the numerous army with which *Roderick*, King of *Ireland*, had invested *Dublin*, marched southward to relieve *Fitz-Stephen*, then blocked up in *Carrig Castle*, near *Wexford*, he was assailed during his passage through *Hy Drone* by *O'Ryan*, the lord of the county, with such impetuosity that victory remained doubtful, until the death of the Irish leader turned the scale in favour of the invaders. It was in this battle that *Strongbow* is said to have hewn his son, a youth about fifteen years of age, in two, for deserting his post during the engagement. The importance attached by the conquerors to the possession of the territory thus acquired, is evident from the fact that, within a few years after, the castles of *Carlow*, *Leighlin*, and *Tullow*, were erected by *Hugh de Lacy*, then lord-deputy. After the death of *William, Earl-Marshal*, to whom nearly the whole of *Leinster* belonged in right of his wife *Isabel*, daughter of *Strongbow* by *Eva*, princess of *Leinster* and heiress of *Dermot Mac Murrough*, this vast estate was divided among his five daughters; and the palatinate of *Carlow*, which had been previously made one

of the twelve counties into which King John divided all those parts of Ireland that acknowledged his government, devolved on Hugh le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who became earl-marshal and lord of Carlow in right of his wife Maud, eldest daughter of the deceased. For many subsequent years the English kept possession of these border districts by a very frail tenure.

At the close of the thirteenth century, Old Leighlin was burnt in an incursion of the people of the neighbouring territory of Sliegmargy, which was then considered to be part of the county; and at the commencement of the next century, it appears that the owners of this princely estate, the palatinate of Carlow, having also large possessions in England, paid but little attention to its interests. Residing in another country, and finding their income from this diminishing, in consequence of the mismanagement of their deputies and the disturbed state of the island, they had recourse to a remedy, which, however effectual at first, ultimately proved destructive to their interests in this quarter. They retained one of the Kavanaghs, a descendant of Mac Murrough, and, though illegitimate, the inheritor of hereditary rights, as a kind of military agent, to supply by the sword the deficiencies of the law. Kavanagh, thus placed in a situation peculiarly tempting to a turbulent and ambitious character, soon broke the connexion, and seized upon a great portion of Carlow and Wexford, as belonging to him of right: he further assumed the regal title of Mac MURROUGH, and strengthened his newly acquired power by an alliance with the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles of the neighbouring mountainous district of Wicklow. In 1316, Sir Edmund Butler, lord-justice, defeated Mac Murrough near Ballylethan; and the same year was marked by the incursion of Edward Bruce into the southern counties. But though the invader passed through Castledermot and Tullow, in his progress southward, he made no impression on this county; and, that it still continued subject in a great degree to the sway of the Kavanaghs may be inferred from the circumstance that, in 1323, Donnell Mac Arthur Mac Murrough, "a slip of the royal family," as Campion calls him, raised forces and displayed his banner within two miles of the city of Dublin. He paid dearly, however, for his temerity, being defeated by a party of the garrison. O'Nolan, dynast of Forth barony, and twenty-five of his followers, were killed; and Mac Murrough's life was spared only on payment of £200, a large sum in those days: at length, however, after remaining six years immured in Dublin Castle, he contrived to effect his escape through the connivance of his keeper.

After this the Irish enjoyed the ascendancy for some time; they plundered the English, and burnt their churches. One outrage was marked with features of peculiar atrocity. The church of Freineston, or Friars-town, was attacked during the time of divine service, the building fired, and the priest and congregation, while attempting to escape, driven back into the flames. The spiritual as well as temporal power was called into action to inflict punishment for this horrid act. It was followed by a sentence of excommunication from the pope; and the burghers of Wexford, aided by others of the English, having attacked the perpetrators when preparing to advance upon the English settlement there, routed them with considerable loss both in the field and in crossing

the Slaney. The depredations of the Irish borderers at this period called for the most decisive measures, as a preliminary for which, it was deemed expedient to summon the most distinguished nobles and prelates to a council in England. But such was the reduced state of the county, from the long continuance of deeds of outrage, that the return to the writ of summons states that, "by reason of poverty, from the frequent robberies and depredations of the Irish enemies, there was no layman able to attend the king in the English council." It appears further that a temporary protection from the predatory assaults of the borders, could only be procured by the degrading payment of a tribute called the Black Rent. In 1332, the castle of Clonmore was taken by the English; yet, notwithstanding the advantage thus gained, Sir John D'Arcy, the lord-justice, could devise no more effective means for repressing the spirit of insubordination than by calling in the assistance of Maurice Fitzgerald, afterwards Earl of Desmond, whose services were purchased by a promise of remuneration from the treasury, and whose compliance changed the aspect of affairs. Advancing against the Mac Murroughs and O'Nolans, he ravaged their district, compelled their submission, and exacted hostages for its continuance. But the most disastrous effects were produced by this connexion: the lord-justice, unable to fulfil his pecuniary engagements, was forced to connive at the extortion of coin and livery, now first practised by the English; a grievance the more intolerable, as it was limited neither in place nor time. Every lord of a castle, or warden of the marches, made war at his pleasure, until the desolation became universal and threatened to be perpetual. Still, however, the Irish, though worsted on most occasions, were in arms. In 1339, the Earl of Kildare pursued the O'Dempseys across the Barrow; and the greatest booty ever seized in the country was carried from Idrone, by the Bishop of Hereford, then lord-justice. In 1346, the county of Carlow, with all its appurtenances, was granted in *capite* to Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England. The next year, Donald Mac Murrough, styled Prince of Leinster, was murdered by his own followers: some years after, the castles of Kibbelle, Galbarstown, and Rathlyn were taken and dismantled by the O'Nolans, the Mac Murroughs, and the O'Byrnes. In 1361, Lionel, the king's son, arrived in Ireland as lord-lieutenant. The importance attached by him to the possession of this district is shown by his causing the king's exchequer to be removed to Carlow town, and by his expending the large sum of £500 on the repair of its fortifications. But the neglect of the English government, and the intestine feuds of the natives, had been suffered to ferment too long to admit of an effectual remedy by the exertions of any single governor. To such a height had the power of the Irish chieftains increased, that, within a very few years, the boundary of the pale was transferred from Carlow to the immediate vicinity of Dublin. The system of ravage and desolation continued. The annals of the time state, that the priory of Old Leighlin, being situated in a depopulated and wasted country, obtained a grant of public money to enable it to give refuge and succour to the king's subjects; and that the bishop of the diocese was plundered of all his goods, in 1376, by the insurgents; also that, in 1389, he obtained a grant

of Galroestown, near the O'Tooles' country, as a residence in lieu of his own, which had been rendered uninhabitable.

When RICHARD II. first visited Ireland, in 1394, the place selected by him to receive the homage and oaths of fidelity of the Irish was in an open field at Ballygorey, near Carlow, when Malachias and Arthur Mac Murrough, Gerald O'Birne, Donald O'Nolan, and others, swore fealty before the earl-marshal on bended knees, and without girdle, skein, or cap. Pensions on this occasion were granted to several of them, especially to Art Mac Murrough, chief of the Kavanaghs, whose grant was continued to his family till the time of Henry VIII. Yet hardly had the king quitted the country, when the Irish again asserted the independence they had so long struggled to maintain; and Richard, determined to effect the complete subjugation of the country, returned thither in 1399. He marched from Waterford to Dublin through the districts of the Mac Murroughs, Kavanaghs, O'Tooles, and O'Byrnes; but, in consequence of the severe pressure on his men from want of provisions, he performed no action worthy of notice, beyond that of felling considerable quantities of timber, and clearing the highways through his line of march. The state of affairs in England compelled his speedy departure. In 1420, in order to make up a subsidy of 1000 marks voted to the king, the county of Carlow was assessed at only four marks, one shilling, and fourpence; while that of Louth, nearly of the same area, was charged with twenty-five marks, twelve shillings, and fivepence; a convincing proof of the low ebb to which the former had been reduced by its internal distractions. In 1494, the brother of the Earl of Kildare, then strongly suspected of treasonable intentions, seized on Carlow Castle; but was compelled by the lord-deputy to surrender it, after sustaining a siege of ten days. Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, better known by the name of "the Silken Knight," who broke out into rebellion against HENRY VIII. in 1534, was in possession of six of the chief castles of the kingdom, of which Carlow was one. Three years afterwards, the act of Absentees was passed: in consequence the Duke of Norfolk was deprived of this county, which he had inherited from Thomas de Brotherton, and a great part of it was afterwards bestowed upon the Ormonde family. In the same year, the lord-deputy defeated the Kavanaghs, and compelled their chief to submit, and give hostages. The act for the suppression of religious houses, in 1537, caused the dissolution of three only in this county, being the preceptory of Killarge, the Carmelite monastery of Leighlin-Brigge, and the Augustinian friary of Tullow.

In the same reign, a fierce contest for their territorial possessions took place between two branches of the Kavanagh family; in which, after a pitched battle, wherein upwards of one hundred were killed on each side, Cahir Mac Art of Polmonty prevailed over Gerald Mac Cahir of Garryhill, and secured possession of the disputed property. During the succeeding reign of Edward VI., this family was perpetually harassed by Sir William Brabazon, lord-deputy, who ravaged the country, and ultimately compelled the chieftain of it to make a formal submission, renounce the name of Mac Murrough, and surrender his jurisdiction and territory. A change of fortune attended it in the ensuing

reign: Charles Mac Art Kavanagh was created Baron of Balian, and after his death, his brother Dermot had the same title. But these honours were insufficient to secure their attachment to the government; for, in 1555, they invaded the county of Dublin, whence they were ultimately driven by a sortie of the armed citizens into Powerscourt Castle, where, on the appearance of a regular military force, they surrendered at discretion: being taken to Dublin, seventy-five of them were hanged. During this and the preceding period, the barony of IDRONA was considered to be a distinct jurisdiction from the county of Carlow. By an inquisition taken in the reign of Richard II., it appears that Sir John Carew, who came into the country in the train of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, obtained possession of it, and that it devolved, at his death, on Sir Leonard Carew, upon whose decease the Kavanaghs seized and held it by force of arms. Sir Peter Carew revived and established the family claim to it before the privy council of Ireland, in 1567; and the next year he was employed by the lord-deputy to put down Sir Edmund Butler, who had joined the great Earl of Desmond in his rebellion. He succeeded not only in taking Sir Edmund's castle of Cloughgrenan, but in routing a large body of the earl's friends in Kilkenny, and in compelling the Kavanaghs, who had taken up arms in the same cause, to throw themselves upon the queen's mercy, and give hostages. Still, the restless spirit of the natives of this district seems to have been indomitable; for, in 1571, they "began again," as Hooker quaintly expresses it, "to play their pageants." A quarrel having taken place between one of the Kavanaghs and a proprietor of the name of Browne, recourse was had to arms, and Browne was killed; but the strife was not thus terminated. The Wexford people joined the weaker party, and the quarrel was still carried on for some time in petty but sanguinary conflicts, in which the superior generalship of the leader of the Kavanaghs finally prevailed. The strife, however, led to no remarkable changes.

During the attempts made by the court of Spain to excite insurrections in Ireland, in the latter part of ELIZABETH's reign, the county was harassed by a new disturber. Rory Oge O'More, a chieftain of the Queen's county, attacked and burnt part of the town of Leighlin-Brigge: he did not, however, remain unmolested. Sir George Carew, a relative of Sir Peter, attacked him unexpectedly by night, and routed his party; but the fugitives having discovered the great inferiority of numbers that pursued them, rallied, and drove the English back to Leighlin Castle, which they very nearly succeeded in taking. O'More afterwards made an attack on the town of Carlow, but with as little success; he was finally taken and executed as a rebel. The same spirit of turbulence continued to the close of Elizabeth's reign. Donell Kavanagh, usually called Spaniagh or the Spaniard, made himself peculiarly formidable by his prowess and activity: in 1590, having procured the aid of the mountain tribes of Wicklow, he plundered the whole country from the border of Wexford to the gates of Dublin. At length Lord Mountjoy undertook the subjugation of the district, which he effected after ravaging Donell Spaniagh's country, whence he carried off an immense booty of cattle, securing his conquest by placing garrisons in the strong posts of Wicklow

and Tallow. So completely, in fact, did he succeed, that the leaders of those districts served under his standard in his subsequent operations for tranquillising Munster, in effecting which he made Carlow his headquarters, "it being, as things stood, the place best to give directions to all parts and to secure the most dangerous." It was not until the ninth year of his reign that James I. found sufficient leisure to put forth his pacific project for the settlement, or plantation, as it was called, of Carlow, Wexford, and Wicklow counties. In that year a king's letter was issued on the subject; but it does not appear to have been followed, with respect to the first of these counties, by further measures. On the breaking out of the civil war in 1641, the people of Carlow and Wexford, together with those of the Wicklow mountains, took up arms against the government; and not content with overrunning these counties, they marched into Waterford, where they were defeated by Sir William St. Leger, president of Munster. The next year, the Earl of Ormonde having entered the county with a large force, the Irish, who were in possession of the town of Carlow, and had blocked up the English garrison in the castle, raised the siege, and retreated with some loss; the garrison, consisting of 500 men, was thus saved from destruction. When the confederate Catholics afterwards resolved to levy a force of 31,700 men, this county was assessed at 2400, of which 40 cavalry and 400 infantry were to serve in the general army, and the remainder to act within the shire. The county was not exempt from its share in the sufferings of 1798: the amount of money claimed by the loyalists within it, in compensation for their loss of property during the disturbances, was £24,854.

This county is entirely within the diocese of Leighlin. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Carlow, Idrone East, Idrone West, St. Mullins Lower, St. Mullins Upper, Rathvilly, and Forth. Idrone was divided into East and West, and made two distinct baronies, in 1802, under the provisions of an act passed in 1799; and by an order in council, dated June 2nd, 1834, St. Mullins was also divided, pursuant to the same act, into North and South, or Upper and Lower, St. Mullins, now constituting distinct baronies. The county contains the borough, market, and assize town of Carlow; the market and post towns of Tullow, Bagnalstown, and Leighlin-Briggs; the market-town of Hacketstown; the post-town of Clonegal, and part of that of Newtownbarry; and the ancient borough of Old Leighlin, now a small and deserted village. The largest villages are Borris, Rathvilly, and Royal-Oak. Prior to the Union it sent six members to the Irish parliament; namely, two knights of the shire, and two representatives for each of the boroughs of Carlow and Old Leighlin; but since that period its representatives, in the Imperial parliament, have been limited to two members for the county at large, and one for the borough of Carlow. The county election takes place in the town of Carlow; and the constituency, as entered on the register, and qualified to vote, up to 1844, is 2063, of whom 293 are £50, 172 £20, and 1193 £10, freeholders; 94 are £20, and 190 £10, leaseholders; and 121 are rent-chargers. The shire is included in the home circuit: the assizes and general quarter-sessions are held at Carlow, where are

the court-house and county gaol; and quarter-sessions are also held at Tullow and Bagnalstown, at the former of which and at Moneybeg are bridewells. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 7 deputy-lieutenants, and 44 other magistrates, besides whom there are the usual county officers, including a coroner. There are 21 constabulary police stations, with a force consisting of a county inspector, 4 sub-inspectors, 6 head constables, 26 constables, and 140 sub-constables, with five horses; the expense of whose maintenance, in 1842, was £8008, defrayed by grand jury presentments and by government. There are a district lunatic asylum, and a county infirmary and fever hospital, at Carlow; also fever hospitals at Tullow, Borris, and Bagnalstown; and dispensaries, supported by equal subscriptions and grand jury presentments, at Carlow, Tullow, Leighlin-Briggs, Borris, Hacketstown, Bagnalstown, Myshall, Clonegal, &c. The amount of grand jury presentments, for 1844, was £16,891. In the military arrangements the county is included in the Dublin district, and contains one barrack station for cavalry at Carlow, affording accommodation for 6 officers, 112 men, and 90 horses.

The county presents a considerable variety of surface. The ground is generally undulating, particularly in the northern parts, where the rivers Barrow and Slaney form broad valleys of great fertility and beauty, rising into low hills clothed to the summits with a rich herbage varied by fine plantations. To the south and west the character changes. In the south the land rises into a very elevated ridge, which runs along the whole of the south-eastern verge of the county, separating it by a strongly marked natural barrier from that of Wexford. The northern portion of this ridge, which commences from the valley of the Slaney at Newtownbarry, is called *Mount Leinster*; rises 2610 feet above the level of the sea; and is separated at its southern extremity from the Blackstairs mountain by Scullage gap, the only passage through which a communication can be kept up between the two counties. *Blackstairs*, 2409 feet above the sea, extends in the same direction till it is interrupted by the Barrow, where its rugged and precipitous termination, together with the peculiarly sombre tints of its appearance throughout its whole extent, has fixed upon it the name just mentioned. This part of the county is comparatively barren and of discouraging aspect. To the west of the Barrow, and bounding the Queen's county, are Gallows-hill and Seskinrath, upwards of 900 feet high, and constituting portions of a tract of elevated land called the *Ridge of Old Leighlin*, which, however, being cultivated to the very summit, does not strictly merit the name of mountain. The latter district is deficient in the natural beauties which gratify the eye in the northern and eastern parts; but their absence is considered to be amply compensated by the treasures concealed beneath the surface, as this portion of the county forms the commencement of the great coal-field of Leinster, and bears all the external marks of diminished fertility which usually characterise such tracts. Notwithstanding that the county is well watered, there is nothing in it entitled to the name of lake, although the more ancient name of its chief town, Catherlough, "the city on the lake," would lead to such an inference. The two principal rivers are the *Barrow* and the *Slaney*.

The former enters the county from Kildare, and running for a short distance along the boundary of the Queen's county, divides the town of Carlow from its suburb of Graigue, in the Queen's county, passing under a bridge of four arches; thence it proceeds by Leighlin-Bridge, Bagnalstown, and Goresbridge, and along the boundary of the county of Kilkenny, until it meets the tideway at the rocks called the Scars, below St. Mullins, where it quits the county in its course to Waterford harbour. The Slaney enters the county from Wicklow, at the parish of Rahill, and passing near Rathvilly, and by the town of Tullow, enters the county of Wexford at Newtownharry. The *Burren* has its source in the parish of Fennagh, and running a circuitous course, falls into the Barrow at Carlow: the *Derreen*, or *Derry*, enters the county from the county of Wicklow, along the boundary of which it runs; and falls into the Slaney near Aghade.

The climate is mild and salubrious, subject neither to the extremes of heat and cold, nor of excessive moisture, to which regions in the neighbourhood of lofty mountains, or near the shores of the Atlantic, are liable. The soil is rich, and generally of a calcareous nature, except in the more mountainous parts; and even there, cultivation has been carried to a considerable height on the acclivities. Agriculture is in as highly improved a state here as in any other part of Ireland. So far back as 1779, the vicinity of Carlow town was noticed by Young as one of the few places in which green crops formed part of the system of rural economy, turnips being at that time extensively planted there; though it does not appear that they became a general farm crop till many years after. Since 1817, agriculture, as a system, has been extending its beneficial effects with rapid progress under the fostering care and spirited example of some of the resident gentry. Wheat of a superior quality is grown in every part, barley on some of the most favoured soils, whilst oats and potatoes are universal: the barley has long been celebrated and in great demand, and large quantities are annually shipped to England; the potatoes also, particularly those grown on the calcareous soils, are much esteemed. Turnips are every where cultivated with success by the gentry and large farmers; but the small farmers are generally averse from the culture of green crops, notwithstanding the inducement held out by several landlords of releasing them from the payment of rent for land tilled for turnips or mangel-wurzel. Clover seed is sometimes sown on the larger farms, and the sowing of grass seeds in laying down exhausted land is now pretty general, although the old and pernicious system of allowing the land to recover by a natural process is still too prevalent; flax, hemp, rape, and vetches, are occasionally sown. The pastures are remarkably good, and though the land is not so rich as in some parts of Tipperary and Limerick, the cattle attain a larger size here than in either of those counties. Dairies are numerous, and the dairy farms extensive and profitable: butter, generally of very superior quality and much esteemed in the English and foreign markets, is the chief produce; cheese is made only for domestic consumption. The dairy-farmers pay great attention to the selection and breed of milch-cows. Limerick heifers were formerly much in demand, but a cross between the Durham breed and the old country cow is now the favourite: some of the Durham breed

are, nevertheless, highly prized for the dairy, but they neither fatten so soon nor weigh so profitably as those crossed with the Limerick, Devon, or Teeswater breeds. Sheep of the new Leicester breed have been introduced at considerable expense by some of the most spirited agriculturists, and are now become pretty general and in high repute; they appear to be well adapted to the soil and climate, and bear an excellent fleece. In the hilly districts the sheep are smaller; those in highest repute in the county are a cross between the new Leicester and the Kerry. Pigs are not so generally kept here as in some of the adjoining counties, and are mostly of an inferior kind. The number of farms of more than one acre each, is 6378, on which there was, in 1841, a stock of 8186 horses and mules, 23,163 horned-cattle, 28,432 sheep, 21,408 pigs, 102,031 head of poultry, and 1516 asses; the whole of the estimated value of £278,159.

Draining has been introduced by some of the gentry, but irrigation is very little practised. The fences are far superior to those of the neighbouring counties, though in many cases the large old ditches or mounds of earth, with a deep shough on one or both sides, are to be seen. A kind of fence common here is formed out of the blocks of white granite which lie scattered over a great part of the county or are procured from the quarries; these blocks being cloven with great regularity, the larger slabs are fixed upright in the ground, and the lighter and longer pieces ranged transversely along the top, in the manner of posts and rails, forming an unique and very durable fence. Agricultural implements on the most approved principles are generally used in every part, except the hilly districts, where the old heavy implements may still be partially seen: the iron plough and light harrow have been in use some years by gentlemen, and are now in the possession of almost every farmer. The old heavy wooden car has given place generally to one of lighter form, with iron-bound spoke wheels, but having very short shafts: carts nearly similar to those of England, with narrow wheels, are every where used by the wealthy farmers. The whole of the county, with the exception of the mountainous parts already noticed, is well wooded: trees thrive well, but attention is not paid to every species; an oak wood is rarely met with, although oaks flourish in the soil. The spruce and silver fir, after having been tried for some time, were extirpated on account of their unhealthy appearance; the soil was thought not suitable to them. The weeping, or Hertfordshire, elm is frequently to be seen: the elm in general germinates earlier here than elsewhere. But the most beautiful and ornamental trees are the sycamore, chestnut, lime, hirsch, and white-thorn, the last of which attains a large size: the entire level part of the county presents much the appearance of some of the English counties. According to a parliamentary return of the extent of the plantations, there appear to be 851 acres of oak, 50 ash, 78 elm, 26 beech, 268 fir, 3341 mixed timber, and 313 fruit; besides 560,243 detached trees, equivalent to 3501 acres: total, 8428 acres. Lime is plentiful, and the facilities of its conveyance for agricultural purposes abundant. Fuel is equally so: coal is brought from the collieries of Kilkenny and the Queen's county by land carriage, and turf is procured from the small bogs in this and the adjoining counties. Horticulture is in an ad-

vanced state; few farmhouses are without a vegetable garden; and the scarcer kind of esculents, and likewise flowers, are generally cultivated.

The county lies between the great eastern granite district of the county of Wicklow and the coal formation of the Queen's county and Kilkenny. The granite shews itself along the south-eastern verge, in the mountainous range of Mount Leinster and Blackstairs; it is interrupted by the precipitous valley of St. Mullins, but appears again at Brandon hill, in the southern part of Kilkenny. The coal country is surrounded by and rests upon limestone, the strata of which, wherever examined, present appearances extremely similar. A description of the LIMESTONE valley between the GRANITE country, two miles east of the town of Carlow, and the COAL field as far westward, may serve to give a clear idea of the general nature of this part of the country. At the base of Browne's hill, two miles east of Carlow, the granite is covered with stratified silicious limestone, dipping 60° west of north at an angle of 10° from the horizon: the colour is light greyish blue, and the stone has numerous petrifications, chiefly bivalve shells; it is calcined with great difficulty, and gives, on analysis, of carbonate of lime, 95.00; of silica, with a tinge of iron, 4.50; and of carbon, 0.50. The stratification is quite regular between the granite country and Carlow, but with a change of colour and character as it recedes from the mass of granite. At first it changes to a dark blue, and madrepores are visible in it. The beds are extremely vesicular, and their numerous cavities are coated with a series of different fossils. On approaching Carlow, the limestone becomes more silicious and of a deeper colour: at the town the colour is dark or iron grey, and the texture fine-grained, and it is sometimes polished and used for chimney-pieces: to the west of the town the limestone is lighter in colour and much purer. Here the Lydian stone begins to appear in quantity, both in irregular beds and round nodules. The limestone becomes still lighter in colour and finer in quality as it approaches the west: some specimens from the higher quarries were found to contain solely carbonate of lime, with a small residuum of carbon, not amounting to a quarter per cent. The number of petrifications in the upper quarry is immense, comprehending a great variety of fossil productions. On approaching the point where the coal strata join the limestone, the stratification is generally disturbed; the rock becomes shivery, and breaks into indeterminate angular small fragments. The quantity of Lydian stone is greatly increased; the actual point of contact between the limestone and coal being scarcely visible, on account of the disturbance of the strata. The Lydian stone appears to pass into slate-clay, no division existing between them. The succession of rocks visible at Old Leighlin, is as follows, commencing from the bottom: dark blueish grey limestone, 10 feet; irregular black Lydian stone, with silicious petrifications, 2 feet; light grey limestone, 20 feet; Lydian stone, with numerous silicious petrifications, 3 feet; flinty slate, in very thin beds, the uppermost of which graduate into slate-clay, and contain balls of clay-ironstone of a dark-blue colour, 30 feet; and sandstone flag, 200 feet. This last stone continues to the summit of the hill, where it varies very much in quality, and passes from soft sandstone into soft micaceous slag, which divides into thin laminae from one-tenth of an

inch to an inch in thickness. Besides the irregularities above described, beds of brown spar rock are met with near the point of junction of the two formations; but they are more frequent on the southern and western boundaries than on the northern and eastern. The limestone field abounds with rolled calcareous masses, pebbles, gravel, sand, and marl, forming escars of considerable elevation, in which the calcareous gravel and sand frequently exhibit a stratified disposition with layers very distinct from each other.

Carlow is almost exclusively an agricultural district. An inland trade, particularly in grain, is carried on by the Barrow to Waterford, and by the Slaney to Wexford: but though the county is much indebted to both these rivers for the increase of its agricultural prosperity, neither has any claim to be considered as belonging to it exclusively. The former has been rendered navigable from Athy bridge, in the county of Kildare, to the tide-way below St. Mullins, a distance of about 43 miles; the total fall is 172 feet. The navigation is in the bed of the river, except near the several mills, where there are artificial cuts and locks: the total extent of the new cuts is five miles; their breadth, 27 feet at the bottom and 42 at the surface of the water. The roads are numerous, and in general well constructed.

Among the more remarkable RELICS of ANTIQUITY are, a large cromlech at Browne's hill, near Carlow, and another, still larger, at Tobinstown; also a rath near Leighlin-Bridge, and, near Tallow, a pillar perforated at the top, and thence called *Clogh a' Phail*, "the stone with the hole." The Kavanagh family were formerly in possession of several relics of antiquity, the most curious of which was an ivory horn mounted and ornamented with gilt brass, supposed to have been the tenure by which they held the estate: it has been deposited in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin. Another of these is the *Figeen*, a kind of ring, composed of a mixture of silver and tin; it was found in a ditch in the demesne of Borris. A third is the *Liath Meisicith*, being a brass box encased with silver, and containing extracts from the gospels written on vellum in Latin, but in the Irish character; it is also deposited in Dublin College. Near Cloghgrenan, some brazen swords and arrow-heads were raised out of a ford in the Barrow. Several remains of monastic buildings still exist: the most striking are those of Achadínsglass near Leighlin, Athade, Ballymoon (or, as it is called by Archdall, Bally-Mac-William-roe), Killarge, Kilfortchean, Old Leighlin, Leighlin-Bridge, St. Mullins, and Tullow. The remains of a round tower were visible near the church of Kellsytown, until the year 1807, when they were cleared away to make room for a belfry. Around Old Leighlin are numerous remains of ancient buildings, among the most conspicuous of which are those of the venerable cathedral; and in several parts are ruins of churches, some of remote origin, close to which the modern churches have in many instances been built, tending to heighten the picturesque effect. The most remarkable of the military antiquities is *Carlow Castle*, on the banks of the Barrow. In Idrome East are, *Ballylaughan*, called also *Ballylorgan Castle*, whose remains retain many traces of its former strength and importance; and *Ballymoon Castle*, a structure of the Knights Templars, the walls of which are of great thickness: sheep graze peaceably within its inclosure. *Black Castle*, built on the eastern side of

Leighlin-Bridge, retains its walls: near it was another fortress, built by one of the Fitzgeralds, and named for distinction *White Castle*. The castles of *Gilbertstown*, *Rathlin*, *Lorum*, and *Rathnegeragh*, were in the same barony. *Clonmore Castle*, in Rathvilly, is in tolerable preservation. There are no remains of the castle of *Tullow*; it is supposed to have stood near the site of the present church. The ruins of *Castle-Grace* are near *Tullow*. *Clonmullen Castle*, of which some traces were in existence about 60 years since, though now obliterated by the plough, was anciently remarkable as the residence of *Donell Spaniagh*, and perhaps not less so, at a more modern period, for possessing as an inmate *Ellen Kavanagh*, immortalized by *Carolan* in his affecting melody of *Aileen a Roon*, and recently made the subject of an interesting poem by *Mr. R. Garrett*, of *Janeville*, in this county. The habits of the peasantry are of a better description than those in many other parts of the country; the general appearance and habits of both sexes are much improved, and the interior of their dwellings neat and comfortable. At *Garrowhill*, or *Knockdrimagh*, near the bottom of *Mount Leinster*, is a chalybeate spring; but its efficacy is little known except in its immediate vicinity.



Seal.

CARLOW, a borough, market, and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony and county of *CARLOW*, and province of *LEINSTER*, $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from *Kilkenny*, and $39\frac{1}{2}$ (S. W. by S.) from *Dublin*; containing 9901 inhabitants, of whom 8734 are in the borough; the parliamentary limits include the suburb of *Graigue*, in the barony of *Sliemargue*, *Queen's county*, and contain altogether 10,409 inhabitants. This town, called till within a comparatively recent period *Catherlough*, or *Catherlagh*, is supposed to have derived that name, signifying in the Irish language "the city on the lake," from its proximity to a large sheet of water which formerly existed here. The erection of the castle has been variously attributed to *Eva*, daughter of *Dermot Mac Murrough*; to *Isabel*, daughter of *Strongbow*; and to *King John*; but with more probability to *Hugh de Lacy*, about the year 1180. In the reign of *Edward II.*, the castle belonged to the crown, and was made the headquarters of the seneschalship of the counties of *Carlow* and *Kildare*, instituted on account of the disturbed state of those districts. About the year 1361, *Lionel, Duke of Clarence*, established the exchequer of the kingdom at this place, and expended £500 in fortifying the town with walls, of which at present there is not a vestige. *James Fitzgerald*, brother of the *Earl of Kildare*, seized the castle in 1494; but it was soon afterwards invested by the lord-deputy, *Sir Edward Poynings*, to whom, after a siege of ten days, it was surrendered. In 1534 it was taken by *Lord Thomas Fitzgerald*, during his insurrection; and in 1577 the town was assaulted by *Rory Oge O'More*. *James I.* granted the manor to *Donogh, Earl of Thomond*, whom he also made constable of the castle. In 1641, the whole county was overrun by the insurgents, and the castle of *Carlow* was in-

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vested by a strong party, and reduced to great extremity; a number of Protestants had taken refuge within its walls, and the garrison was about to surrender, when it was relieved by a detachment of the *Earl of Ormonde's* forces under the command of *Sir Patrick Wemyss*. On his approach the insurgents raised the siege, and, after burning the town, took flight; but 50 of them were killed in the pursuit. This place was still constantly exposed to the assaults of the insurgents; and the castle, after sustaining a siege for nearly a month, ultimately surrendered in May, 1647. It was, in 1650, closely invested by *Ireton* and the republican army; and after a severe cannonade which greatly injured the castle, the garrison surrendered on conditions to *Sir Hardress Waller*, whom *Ireton* had left to conduct the siege. After the battle of the *Boyne*, in 1690, *William III.* led his army southward through this town; and during the disturbances of 1798, it was assaulted by the insurgents on the morning of the 25th of May. The garrison, consisting partly of regular troops and partly of yeomanry, amounting in the whole to 450, repulsed the assailants, though 2000 in number, with the loss of 600 of their men; on which occasion the loyalists were obliged to burn several of the houses, in order to compel the insurgents to abandon them.

THE TOWN is pleasantly and advantageously situated on the eastern bank of the river *Barrow*, over which is a bridge of four arches connecting it with the extensive suburban village of *Graigue*: the whole is surrounded by a rich agricultural district, and sheltered by some ranges of hills well cultivated to their summits. It is of considerable extent, and contains more than fourteen good streets: the two principal, intersecting each other at right angles, and continued through its whole length and breadth, divide the town into four nearly equal portions, which are again divided and subdivided by smaller streets into 42 portions; having in the whole, 1355 houses. The town is rapidly increasing in all directions; and a new street, chiefly for private residence, is now in progress, which, when completed, will be one of its greatest ornaments. Though a place of such high antiquity, it has an air of modern neatness: the streets are paved and kept in repair by county presentments, the two principal by the county at large, and the others by the barony in which the town is situated; and the inhabitants are supplied with water from public pumps. On the south side of the town is a stream called the *Burrun*, which flows into the *Barrow*; and on a rising ground above its influx are the stately remains of the ancient castle, towering to a height of 60 feet above the roofs of the houses. There are two subscription reading-rooms; and to the south-east of the town are cavalry barracks for 8 officers and 112 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for 90 horses, and an hospital for 20 patients.

From its advantageous situation on the *Barrow*, affording a facility of communication with the ports of *Ross*, *Waterford*, and *Dublin*, *Carlow* has become the principal mart for the agricultural produce of the well-cultivated districts around it, and carries on an extensive trade in corn and butter; the latter is of a very superior quality, and meets with a ready sale in the *London* market. The trade down the river has, within the last 14 years, greatly increased; while that upwards has diminished, in consequence of the heavy tolls de-

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manded on the canal conveyance to the metropolis. The quantity of corn and flour sent hence to Waterford and other ports for exportation has, within a few years, advanced from 2000 to 15,000 quarters; and the quantity of butter weighed in the market and in private stores is at present not less than 35,000 firkins. The river is navigable from Athy, where the Grand Canal from Dublin joins it, to its confluence with the Suir below Waterford. Boats consequently pass from this place to Dublin, Ross, and Waterford; there is a lock on the river, and good quays have been constructed for the accommodation of vessels employed in the trade. The Dublin and Cork line of railway has a branch to Carlow, passing near Athy. Carlow is the head-quarters of the southern district of the revenue police, and sub-stations are fixed at Newtownbarry, Freshford, and Gore's-bridge: there is also a chief constabulary police station in the town. Branches of the Bank of Ireland, the Provincial Bank, and the Tipperary Joint-Stock Bank, have been established. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Kilkenny. The market-days are Monday and Thursday; and fairs are held on May 4th, June 22nd, Aug. 26th, and Nov. 8th.

The earliest charter on record relating to the borough is that of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, granted about the close of the 13th century. It created an open community of burgesses endowed with considerable privileges, including a guild mercatory and other guilds, with exemption from tolls and customs throughout the earl's whole lands, except the towns of Pembroke and Wexford; it also mentions a hundred court as being then in existence in the town, and ordained that it should be held only once in the week. James I., in 1613, granted a charter of incorporation, conferring, among other privileges, a right to return two members to parliament; the late governing charter was obtained on petition from Charles II., in 1674. James II. granted a charter founded on a seizure of the franchises by a decree of the exchequer; but it soon became inoperative. Under the charter of Charles II. the corporation, previously to its late dissolution, was styled "The Sovereign, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Catherlagh;" and consisted of a sovereign, twelve free burgesses, and a commonalty, assisted by a town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, a weighmaster of butter, and a bellman. The sovereign was annually elected by the sovereign for the time being and a majority of the burgesses from their own body, on the 24th of June, and entered upon his office on the 29th of September; he was *ex officio* a justice of the peace for the borough and the county, and clerk of the market, and with the approbation of the burgesses could appoint one of them to be his deputy. The burgesses were elected from the freemen by a majority of the sovereign and burgesses; the town-clerk and sergeants-at-mace were chosen by the sovereign and burgesses, and the weighmaster of butter was appointed by the sovereign. The freemen were elected by the sovereign and burgesses. The corporation continued to exercise all its rights and privileges until the passing of the act 3rd and 4th of Victoria, cap. 108, when it was dissolved, and its property became vested in a board called the "Municipal Commissioners."

The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, since which period it has sent only one to the Imperial parliament. The right of

election, previously confined to the sovereign and burgesses, was, by the act of the 2nd of William IV. for amending the representation, extended to the resident freemen and £10 householders: the constituency on the register, and qualified to vote, is 565, of whom 556 are £10 householders, and 9 burgesses; the high sheriff is now the returning officer. By the charter, the corporation had power to hold a court of record for pleas to the amount of five marks; but they latterly exercised no jurisdiction whatever, either civil or criminal. The assizes, and also the quarter-sessions for the county, are held here; and petty-sessions are held every Thursday before the county magistrates. The manor court has jurisdiction to the amount of £10 late currency over the entire town and an extensive rural district: it had fallen into disuse prior to 1833, when the lord of the manor, B. Hamilton, Esq., appointed a seneschal, and the court was revived; but few cases have been since determined in it. The court-house, a newly-erected building at the junction of the Castledermot and Athy roads, near the entrance of the town, is a handsome octagonal edifice, with a fine Doric portico in imitation of the Acropolis at Athens, resting upon a platform to which is an ascent by a broad flight of steps; the whole is of hewn granite, of chaste design and execution, and forms a striking ornament to the town. Near it is the county gaol, which, exclusively of the female and the debtors' prisons, contains 26 cells, with seven small rooms, in the old building, and 20 cells in the new; the prisoners are engaged in useful labour, and are taught trades, to qualify them on their discharge for a life of industry. The female prisoners are also carefully instructed, and employed under a duly qualified matron; a school has been established, and the sick are attended by a medical officer. There is a tread-wheel, worked for raising water to supply the gaol.

The PARISH comprises 3330½ statute acres, of which about 648 are plantations, a few acres bog, and the remainder good arable and pasture land. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and in many parts beautifully picturesque: there are several handsome seats. Oak Park, formerly called Paynestown, is a spacious building consisting of a centre and two wings, situated to the north of the town, in a fine demesne embellished with stately groves of full-grown oak. To the east of it are Browne Hill and Viewmont House, the latter formerly the seat of Sir E. Crosbie, Bart., and commanding a beautiful prospect of the neighbouring country. On the opposite side of the river, below the town, is Cloghgrean, situated in a highly improved demesne. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Crown for two presentations, and of the Bishop for one: the tithe rent-charge is £225. The church is a modern structure, with a beautiful spire terminating at an elevation of 195 feet, and having a massive gilt cross presented by the ladies of Carlow: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £488 for repairs. Near the river, to the north of the town, is an ancient burial-ground called "The Graves," said to have been granted to the parish by the Earl of Thomond. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 2½ acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is the benefice of the Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. The Roman Catholic cathedral is an elegant cruciform structure in the later

English style, with a lofty tower at the western extremity of the nave, surmounted by a lantern of beautiful design terminating at a height of 151 feet from the base; it occupies the site of the old chapel, and is a rich ornament to the town. At the foot of the altar are interred the remains of the Right Rev. Dr. James Doyle, late bishop, distinguished by his letters under the signature of J. K. L., and by his important evidence before both houses of parliament. He entered the college of Carlow, as professor of rhetoric, in 1811, and was soon afterwards appointed professor of theology; he was raised, in 1819, to the Roman Catholic see of Kildare and Leighlin, and died of a lingering decline on the 10th of June, 1834. Braganza House, the residence of the bishop, is in the immediate vicinity of the town. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyan Methodists.

The College of St. Patrick, for the education of youth and of the Roman Catholic clergy, was founded by the Rev. Dr. Keefe, and opened in the year 1795 under the direction of Dean Staunton. The system of education comprises the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and English languages, sacred and profane history, rhetoric, geography, arithmetic, and the mathematics, to which are added natural and moral philosophy, humanity, and theology; the whole under the superintendence of professors and assistants, who are members of the house and resident. The building, which consists of a spacious centre connected with two wings by corridors, is situated in a park comprising an area of 34 acres nearly in the centre of the town, inclosed with high walls, and well planted, affording ample opportunities of healthful recreation and undisturbed retirement. The institution is under the direction of a president, vice-president, and prefect, of the lay college, a dean of the ecclesiastical college, and other officers; the fees are £31. 10. per annum for lay, and £27 for ecclesiastical students. Connected with it is a neat chapel having a burial-ground attached. A convent of the *Presentation order* was established in 1814, consisting of a superior and 16 nuns, who gratuitously instruct about 350 children; it is a handsome edifice in Tullow-street. A branch from the *Sisters of Mercy* in Baggot-street, Dublin, was formed here in 1837. *The Diocesan School of Leighlin and Osory* is supported by the bishop and the clergy, the bishop paying one-third of the master's salary. *The District Lunatic Asylum* for the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford, and Kildare, and the county of the city of Kilkenny, is situated in this town, and was built in 1831, at an expense, including the cost of erection and purchase of land and furniture, of £22,552. 10.; it is under excellent regulation, and attached to it are 15½ acres of land. From the time of its opening to the 31st of March 1841, 445 patients were admitted, of whom 213 recovered and were discharged, 20 were discharged relieved, and 54 died; 158 remained in the asylum, whereof 20 were relapsed cases. The expenditure of the year ending on the above day was £2451: in 1844 the expenditure was £2319. The county infirmary is supported by grand jury presentations and local subscriptions, aided by a parliamentary grant; a fever hospital, opened for the reception of patients in 1829, is supported by grand jury presentations alone; a dispensary is maintained in the usual way, and a Magdalene asylum wholly by subscription.

The workhouse, on a site of 7½ acres purchased for £1000, was completed in 1842, at a cost of £9000, and is constructed to admit 800 paupers.

The remains of the old castle consist of one side of the quadrangle, at each end of which is one of the massive round towers that flanked its angles: the walls shew that it must have been a fortress of much strength; and from the loftiness of its elevation and the commanding position which it occupies, it has still a striking appearance of majestic grandeur. Near Oak Park was a small Franciscan friary, founded by the Cooke family, formerly proprietors of that estate. Browne Hill and Viewmount occupy the site of an ancient religious establishment, called St. Kieran's Abbey; and in the vicinity are the remains of a cromlech, the table-stone of which is 23 feet in length, 19 in breadth, and at the upper end nearly 4½ feet thick; it is supported at the east end on three upright stones, 15 feet 8 inches high, and at a distance is another upright stone standing by itself. Carlow gives the inferior title of Viscount to the family of Dawson, earls of Portlborough.

CARMAVY, a grange, in the parish of KILLEAD, union of ANTRIM, barony of LOWER MARSAREENE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (S.E.) from Antrim; containing 307 inhabitants. This grange is situated upon the road from Belfast to Antrim, and comprises 789½ statute acres.

CARMONEY.—See CARMONEY.

CARN, or CARNDONAGH, a market and post town, in the parish of DONAGH, union and barony of ENNIS-HOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 17 miles (N.) from Londonderry, and 135½ (N.W.) from Dublin; containing 653 inhabitants. This place, which is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the head of the bay of Straghtbegagh, or Strabegagh, and on the road from Londonderry to Malin, consists of a small square and four good streets, and contains 140 houses, many of which are large and well built; a river runs through it, and another has its course a little to the north. The market is on Monday; and fairs are held on the 21st of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. Here is a chief constabulary station, with barracks for the police; and Carn is the head of a coast-guard district, comprising also the stations of Dunree Fort, Dunaff Head, Malin Head, Port Redford, and Green Castle. In the vicinity are many excellent houses. The parish church, near which is an ancient and curious stone cross, and the Roman Catholic parochial chapel, a large and handsome edifice erected in 1826, are both situated in the town. There are also a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and a dispensary.—See DONAGH.

CARN, a village, in the parish of DUNGIVEN, union of NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY, barony of KENAUGHT, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 2½ miles (E.S.E.) from Dungiven; containing 124 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Maghera to Newtown-Limavady.

CARNAGH, a parish, in the poor-law union of NEW ROSS, barony of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.E. by S.) from New Ross; containing 352 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Enniscorthy, by Ballinlaw Ferry, to Waterford, and comprises 2106½ statute acres: the lands are principally under tillage; an exhausted bog has been reclaimed, and is now under cultivation: there

is no waste land. The system of agriculture is progressively improving, and the industry and comfort of the farmers and the peasantry are evident from the external appearance of their dwellings. There are some quarries of building-stone, which, although of inferior quality, is still used for that purpose in the neighbourhood. Carnagh, a family seat here, is situated in a pleasant demesne. At Ballinabooley is a constabulary police station. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and is part of the ecclesiastical union of St. Mary, New Ross: the tithe rent-charge is £60. The church is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish, with the exception of the townland of Ballymacar, is the head of a district called Cushinstown, comprising the parishes of Carnagh, Ballyane, Tallerath, and Old Ross; the chapel is at Cushinstown. Near Ballinabooley is a rath, underneath which has been discovered a subterraneous apartment, approached by a passage of upright flag-stones, and capable of receiving from 20 to 25 persons; it is supposed to have been constructed by the Danes, for the concealment of plunder in cases of emergency. The streams in various parts of the parish are of a chalybeate nature, but the water is seldom used medicinally.

CARNALLOWAY, or CARNALWAY, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of SOUTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Naas; containing 1181 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Liffey, which separates it from the parish of Old Kilcullen; and is on the turnpike-road from Naas to Dunlavin. During the disturbances of 1798, a battle was fought at Nineteen-mile-House, in this parish, between a party of the insurgents and a detachment of cavalry. The parish comprises $3840\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres: the lands are chiefly under tillage; the soil is good, and the system of agriculture much improved. There is no waste land, but a large quantity of bog. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Bishop and of Robert La Touche, Esq.; the former having one, and the latter two turns: the tithe rent-charge is £169.12. The church, a very neat edifice with a tower and spire, was built by the late John La Touche, Esq., and contains a tablet to the memory of Captain Cooke, who fell while charging the insurgents at Kilcullen bridge, in 1798. The Board of First Fruits granted £100, in 1810, towards the erection of a glebe-house, attached to which are 10 acres of glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Newbridge. In that portion of the town of Kilcullen which is in this parish are a fever hospital and a dispensary.

CARNCASTLE, or CASTLE-CAIRN, a parish, in the union of LARNE, barony of UPPER GLENARM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Larne; containing 3079 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shore of the North Channel, which forms its eastern boundary, and upon the road from Larne to Glenarm, and the royal military road from Belfast to the Giant's Causeway. It comprises 9725 statute acres, and is in an excellent state of cultivation: the soil is very fertile, producing valuable crops; there are only 15 acres of bog. Basalt is quarried for building, and repairing the roads; limestone is abundant, and coal is known to exist in great quantities. At

Ballygally is a coast-guard station, which is one of eight that are included in the district of Carrickfergus. About five miles from the coast are the Hulin or Maiden rocks, two of which are always visible above water: upon these, lighthouses have been built by the corporation for the improvement of the port of Dublin, which are called the North and South Maiden-Rock Lights, and are 1920 feet apart. The northern light is 84 feet above high-water level, and the southern, 94 feet; both are fixed and bright lights.

The living is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Connor. The rectory was united, by charter of the 7th of James I., to the rectories of Kilwaughter, Ballycor, Rashee, and Derrykeighan, together constituting the corps of the prebend of Carncastle in the cathedral of St. Saviour, Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the perpetual curacy is in the gift of the rector. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £119.18. 4., and the gross rent-charge of the union £602.10. 2., of which £45 are paid by the prebendary to the perpetual curate, whose stipend is augmented to £85 per annum out of Primate Boulter's fund. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recommended that, on the next avoidance, the parishes of Kilwaughter and Carncastle become a distinct benefice, the perpetual curacy to be absorbed therein. The church, a small plain edifice with a lofty spire, was built in 1815, on the site of a former church, by aid of a loan of £350 granted by the Board of First Fruits; and a house was purchased for a glebe-house with a gift of £450, and a loan of £50, from the same Board: the glebe comprises five acres. The grange of Killyglen is generally regarded as under the charge of the rector of Carncastle. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Larne and Carrickfergus; the chapel is a small building. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians, one connected with the General Assembly, the other with the Remonstrant Synod. On an insulated rock in the sea are the remains of Ballygally or Cairn Castle, from which the parish takes its name. There are also some remains of the ancient manor-house, built in 1625, in the Elizabethan style; and of an old church. In the parish are, a curious perforation in a mass of basalt, called the Black Cave; and a very pure vein of felspar, capable of being worked to advantage.

CARNE, county of DONEGAL.—See CARN.

CARNE, or CARNA, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of EAST ORPHALY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Kildare; containing 499 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Athy to Newbridge, and comprises 1457½ statute acres. It is a rectory and a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare. The rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter of Kildare, who possess 178 statute acres of land in the parish; the vicarage once formed the corps of the precentorship of that cathedral, in the patronage of the Bishop, but is at present sequestered in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The tithe rent-charge is £67. 10., of which £61. 2. 1½. are payable to the dean and chapter, and £6. 7. 10½. to the Commissioners. There is no church or glebe-house, but a glebe of ten acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district called Sanicroft, comprising the parishes of Carne, Ballysonan, Kilrush, and Ballysax; the chapel at Sanicroft is a large building.

CARNE, a parish, in the poor-law union of CARLOW, barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E. by S.) from Broadway; containing 914 inhabitants. This place, the present name of which in the Irish language signifies a stone, was anciently called *Salanga*, afterwards *Slieve Domangaird*, and in the time of Ptolemy *Hieron*, or "the Sacred Promontory." According to Archdall, St. Domangart founded a monastery here, but no traces of it can be discerned: near the spot, however, is a burial-ground with the ruins of a chapel, called St. Vaugh's, the rude architecture of which denotes its remote origin. The parish is situated on the shore of St. George's Channel, and terminates in Carnsore Point, the south-eastern extremity of Ireland, in Lat. $52^{\circ} 10'$ (N.) and Lon. $6^{\circ} 16' 45''$ (W.). It is bounded on the south and east by the sea, and on the west by the lough of Lady's Island; and comprises $1963\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, nearly the whole of which is arable and pasture. With the exception of a small eminence called the Hill of Chour, at the south-west point, the surface is flat, and being destitute of timber it has a naked aspect: the soil, though naturally poor, is, from the extensive use of sea-weed and marl as manure, rendered very productive. Little improvement, however, has taken place in the system of agriculture, except the practice of drilling potatoes, which has been lately introduced; the arable lands in many parts are so interspersed with large stones as greatly to obstruct the progress of the plough. Beans, which form one of the principal crops, find a ready market at Wexford for exportation. The farm buildings are neat, and the dwellings of the peasantry have an appearance of cleanliness and comfort. The chief articles of fuel are furze and bean-stalks; some sea-coal is brought from Wexford. The road from Carnsore Point to that town divides the parish into two nearly equal parts.

Castletown, situated in the centre of the parish, about a quarter of a mile to the west of the main road, is the ancient mansion of the Pallisers: Castle-Palliser, another residence, was erected by the late Captain Pierce Harvey. Some coarse linen and linsey-woolsey are manufactured for home consumption; and during the season, about twelve boats are employed in the herring and lobster fisheries carried on off the coast, on which are two small but convenient creeks, one at Carne and the other at Nethertown. At Carne bay is a coast-guard station, which is one of the six stations comprehended within the Wexford district; it has a detachment at Tacumshane. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes rent-charge is £210. The church is a plain edifice of great antiquity, without tower or spire; the interior was repaired in 1825, by subscriptions and assessments amounting to £120. The glebe-house, a neat substantial building with suitable out-offices, was erected in the year 1803 by the late incumbent, the Rev. R. Bevan, at an expense of £1039, of which £100 were granted by the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of Lady's Island. On the estate of the Waddy family are the remains of the ancient castle of Cloest, built by the earliest English settlers in the reign of Henry II., and consisting of a tower between 70 and 80 feet high, in good preservation.

CARNEW, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of SHILLELAGH, partly in the baronies of SCAREWALSH and GOREY, county of WEXFORD, but chiefly in the barony of SHILLELAGH, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 23 miles (S. W. by S.) from Wicklow, and 47 (S. by W.) from Dublin; containing 7205 inhabitants, of whom 979 are in the town. During the disturbances of 1798, Colonel Walpole, who had been ordered to collect what forces he could and place them under the command of General Loftus, then at Gorey, arrived at this place on the evening of June 2nd, with 500 men, two six-pounders, and a howitzer, which he stationed here as the best point from which to attack the insurgents, who were encamped at Ballymore Hill. On the day following, leaving two companies in the town, he marched with the remainder to Gorey, where, in conjunction with General Loftus, he concerted a plan for attacking the enemy by two different routes on the next day. But unfortunately disregarding the arrangement he had made, and rashly assuming the entire command, he led his men into a defile, where a great number were slaughtered and he himself was killed in the first onset. The insurgents, after spending several days in plundering the town and neighbourhood of Gorey, advanced to Carnew, which they destroyed, with the exception of a malt-house, in which the garrison had retired; and after several ineffectual attacks, wherein they sustained considerable loss, they pursued their march to Kilcavan Hill. Near Ballyellis, also, while a troop of the Ancient Britons, under the command of Captain Erskine, was on its march to attack the insurgents, they blocked up the way with cars, carts, &c.; hemmed in the little party on all sides; and killed every one of the troop, who were all buried in the vicinity.

The town is situated on the road from Gorey to Tullow and Carlow, on the side of a mountainous eminence that overlooks a fertile valley; and is entirely within the Wicklow part of the parish. It consists principally of one street, containing 151 houses, and has been greatly improved by Earl Fitzwilliam, who, besides other buildings, has erected two rows of neat houses. The air is salubrious, and there is a good supply of water, but peat is obtained only from a bog at the distance of seven miles. Two snuff and tobacco manufactories, and a small brewery, are carried on. The market is on Thursday, chiefly for potatoes, pigs, and poultry; and horse and cattle fairs, which are frequently attended by English dealers, are held by patent on the first Thursday after the 12th of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. Four other fairs have been recently established, on the 1st of April, July, and Oct., and Dec. 22nd. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Saturdays, in a neat building erected by Earl Fitzwilliam, over which is the constabulary police barrack, this town being the residence of the chief constable of the Tinahely district.

The parish comprises 23,466 statute acres, of which 8115½ are in Wexford: about one-fifth of its waste land, and there are 500 acres of wood; the remainder is arable and pasture. The soil is in general fertile, and the lands chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture has been greatly improved since the institution of the Shillelagh and Casha Farming Society at Coolattin, by the late Earl Fitzwilliam, in 1830. At Kilcavan

are quarries of building-stone and slate, the latter of which is sent into the counties of Carlow and Wexford: detached granite is also worked in the parish. Among the residences is Coolattin Park, the property of Earl Fitzwilliam. Carnew Castle is popularly said to have been battered and unroofed by the army of Cromwell from a rock above the town, still called Cromwell's rock, on his march from Dublin to Wexford: it was newly roofed and thoroughly repaired, about 30 years since, by the late Earl Fitzwilliam. The **LIVING** is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £622. 16. 6. In 1833, a portion of the parish was detached, and erected into the perpetual curacy of Shillelagh, in the gift of the rector. The church, which was enlarged in 1813, is a handsome building with an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles and surmounted by a spire, which was added in 1831: the Rev. C. Cope, who was 33 years rector of this parish, bequeathed £100 for the purchase of a bell. The edifice contains three marble monuments; one in memory of J. Charney, Esq., Captain of the Coolattin Yeomanry Infantry, who, with his nephew, also an officer in that corps, was killed in the insurrection of 1798, in an action at Ballyrahine, in the adjoining parish of Mullinacut; the second to the memory of W. Wainwright, Esq., J. P., and for above 30 years agent and sole manager of Earl Fitzwilliam's estates in the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, and Kildare; and the third in memory of T. Bookley, Esq., of Mount Garnet, in the county of Kilkenny. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions, that part of the parish which is in Wicklow is included in the district of Carnew and Crosspatrick, also called Tomacork, where the chapel is situated; that part which is in Wexford is in the district of Kilrush, and has a chapel at Askeymore. There is a place of worship in the town for Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial library has been established. A dispensary is supported in the customary manner; there is an association for employing the poor in spinning and weaving, superintended by the ladies of the neighbourhood; and a loan fund was established in 1834. This last institution is conducted by a committee of gentlemen, and has been highly beneficial; the loans are returned without the loss of a single penny, although they amount to about £200 weekly. On the townland of Umrigar are five raths or mounds, in one of which, a few years since, an urn of coarse pottery containing bones and ashes was discovered. Francis Sandford, a celebrated writer on heraldry, was born here in 1630.—See **SHILLELAGH**.

CARNEY, a village, in the parish of **DRUMCLIFF**, barony of **LOWER CARBERRY**, union and county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (N. W.) from Sligo; containing 158 inhabitants. It is situated on the bay of Drumcliff, about half a mile to the left of the road from Sligo to Ballyshannon; and has a market on Thursday, and fairs on May 26th and June 24th, chiefly for cattle and sheep. A receiving-house for letters at Carney is in connexion with Ballyshannon, and a constabulary police force is stationed here; a dispensary is supported principally by Sir R. G. Booth, Bart.—See **DRUMCLIFF**.

CARNLOUGH, or **CARNALLOCK**, a maritime village, partly in the parish of **TICKMACREAVAN**, but chiefly in 256

that of **ARDCLINIS**, union of **LARNE**, barony of **LOWER GLENARM**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Glenarm; containing 346 inhabitants. This place, originally a small fishing-village, is pleasantly and advantageously situated between the bays of Cushendall and Glenarm, and from the fineness of its strand is now much frequented during the summer months for sea-bathing. It consists of 58 houses; and many elegant villas and sea-bathing lodges have been erected in the valley of Glenclloy, forming an interesting and highly ornamental feature in that secluded vale. The surrounding scenery possesses great natural beauty, and in some parts assumes a character of majestic grandeur; the demesne of Glenarm Castle, and some richly wooded tracts and thriving plantations, add to its attractions. The bay of Carnlough is small but very commodious; and a quay for shipping, erected at an expense of £1200 by the late P. Gibbons, Esq., though now much injured by the sea, has contributed to promote the prosperity of the place.—See **ARDCLINIS**.

CARNMONEY, a parish, in the union of **BELFAST**, barony of **LOWER BELFAST**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Belfast; containing 6128 inhabitants. This place was anciently called *Cool*; and according to tradition, near the present church was a town of that name of considerable extent, on the decay of which the parish took its modern name, from an adjoining hill with a large cairn on its summit. It is situated on Carrickfergus Bay, and on the road from Belfast to Londonderry; and comprises 8937½ statute acres, of which about 230 are too mountainous to be cultivated, and the remainder is arable or pasture land, excepting about 70 acres of bog. The land is mostly in a high state of cultivation, especially near the shore; several gentlemen who are practical agriculturists till their own estates, and their improved methods are generally followed by the farmers. Great quantities of limestone are raised in the parish, and are shipped to Scotland and other places. There are extensive factories for spinning flax at Whitehouse (*which see*), White Abbey, Monkstown, and Mossley, which have entirely superseded the former cotton and printing establishments: these together employ about 2000 persons. The scenery is embellished with some gentlemen's seats; and besides the villages of Whitehouse and White Abbey, the parish contains the village of Ballyduff, in which is a post-office, and where fairs are held in May and November.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, united, it is supposed in 1614, to the vicarage of Ballylinney and the rectory of Ballymartin, together constituting the union of Carnmoney, in the patronage of the Marquess of Donegal. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £157. 10.; and the gross value of the incumbent's union, including the glebe, is £460 per annum. The church, a spacious edifice in good repair, is built on an eminence near the site of a former structure. Another church has been lately erected, at Whitehouse. The glebe-house is a handsome building, erected by aid of a gift of £300 and a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1814; the glebe comprises 80 statute acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Belfast. There are two meeting-houses for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly: charitable bequests to the amount of £260 have

been left, the interest of which is divided annually among poor Presbyterians. There are also places of worship for Covenanters, or members of the Reformed Synod, and for Independents. Near the church is the parochial school, principally supported by the vicar: a very large school-house was built at Whitehouse by the Messrs. Grimshaw, and there are other schools in the parish. About a mile east from the church, near the shore, are the picturesque ruins of a large religious house called White Abbey, from which the townland takes its name, and which was probably the original establishment that was removed to Woodburn: the principal remains are an elegant chapel, in the later Norman or early English style. On the verge of the parish, near Carrickfergus, are the remains of another religious house, called Monkstown, adjoining which is an ancient cemetery, where, according to tradition, Fergus, King of Scotland, who had been shipwrecked in the adjacent bay, was interred.

CARRAN.—See CARRUNE.

CARRENTEEL, or CARNTEEL, a parish, in the barony of DUNGANNON, poor-law unions of CLOGHER and DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Aughnacloy, 7903 inhabitants. This place formed part of the manor of Portlerea, a wide district granted to Sir Thomas Ridgeway, in 1611, by James I., by whose order a fortress called Lismore Bawn was erected here in 1619: of this fortress there are extensive ruins. During the war in 1641, the parish was visited by the contending parties, and the church destroyed; some vestiges of it, however, may still be traced in the ancient cemetery adjoining the village. The parish is situated on the river Blackwater, and on the coach-road from Dublin to Londonderry. Including part of the district parishes of Brantry and Ballygawley, it comprises 13,431½ statute acres, of which 61 are water; the land is chiefly under an excellent system of cultivation, and produces good crops. The northern side of the parish is mountainous, and contains a tract of bog; there are extensive quarries of limestone and freestone of very good quality. The inhabitants, in addition to their agricultural pursuits, employ themselves at home in weaving linen and cotton. Fairs are held in the village, which contains 91 houses, on the first Wednesday in every month, chiefly for cattle and horses.

By order of council under the provisions of an act of the 7th and 8th of George IV., twelve townlands were separated from this parish, in 1830, to form part of the district parish of Ballygawley; and in 1843, two townlands to form part of the district of Brantry. The **LIVING** is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, united by charter in 1637 to the rectory and vicarage of Aughaloo, together constituting the union of Carrenteel and corps of the archdeaconry of Armagh, in the patronage of the Lord Primate. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £304. 12. 4., and of the whole union £761. 10. 10. After the destruction of the church of Carrenteel, in 1641, a church was erected near Aughaloo; but it was taken down after the erection of the present church at Aughnacloy, which was built in 1736, at the sole expense of Acheson Moore, Esq.; to which, in 1796, his daughter and heiress, Mrs. Malone, added a tower surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire; and to the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners

recently granted £190. 18. The glebe-house, about half a mile from the church, was erected in 1792, at a cost of £2000; the glebe comprises 1046 statute acres, valued at £599. 7. per annum. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is called Aughy; the chapels are near Aughnacloy and at Caledon and Lisconduff. There are a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. At Garvey are the ruins of an extensive and elegant house erected by the late Col. Moore, and which, very soon after its completion, was suffered to fall into decay; they are situated near those of Lismore Bawn. In the same townland, which is about a mile from Aughnacloy, is a very valuable mineral spring: the water contains sulphur, nitre, magnesia, and steel held in solution with carbonic acid; it has been found efficacious in cutaneous diseases and in dyspeptic complaints: a room has been erected over the spring, and the water issues from a fountain of marble in the centre. Near it is a house for the accommodation of persons frequenting the spa.—See AUGHNACLOY.

CARRICK, a parish, in the poor-law union of EDENDERRY, barony of CARRERY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (N.) from Edenderry; containing 552 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Edenderry to Kinneag, and on the banks of the river Boyne; and comprises 5196½ statute acres: the land is in a good state of cultivation, and the system of husbandry greatly improved; there is still, however, a considerable tract of bog. Here are some excellent limestone quarries, and at Ballindolan is a quarry of black flag-stone. A fair is held at Russel Wood on the 28th of August. Carrick is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, and is part of the union of Carbery; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Downshire. The tithe rent-charge is £112. 7. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Cadamstown. There are some remains of the castle of Carrig, the residence of the Bermingham family; and of the old church, their burial-place; also the ruins of Kinnefad, another residence of that family.

CARRICK, or CARRICKBAGGOT, a parish, in the poor-law union of DROGHEDA, barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Dunleer; containing 302 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the coast-road from Drogheda to Dundalk, contains 826½ statute acres, chiefly arable land, and includes part of the demesne of Rokeby Hall. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and is part of the union of Rathdrummin: the tithe rent-charge is £43. 1. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clogher. There are some remains of the old church.

CARRICK, a parish, in the barony of FARTULLAGH, union of MULLINGAR, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Mullingar; containing 576 inhabitants. This parish is situated upon Lough Ennel, by which it is bounded on the north and west; and contains 2957 statute acres, principally under tillage, with very little bog: there is a considerable and sudden elevation of the land above the lough. Carrick is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and is part of the ecclesiastical union of Moylisher: the tithe rent-charge is £57. In the Roman Catholic divisions, part of the

parish is in the district of Fartullagh, and the remainder in that of Mullingar. Numerous raths are scattered over the surface; near Carrick are the remains of an old church, and near Robinstown those of an old castle.

CARRICK, or CARRIG, in the union of WEXFORD, barony of BARGY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S.S.W.) from Taghmon. This place, which is situated near the southern coast, is also called St. Imock's, and by the country people *Shamogues*. It was originally a parish in every respect, but is now only known as a parish in the civil divisions, having been long since ecclesiastically incorporated with the parish of Bannow, in the diocese of Ferns. The village is called Danescastle: from its proximity to the coast, it is much frequented during the summer season for sea-bathing; and a car running to Wexford leaves three mornings in the week, and returns in the afternoon. A receiving-house here for letters is in connexion with Taghmon. The land is chiefly under tillage; and the system of agriculture has been greatly improved within the last few years. At Barrystown, near the village, are vestiges of ancient lead-mines, the ore of which is said to have contained a very large proportion of silver, whence probably it is that they have been traditionally called silver-mines. In the Roman Catholic divisions this place forms part of the district of Ballynitty: the chapel, a neat edifice, is at Danescastle; and in the chapel-yard is a comfortable residence for the clergyman. At a short distance from the village is a lofty square tower, the erection of which is attributed to the earliest of the Norman settlers; it has much of the gloomy character of that period.

CARRICK-A-REDE.—See BALLINTOY.

CARRICKART, a village in the parish of MEVAGH, union of MILFORD, barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Ramelton; containing 317 inhabitants. It is situated between Mulroy bay and Sheep haven.

CARRICKASHEE, an island, in the parish of INNISKELL, union of GLENTIER, barony of BOVLACH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER. It lies in Gweebarra bay.

CARRICK-BEG, a suburb to the town of Carrick-on-Suir, and formerly an incorporated town, in the parish of KILMOLERAN, union of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, barony of UPPERTHIRD, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER; containing 2680 inhabitants. This place, the name of which signifies Little Carrick, was formerly called *Carrick-mac-Griffin*; it is situated on the south side of the river Suir, over which is an ancient stone bridge connecting it with Carrick. From a grant of restoration of murage and pontage to the provost and commonalty of the "town of Carrick-mac-Griffin," made in the 18th of Edward III., dated 12th July 1344, it would appear to have been a borough. A friary for Conventual Franciscans dedicated to St. Michael, was founded here in the year 1336, by James Butler, Earl of Ormonde, to whose great-grandfather, Theobald, the lands of Carrick-mac-Griffin had been granted. The first warden was John Clyn, a Franciscan friar of Kilkenney; he wrote short annals from the birth of Christ to the year 1315, and from that year continued them more copiously and carefully to the year 1349, when he died of the plague. This establishment flourished till the Dissolution, when it was granted with all its posses-

sions to the Earl of Ormonde. Of the ancient buildings, the tower of the church is almost the only remaining portion: it is square and nearly perfect, projecting considerably beyond the foundation on which it rests, for it is based on a single stone, from which it rises in the form of a truncated pyramid inverted; a fine flight of spiral steps in the wall leads to the summit. The monastery itself, which was a large and very irregular structure, has been taken down; and a modern chapel, now the parish chapel, has been erected on the site: the chief entrance is under an arch of very elegant design, which had been preserved from the ruins of the ancient building. A new Franciscan friary was erected near the site of the former in 1822, by the Rev. Michael Fleming, afterwards Roman Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland: the friary chapel is in the later English style, and faced with hewn stone; the principal entrance is of handsome design; above it is a well-sculptured figure of a saint, and at the opposite extremity, a tower erected in imitation of that of the old abbey. The ceilings of both chapels are richly and delicately groined. The woollen manufacture was formerly carried on very extensively, affording employment to a great number of the population; but within the last 40 years it has gradually been falling to decay. Fairs are held on Jan. 26th, Feb. 26th, March 25th, April 28th, June 15th, July 15th, Sept. 27th, Nov. 7th, and Dec. 5th. A constabulary police force is stationed here.

CARRICKDUFF, a village, in the parish of BARRAGH, union of ENNISCORRY, barony of FORTH, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Myshall; containing 243 inhabitants. It is situated on the river, and near the bridge, of Clody, on the road to Newtownbarry.

CARRICKFERGUS, a sea-port, borough, and market and post town, a parish, and a county of itself, in the union of LARNE, and locally in the county of ANTRIM, of which it was the ancient capital and is still the county town, 88 miles (N.) from Dublin; containing 9379 inhabitants, of whom 3885 are in the town. This place, which is of great antiquity, is by some writers identified with the ancient *Dun-Sobarky* or *Dun-Sobairchia*, a place so called, according to Dr. Charles O'Connor, from a prince named Sobairchius, who made it his residence; but the correctness of this supposition is doubted by other writers. It is thought to have derived its present name, signifying "The Rock of Fergus," early in the fourth century, from Fergus Mac Erch, a chieftain of Dalairadia, who established the first Irish settlement on the opposite coast of Caledonia. An ancient triad quoted by Dr. O'Connor records that St. Patrick blessed a tower or stronghold of the Dalairadians, in which was a well of miraculous efficacy, called *Tippa Phadruic*, "The well of St. Patrick." It is uncertain at what period the castle was originally erected; the present structure, from the style of its architecture, was evidently built soon after the arrival of the English. John, Earl of Morton and Lord of Ireland, was here in the lifetime of



Arms.

his father, Henry II., from whom John De Courcy had received a grant of all the lands he might conquer in Ulster; and the earl's despatch to the king, dated at Carrickfergus, in which he mentions his having taken the castle, is extant among the MSS. in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, written in Latin. This castle, with subsequent additions, is still remaining, and is justly considered one of the noblest fortresses of that time now existing in Ireland. De Courcy having fallen into disgrace with the succeeding monarch, his castles and possessions in this county fell into the hands of the De Lacy family, who, becoming tyrannical and oppressive, incurred the anger of King John. During the contentions which arose among the English settlers, after they had established themselves in the country, this place suffered so much that Hugh de Lacy the younger, who, on the restoration of his family to the royal favour, repaired the town and strengthened it by the introduction of new settlers, has even been regarded as its founder. In 1234 Carrickfergus is mentioned as one of the haven towns of Ulster; but from that period till shortly after the commencement of the 14th century, little of its history is known.

The De Lacys again becoming obnoxious to the English monarch, and the Lord-Justice Mortimer being sent against them with a considerable force, they made their escape into Scotland; and invited EDWARD BRUCE, the brother of the Scottish monarch, to invade the country, and become their king. Accordingly, in 1315, Bruce embarked 6000 men at Ayr, and, accompanied by the De Lacys, and several of the Scottish nobility, landed at Wolderfrith, now Oldelfert, where, being joined by numbers of the Irish chieftains, he routed Richard de Burgo, now Earl of Ulster, who had been sent against him; and having slain several of the English nobles and taken many of them prisoners, he advanced to lay siege to the castle of this place. During the siege, Thomas, Lord Mandeville, who commanded the garrison, made a sally on the assailants, whom he repulsed at the first onset; but, being recognised by the richness of his armour, he was felled to the ground by the blow of a battle-axe, and instantly killed. The garrison, disheartened by the loss of their commander, agreed to surrender the castle within a limited time: on the appointed day, however, 30 of the Scottish forces, advancing to take possession, were seized as prisoners, the garrison declaring that they would defend the place to the last; but for want of provisions they were soon obliged to surrender. Bruce having secured Carrickfergus, marched towards Dublin, and arrived at Castleknock, within four miles of the city; but finding the citizens prepared for his reception, he entered the county of Kildare, and advanced in the direction of Limerick, laying waste the country with fire and sword. On his retreating towards the north he was attacked near Dundalk by Sir John Bermingham, who defeated the Scottish forces and killed their leader. King Robert Bruce arrived soon after with a strong reinforcement, but on learning the fate of his brother, returned to his own dominions, and thus terminated an enterprise which had thrown the country into a state of unprecedented desolation.

After the evacuation of the country by the Scots, Carrickfergus reverted to its former possessors; but the desultory warfare carried on at intervals for successive ages in the north of Ireland, during which its

strength and situation rendered the town the centre of operations, subjected it to many severe calamities. In 1333, William, Earl of Ulster, was assassinated here by his own servants; and his countess, with her infant daughter, fleeing into England, the O'Nials, the original lords of the soil, immediately succeeded in expelling the English settlers, and for a time retained possession of the place. In 1386 the town was burned by the Scots; and in 1400 it was again destroyed, by the combined forces of the Scots and Irish. In 1481 a commission was granted to the mayor and others, to enter into a league with the Earl of Ross, Lord of the Isles, who had usurped the sovereignty of the Hebrides from the Scottish crown. In 1497, the town and neighbourhood were visited by famine; and in 1504 it was resolved that none but an Englishman should be entrusted with the custody of the castle, or with that of Green Castle in the county of Down. The town continued for many years to be a stronghold of the English, and even when the English government was so reduced as to be scarcely able to maintain a standing army of 140 horse within the English pale, the castle remained in their possession. In 1573 the corporation addressed a remonstrance to the Lord-Deputy Fitzwilliam, representing that one-third of the town was then in ruins; and, in the summer of the same year, it was still further desolated by fire. In this condition it remained for many years; though the Earl of Essex landed here with his train, on taking possession of the government of Ulster, to which he had been appointed; and though Sir Henry Sidney, the succeeding lord-deputy, gave the English council a forcible representation of its deplorable state, in the account of his northern expedition two years afterwards. The particular events by which it had been reduced to desolation are detailed in a *Discourse of Knockfergus*, preserved among the Cottonian manuscripts in the British Museum, and in which its calamities are ascribed to an early quarrel with Bryan Ballough, chieftain of the adjoining territory of Claneboy, whose son and successor continued to harass the inhabitants till they were compelled to purchase peace by consenting to pay an annual tribute; to the repeated devastating incursions of the Scots; to the continued depredations of the O'Nials and Mac Donnells; and to various other causes. The Lord-Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, made great efforts for the improvement and security of the town; but so greatly were the resources of the townsmen reduced that, in 1581, Lord Grey, then deputy, found it necessary to issue an express edict prohibiting them from paying to the Irish lord of the country the tribute hitherto paid to the successors of Bryan Ballough, and called, in that document, "Breyne Balaf's Eric."

The extensive privileges, however, enjoyed by the inhabitants of the place, and the protection afforded by new fortifications, soon caused an increase in its population and importance. On the breaking out of the war in 1641, Sir Henry Mac Neill was to have surprised the town, but was defeated by the vigilance of Colonel Arthur Chichester, the governor; and it now became one of the principal places of refuge for the Protestants of the neighbouring counties. In 1642, the town and castle were, according to agreement, delivered up to General Monroe, who, having landed with 2500 Scottish auxiliaries, to carry on the war against the Irish, made

this place his head-quarters till 1648. In that year he was taken by surprise in the castle, and sent prisoner to England by General Monk, who was, by the parliament, appointed governor in his place, and rewarded with a gratuity of £500; in the year following, the castle, which had been surrendered to the Earl of Inchiquin, was reduced for Cromwell by Sir Charles Coote. In 1666 the garrison mutinied, seized the castle and the town, and acted with such desperate resolution that the government, alarmed at their excesses, sent the Earl of Ardra, son of the Duke of Ormonde, by sea, to reduce them; and the latter nobleman marching also against them with the few forces on whose fidelity he could rely, the mutineers, after some resistance, surrendered; 110 of them were tried by a court-martial, of whom nine were executed; and the companies to which they belonged were disbanded. In the early part of 1689, an attempt was made by the Protestant inhabitants of the neighbourhood to take this fortress, which was then held by the troops of James II., but without success: in the course of the year, however, Schomberg, William's general, invested it with a large force, and the garrison, after having exhausted all their ammunition, surrendered. In 1690 William III. landed here to take the command of his army; and from this time the town was distinguished by any historical event till the year 1760, when it was attacked by the French, under the command of Thurot. The gates were quickly closed; but though General Flobert, who led the assault, was wounded, the garrison, consisting only of one hundred men, was soon obliged to capitulate for want of ammunition. The country people, however, supported by reinforcements from the interior, rose on all sides to repel the assailants; and on the approach of an English squadron, which had been despatched on the first intelligence of the projected invasion, the French, after supplying themselves with provisions and water, hastily re-embarked, taking with them three of the principal inhabitants, who were afterwards found on board the commander's ship, when she struck to the English off the Isle of Man. In 1778, the celebrated Paul Jones appeared off the town, but did not land, contenting himself with the capture of an armed vessel that had been sent to attack him. In 1785 his late Majesty William IV., when lieutenant on board the ship of Commodore Gower, arrived in the bay; on which occasion the Carrickfergus volunteers solicited the honour of forming a body guard for his Royal Highness, which was courteously declined.

The town is situated on the north-western shore of Carrickfergus bay, or Belfast Lough, along which it extends for nearly a mile. It comprises three portions; the town within the walls, and two suburbs called respectively the Irish and the Scottish quarters; the Irish quarter situated to the west, along the road leading to Belfast; and the Scottish to the north-east, stretching along the road to Larne and Island-Magee, and inhabited by the descendants of a colony of fishermen from Argyll and Galloway, who took refuge here from the persecutions of 1665. The town within the walls was formerly entered by four gates, of which only the remains of the North or Spittal gate now exist; of the walls there is yet a considerable portion on the north and west sides in a very perfect state. The entire town contains 674 houses, built chiefly of stone and roofed with slate; several of superior character have been built

within the last forty years, during which period considerable improvements have taken place. The castle, which is in good preservation, and during the disturbances of 1798 was used as a state prison, is situated on a rock projecting boldly into the sea, by which it is surrounded on three sides at high water; this rock is 30 feet in height at its southern extremity, and declines considerably towards the land. The outer walls of the castle are adapted to the irregularities of the surface of the rock; and the entrance is defended by two semi-circular towers, with a portcullis and machicolation above. In the interior are barracks for the reception of two companies of foot and a few artillerymen. The keep is a square tower 90 feet high, the lower part of which is bomb-proof and is used as a magazine; in the third story is an apartment 40 feet long, 38 feet wide, and 26 feet high, called Fergus's Dining-room. The well in this tower, anciently celebrated for its miraculous efficacy, is now nearly filled up; a quantity of old iron was taken out of it many years since, from which it may have derived its medicinal properties. The castle was formerly governed by a constable, who had very extensive powers; the establishment now consists only of a governor and a master-gunner. Musical societies once existed, and occasional assemblies were held, in the town; but the only source of public amusement at present is a sporting club. Though formerly celebrated for its trade and commerce, this place has never been distinguished for the extent of its manufactures: some few, however, are carried on with success. The linen manufacture, which was the staple, has, within the last 60 years, been superseded by that of cotton; there are two cotton-spinning factories; and many persons are engaged in weaving checks, ginghams, and other cotton goods, for the manufacturers of Belfast and Glasgow. There are also two mills for spinning linen-yarn, and an extensive whisky distillery, with mills, malt-kilns, and other conveniences, on an improved system: the tanning of leather, which was introduced here at an early period, is still carried on to a great extent. The vicinity affords numerous advantageous sites for the establishment of manufactories: a considerable water power is supplied by the Woodburn and Sulla-tober rivers, and by the water of Lough Morne; there are 1070 feet of waterfalls, calculated at 676-horse power, and of which by far the greater part is unoccupied.

The fishery in the bay constitutes the chief employment of the poorer inhabitants of the suburbs, and the boats fitted out from the two quarters differ in their construction and the mode of working them. Those from the Irish quarter, of which there are about seven or eight, with four men each, are smack-rigged, and work by trawling or dredging; the fish generally taken is plaice, but skate, sole, and lythe or pollock are occasionally caught, and lobsters and oysters of very large size and good flavour are also dredged. The boats from the Scottish quarter are small and without decks, of not more than two or three tons' burthen, rigged with a fore and main lug-sail, and occasionally worked with oars to the number of six in winter and four in summer: in the latter season from 16 to 20 boats, carrying four or six persons each, are generally employed, and both lines and nets are used; but in the former, when lines are principally used, the number of hands is increased to nine

or ten. The fish chiefly taken by these boats are, cod, ling, hake, lythe, and herrings; lobsters are also caught, and kept in traps or baskets. The town derives also an accession of TRADE from its being frequented as a bathing-place during summer; and from the assizes, sessions, and parliamentary elections for the county of Antrim, being held in it. Owing to the privilege of importing merchandise at lower duties than were paid throughout the rest of the country, its commerce was formerly very extensive, and its returns were greater than those of any other port in Ireland; but this privilege was sold to the crown in 1637, and the trade was immediately transferred to Belfast, to which place even the produce of its cotton manufacture is sent for exportation. It is now a member of the port of Belfast, under which head the registry of its vessels and the duties paid at the custom-house are included. The trade consists principally of the importation of coal, and the exportation of cattle, and occasionally of grain.

THE HARBOUR is situated in latitude $54^{\circ} 42' 45''$ (N.) and longitude $5^{\circ} 47'$ (W.), $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. by W. from the Copeland Islands' lighthouse. It is of little benefit, being formed by a pier extending from the old castle, in a western direction, to a distance of 460 feet only, and within about 400 feet of low-water mark at spring tides: even at high water it affords only a depth of from six to nine feet, so that vessels of more than 100 tons cannot approach the quay; it is also subject to the accumulation of mud and sand. A handsome pier was erected for the use of the fishermen, in 1834, at an expense of £2600, defrayed by a grant from government and by local subscriptions. The port is sheltered by land from the prevailing south and west winds; and though winds from the other points produce a certain degree of swell in the offing, yet, from the situation of the Copeland Islands and Kilroot Point, it is so protected as not to be open seaward more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ points of the compass. But the imperfections of the harbour greatly restrict the trade of the port. A plan and report were drawn up by Sir John Rennie, for constructing a new harbour outside the present, so as to insure a depth of 15 feet at low water of spring tides; the estimate for which, including the construction of works for protecting it against the accumulation of sand, and for the requisite accommodation of the shipping, was £55,150. These improvements, from a variety of causes, would render the port one of the most thriving and convenient in the north of Ireland, and a useful auxiliary to the flourishing town of Belfast. A new road leading to Doagh, Templepatrick, and Antrim, lately completed, affords the means of a direct conveyance of grain from an extensive tract to this port, and opens a market for the consumption of coal, groceries, and other commodities imported. An act was obtained in 1845, for constructing a railway from Belfast to Ballymena, with a branch of about three British miles to Carrickfergus. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on May 12th and Nov. 1st. The market-house, built by subscription in 1755, was also till lately used for the meetings of the "Assembly," or aldermen and burgesses of the corporation. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Lisburn. **A branch of the Northern Bank is established here.**

The incorporation of the town as a county of itself

is ascribed by tradition to King John; the shrievalty was originally held jointly with that of the county of Antrim. But although it existed as a separate county long prior to the time of Elizabeth, the charter of the 11th of her reign is the earliest on record containing such incorporation. Its boundaries are described in this charter and in one of the 7th of James I., with a reservation of the castle and its precincts, of the ancient liberties and royalties appertaining to the castle, and of sites for a sessions-house and prison for the county of Antrim; the latter charter also excluded from the county of the town certain lands which had been granted and confirmed to the corporation by charter of the 44th of Elizabeth. The franchise now acknowledged is stated to differ from both, and to be in conformity with a riding of the franchises made by the corporation in 1785. In 1810 it was decided, on an issue tried at the assizes, that the lands of Straid and Little Ballymena, described by the charter of Elizabeth as being within the boundary, but by the charter of James as being without, were, though belonging to the corporation, not within the franchise. This is probably a borough by prescription: the earliest notice of the existence of a CORPORATION is in the record of a commission dated 1274, in which year the Scots landed on the neighbouring coast to assist the O'Neills against the English. Henry IV., in 1402, on the petition of the mayor and three burgesses, released them, for one year, from the payment of the annual rent of 100s. for the customs; to aid them in rebuilding the town, which had been burned by his enemies. Queen Elizabeth, in the 11th of her reign (1569), on a representation of the inhabitants that they had lost their letters-patent in the disturbances and persecutions of rebels and enemies, by which they were deprived of the enjoyment of their franchises, granted a charter of incorporation, conferring on them, besides several special immunities, all such other privileges and jurisdictions as the corporation of Drogheda possessed. It also ordained that they should hold the borough of the queen, as of her castle of Knockfergus, at an annual rent of 10s. payable half-yearly, until the fortifications should be repaired and a grant of lands made, and then at a rent of £40 per annum. The grant of lands was conferred by charter of the 44th of Elizabeth, founded on an inquisition issued to ascertain the quantity which had previously belonged to the corporation. James I., in addition to the charter of the 7th of his reign, before noticed, granted others in the 10th and 20th, the former of which became the governing charter, and the latter created fourteen persons and their successors a corporation, by the style of the "Mayor, Constables, and Society of the Merchants of the Staple." In the "new rules" of the 25th of Charles II., for regulating corporations in Ireland, it was ordained that the appointment of the mayor, recorder, sheriffs, and town-clerk, should be subject to the approbation of the lord-lieutenant and privy council.

The corporation, previously to its late dissolution, was styled "the Mayor, Sheriffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town of Carrickfergus." It consisted of the mayor (who was an alderman), 16 other aldermen, two sheriffs (who were burgesses), 23 other burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen; assisted by a recorder and town-clerk (who was also clerk of the peace), two coroners, three town-serjeants, a water-bailiff,

sword-bearer, and other officers. The charter of the 10th of James I. granted a guild-merchant within the town, and ordained that all the merchants should be a corporation, by the name of the "Two Masters and Fellows of the Guild-Merchant of the Town of Knockfergus," the masters to be elected annually from and by the merchants of the guild, on the Monday after the feast of St. Michael, with power to make by-laws and impose fines. The guilds latterly remaining were those of the Hammermen, Weavers, Carters, Taylors and Glovers, Butchers, Trawlers and Dredgers, Hookers, and Shoemakers or Cordwainers, incorporated at different periods; but their restrictive privileges in trade had been abandoned as impolitic or useless, and they were kept up only in form. The mayor was elected annually from among the aldermen, at an assembly of the corporation at large, on the 24th of June, and by the charter was ordered to be sworn before the constable of the castle, or, in his absence, before the vice-constable, and in the presence of the mayor for the preceding year, on Michaelmas-day; he had power, with the assent of a majority of the aldermen, to depute one of that body to be vice-mayor in his absence. The aldermen, who might be from eight to sixteen in number, were chosen, on vacancies occurring, from the 24 burgesses by the remaining aldermen, and were removable for misbehaviour by a majority of the body. The sheriffs were by charter to be elected from the free burgesses by the mayor, sheriffs, burgesses, and commonalty, annually on the 24th of June; and were to be sworn on the feast of St. Michael, before the mayor and burgesses. The burgesses, who are not mentioned by any of the charters as a definite class in the corporation, and who were originally unlimited in number, were latterly restricted to 24, and, according to practice, were elected in an assembly of the mayor, sheriffs, and remaining burgesses, neither freedom nor residence being requisite as a qualification; they were supposed, like the aldermen, to hold during good behaviour. The freemen were admissible, in courts of the whole corporation held before the mayor, by the right of birth extending to all the sons of freemen, also by marriage, apprenticeship to a freeman within the county of the town, and by gift of the corporation: among other privileges granted by charter to the freemen, but most of which had been disused long before the dissolution of the corporation, it was ordained that no person should be attached or arrested in the house of a freeman, except for treason or felony. The recorder was by charter to be chosen by the mayor, sheriffs, burgesses, and commonalty, to hold his office either for life, for a term of years, or at the will of the corporation, as might be deemed expedient, but was usually elected for life: he might, with the consent of the mayor and a majority of the aldermen, appoint a deputy to execute the office. The town-clerk was elected by the whole body, and held his office during pleasure. The coroners, by the charter, were to be chosen by the mayor, sheriffs, burgesses, and commonalty, from the inhabitants, annually on the same day with the mayor and sheriffs, or any other deemed more expedient; but in practice it was considered that they ought to be elected from the freemen, and they appear to have held office for life or good behaviour. A treasurer, who was originally the mayor for the time being, was latterly appointed by the assembly, and was usually

an alderman. The "assembly" was composed of the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and burgesses, who managed all the affairs of the corporation; they assumed the power of making by-laws, and of demising the property of the corporation. This body continued to exercise all its rights, privileges, and immunities, until the passing of the act for Regulating Municipal Corporations, 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108, when it was dissolved; and all the property it possessed was vested in a board of commissioners, until such time as the Lighting act, 9th George IV., shall come into operation, or until a new charter shall be granted. A sheriff is still appointed, by the Lord Lieutenant.

The charters of Elizabeth and James confirmed to this borough the right of sending two representatives to the Irish parliament, which it continued to exercise till the Union, since which period it has returned one to the Imperial parliament. The elective franchise was formerly vested in the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and freemen of the town, and in the freeholders to the amount of 40s. per annum and upwards in the county of the town; amounting, in Jan., 1832, to about 850: but by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, the non-resident freemen, except within seven miles, were disfranchised, and the privilege was extended to the £10 householders and the £20 and £10 leaseholders for the respective terms of 14 and 20 years; the 40s. freeholders were allowed to retain the franchise for life only. The number of voters registered in 1843 was 1053, of whom 26 were freeholders, 167 householders, and 560 freemen.

The mayor (as also his deputy or vice-mayor) was a justice of the peace within the town, and was further (without mention of the vice-mayor) constituted a justice of the peace throughout the county of the town, being empowered, with the recorder, to hold courts of session and gaol delivery. He was admiral of the liberties, which extended northward to Fair Head and southward to Beerlooms, about 40 miles in each direction, with the exception only of Bangor and the Pool of Garmoyle; and might issue attachments against ships and cargoes, or against persons on board, for the recovery of debts wherever contracted. He was also a magistrate for the county of Antrim, and he or his deputy was judge of the tholsel court: he was appointed *custos rotulorum* of the county of the town, and was escheator, master of the assays, and clerk of the market; and the charter empowered him to grant licences for ships coming to the port, upon entering, to buy or forestall merchandise, and also for the salting of hides, fish, &c. The recorder was a justice of the peace within the county and county of the town; he was the assessor of the mayor in the tholsel court, and he or his deputy was judge of the court leet and view of frank-pledge to be held in the town twice a year, within a month after Easter and Michaelmas. In 1828, on the petition of the inhabitants, two additional justices were appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant, under the powers of the act of the 7th of George IV., cap. 61. The corporation had not any exclusive jurisdiction over matters arising within the borough, except that which resulted from its forming a county of itself: the courts were those of assize, and quarter and petty sessions; also a tholsel court, a sheriffs' or county court, a court leet with view of frank-pledge, and a court of pie-poudre. The assizes for the county of the town were held at the

usual periods before the mayor, with whom the other judges of assize were associated in commission; since 1817 they had been held in the county of Antrim court-house, under the act of the 28th of George III., cap. 38, confirmed by several succeeding statutes. The quarter-sessions were held before the mayor, recorder, and the two additional justices, in the market-house, which had been appropriated for that purpose on the building called the Tholsel being taken down: the court had jurisdiction over all felonies and minor offences committed within the county of the town, with power to inflict capital punishment, which, however, was not exercised, offences of a serious kind being referred to the judges of assize. The tholsel court, which was a court of record having jurisdiction over the county of the town to an unlimited amount of pleas in personal actions, was by the charter to be held every Monday and Friday, but was latterly held only on the former day; it was empowered to proceed by summons, attachment (which was the usual form), *distingas*, or any other process, on affidavit before the mayor, whose presence was only deemed necessary in the event of a trial, which seldom took place. Petty-sessions are held once a week. The assistant barrister for the county of Antrim holds his courts here for trying causes by civil bill; and the assizes, and two of the quarter-sessions, for the county of Antrim, are held here. The local police consists of one constable and three sub-constables, appointed and paid by the grand jury of assize; and of twelve unpaid constables appointed at the court leet.

The charter granted one-third part of the customs' dues of the port to the corporation, who enjoyed great advantages under this privilege, which, in the year 1637, they surrendered to the crown in consideration of a sum of £3000, to be paid to trustees and invested in land: from its non-investment, however, the town has been deprived of any permanent benefit accruing from this grant. The charter of the 10th of James I. also bestowed the right of fishery in the river, and a ferry over it, with various fines, waifs, wrecks of the sea, forfeitures, &c., arising within the liberties. The revenue of the corporation, at their dissolution, appears notwithstanding to have arisen exclusively from rents reserved out of their property in lands, amounting to about £359 late currency. The corporation court-house and gaol were at "Castle Worraigh" previously to 1776, in which year the county of Antrim grand jury exchanged their gaol and court-house in the vicinity of the castle of Carrickfergus for "Castle Worraigh," on the site of which, part of the present court-house for that county was built. The corporation continued to use the old gaol of the county of Antrim until 1827, when prisoners under criminal charges were removed from it to the new gaol; and after the passing of an act for regulating prisons, the old Tholsel having become ruinous, a new arrangement was entered into between the respective grand juries of Carrickfergus and Antrim, by which the former pay, in lieu of all charges, "£13 for every 365 days of a prisoner confined in the county of Antrim gaol." The court-house for the county of Antrim is a neat building fronted with hewn stone, situated at the east end of the main street; and adjoining it, on the north side, is the gaol, which contains 50 cells, six day-rooms, and six yards, for an average of 250 prisoners.

The county of the town extends about five statute miles along the shore, and its mean length and breadth are nearly equal; it comprises 16,700a. 1r. 34p., including Lough Morne, which comprises 89a. 3r. 22p. Lough Morne, or More, about three miles north of the town, is said to be the largest in Ireland at the same elevation, which is 556 feet above the level of the sea; it has a powerful spring near the centre, and is well stored with eels and pike. The principal streams, all of which take a nearly direct course into the bay, are, the *Woodburn*, which is formed by the union of two rivulets about two miles above the town (each having a picturesque cascade), and supplies two large cotton-mills, a flour and corn mill, and a large mill for spinning linen-yarn near the town; the *Orland Water*, which descends from Lough Morne, and falls into the bay at the eastern suburb; the *Sulla-Tober*, which falls into the bay near the same place; the *Copeland Water*, which forms the eastern boundary of the county; the *Silver Stream*, which bounds it on the south-west; and the *Red River*. In all of these are found black and white trout, eels, and stickleback. The surface of the district is studded with the villages of Eden or Edengreun, Clippertown, Woodburn, and Bonnybefore; with several hamlets; numerous gentlemen's seats scattered along the shore, and surrounded with ornamental plantations; and several farmhouses of comfortable appearance interspersed throughout.

The parish is co-extensive with the county of the town. The *LIVING* is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, united, by charter of the 7th of James I., with the rectories of Island-Magee and Ralloo, the vicarage of Inver, and the grange of Moylusk or Moblusk, the whole till lately constituting the corps of the deanery of Connor, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £300; and the gross annual income of the deanery, tithe and glebe inclusive, before the passing of the rent-charge act was £1004. 7. The income was much reduced by that act, and by the recent formation of Island-Magee, Ralloo, and Inver, into separate benefices. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire; it is said to have been erected on the site of a pagan temple, and appears to have been attached to the Franciscan monastery formerly existing here. The chancel is embellished with a representation of the Baptism of Christ, in painted glass. The north aisle was the property and burial-place of the family of Chichester; having fallen into a ruinous condition, it was parted by a wall from the rest of the church, but in 1830 it was given to the parishioners by the Marquess of Dougal, the head of that family, and fitted up as free sittings for the poor. It contains a large mural monument, with effigies of several of the Chichesters; and round the walls were formerly armorial bearings and trophies, of which only a few fragments are remaining. The subterraneous passage under the altar, which communicated with the ancient monastery, may still be traced. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £141 for the repair of this church. There is no deanery-house: the glebe lands are let for £32. 7. per annum. In the Roman Catholic division the parish forms part of the district of Larne and Carrickfergus; the chapel, in the western suburbs, was erected in 1826. There are places of worship for Pres-

byterians in connexion with the General Assembly (a large and handsome edifice), Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and a small congregation of Covenanters; also one lately built for Unitarians.

The Diocesan free grammar school, founded here by Queen Elizabeth, was discontinued about 45 years since. A free school for boys and girls is supported by a bequest of £42 per annum by the late E. D. Wilson, Esq., arising from lands in the borough: by the testator's will, the children are required to attend every Sunday in the Established Church. There are several other day schools in the town and parish. In 1811 a Sunday school was opened in the town, which for several years was the only one, and was attended by 400 children and 30 gratuitous teachers; but it has partially declined, from the institution of other schools in the neighbourhood, in connexion with the Established Church and the several dissenting congregations. In 1761, Henry Gill, Esq., bequeathed £10 per annum each, arising from property in the borough, "to fourteen aged men decayed in their circumstances;" and also houses and gardens to such of them as might not have residences. This sum, by an increase in the value of the property, has been augmented to £14 each late Irish currency, or £12. 18. 6. sterling, which is annually received by fourteen aged men, ten of whom have also houses. In 1782, William Adair, Esq., of Westminster, gave £2000 three per cent. stock, in trust to the Adairs, proprietors of the Ballymena estate, the interest to be distributed among the poorer freemen, nineteen of whom received annually £3. 3. each; but at present the sum distributed to each vary in proportion to the necessities of the several families. There are also several minor charitable bequests. In 1826 a mendicity association was established, which is supported by subscription; and there are societies for the distribution of clothing among the poor, and for other benevolent purposes.

The *Franciscan* monastery above noticed as connected with the parish church, was founded in 1232, and became of so much importance, that in 1282 a general chapter of the whole order was convoked here: it stood within the walls of the town, and its site is at present occupied by the gaol for the county of Antrim. Immediately to the west of the town was the *Pramonstratensian* priory of Goodburn or Woodburn, on the western bank of that stream; it was dedicated to the Holy Cross, and its foundation is attributed to a member of the family of Bisset, who had quitted Scotland about the year 1242, in consequence of the murder of the Duke of Athol. Adjoining the eastern suburb was the hospital of *St. Bridget*, said to have been founded for the reception of lepers; the lands adjoining the site are still called the Spital parks. To the north of the town a well, now called *Bride-well*, marks the site of another hospital dedicated to *St. Bridget*. Several silver coins, of the reign of Henry II., have been found about the castle. There are numerous barrows or tumuli scattered over the face of the county of the town, some of which have been opened, and found to contain rude urns, ashes, and human bones; the largest of these, which are chiefly sepulchral, is called *Duncree*, or the "fortress of blood." At *Slieve-True* is a cairn, 77 yards in circumference and 20 feet high; a little towards the west of the same mountain is another, of nearly equal dimensions; and about a mile to the north-east is a third, exactly similar.

In several places are artificial caves, probably intended as places of concealment. At a place called the *Friar's Rock* are traces of small circular buildings, supposed to have been friars' cells; and about two miles north-west of the town are the ruins of two churches, called respectively *Killyan*, or *Anue's Church*, and *Carrnaway*. The mineral springs, though not very numerous, are of various qualities; one of these, in the bed of a stream, in the eastern part of the town, is a nitrous purgative water; another, about a mile to the east of it, is a fine saline spring; and the waters of another, near the western bank of Lough Morue, are sulphureous and chalybeate, and were once in great repute for their efficacy. Among the distinguished persons born here may be noticed Bishop Tension, and Richard Kane, a general in the army of William III. The women of the Scottish quarter and the county adjacent commonly retain their maiden surnames after marriage.

CARRICK-McQUIGLEY, a village, in the parish of UPPER MOVILLE, union and barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Moville: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated near Lough Foyle, on the road from Derry to Moville. A grant of a market and four fairs was made to the inhabitants in the reign of Charles I.; the market has long been discontinued, and the fairs are very indifferently attended. Near the village are several handsome gentlemen's seats.

CARRICKMACROSS, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of FARNEY, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 20 miles (S.E. by S.) from Monaghan, and 40 (N.W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 13,444 inhabitants, of whom 1997 are in the town. This place derives its name from its situation on a rock and from one of its early proprietors, and is the only town in the barony. The barony was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex, who resided in the castle here, part of the walls of which are still standing: the lands were leased by the earl to Mr. Barton, whose wife and children were burnt, with the castle, by the insurgents of 1641, while he was attending his parliamentary duties in Dublin, as representative of the county of Monaghan. The town is situated on the coach-road from Duhlin to Londonderry, and consists of one principal street, with some smaller streets or lanes branching from it; it contains 371 houses, many of which are of respectable appearance. A good retail trade is carried on with the surrounding country; and soap, candles, hrogues, and coarse hats, are manufactured in the town, in which there are also a tanyard and two large distilleries. Distillation was carried on here to a considerable extent before the Union, for 20 years; after which it very much declined; but, in 1823, a large distillery was erected, and subsequently another distillery was commenced in the premises of a brewery, which had been discontinued. The general market is held on Thursday, and one for corn on Wednesday and Saturday: the number of pigs exposed for sale at the market, during the season, is very great; they are principally purchased by dealers from Dandalk, Newry, and Belfast, for exportation. Fairs are held on May 27th, July 10th, Sept. 27th, Nov. 9th, and Dec. 10th; those in May and December, the latter of which is for fat-cattle, are the largest. The market-house stands in

the centre of the main street, and was built out of the ruins of the castle. Quarter-sessions are held twice a year in a newly-built sessions-house; and petty-sessions weekly, on Friday: here are a constabulary police station, and a county bridewell on a small scale, but containing the necessary accommodation for the separation of prisoners.

The parish, which is also called Magheross, comprises 16,702½ statute acres, including 299 of water; 13,068 acres are allotted under the Tithe act, and there is a great quantity of bog. In the vicinity of the town are several lime-kilns, and the land has been much improved by the extensive use of lime as a manure: Mr. Shirley supplies his tenants at about half the usual price from his kilns, in which about 8000 barrels were burnt in a recent year. The principal lakes are, Loch Mac-na-ree, Lisdronturk, Corvalley, and Chantinee Loch, only part of which last, however, is in this parish. Coal exists, but is not worked at present; good limestone and freestone are quarried for building. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin, who must present a fellow or ex-fellow of Trinity College; the rectory is inappropriate in John B. Kiernan, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £726, 18. 6., of which one-third is payable to the impropriator, and two-thirds to the vicar. The church, situated in the town, was built by parochial assessment in 1779, and is a neat stone edifice with a tower and spire, having a good clock with four dials. The remains of the old church are still standing: it was built in 1682, to replace one that had been destroyed by fire in 1641. The glebe-house was erected at the same time as the present church, at a cost of £850; the glebe consists of 112 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is the benefice of the Bishop of Clogher, who resides in the town: there are three chapels, situated at Corduff mountain, Corcreagh, and Carrickmacross, the last a handsome building erected in 1783. Here is also a Presbyterian meeting-house. A free grammar school was founded by Lord Weymouth in 1711, and endowed with £70 per annum: it had been disused for some years, but the school-house has been rebuilt by the Marquess of Bath, a descendant of the founder; and the school is now in a flourishing state, having 70 boarders. There are various other schools. A dispensary was established in 1823; and a handsome fever hospital, having 36 beds, was opened in 1842: here is also a mendicity society. A savings' bank was instituted in 1831 by the Marquess of Bath, and Mr. Shirley: the amount of deposits, in November, 1835, was £1503. 14. belonging to 61 depositors, the number of whom has since increased. The union workhouse, on a site of 5½ statute acres purchased for £622, was completed in 1841, at an expense of £5000, and is constructed for the reception of 500 paupers.

CARRICKMINES.—See TULLY.

CARRICKNAGLAMP, an island, in the parish of KILGAVOWER, union of WESTPORT, barony of MURRISK, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It is situated on the western coast.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, a market and post town, the head of a union, and formerly a parliamentary borough, partly in the parish of KILLUKEN, barony of

BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, but chiefly in the parish of KILTUGHART, barony and county of LEITRIM, and in the province of CONNAUGHT, 27 miles (S.E. by S.) from Sligo, and 77 (W.N.W.) from Dublin; containing 1984 inhabitants. This town is situated on the coach-road from Dublin to Sligo, and principally on the north-eastern bank of the Shannon, over which is a bridge to a small suburb in the county of Roscommon. The tolls of this bridge were granted in 1684, to Sir George St. George, on condition of his keeping it in repair: the present structure, consisting of eleven arches, was built in 1718. The town contains 286 houses; it is badly paved, and not lighted. A small trade is carried on in coarse linen, druggets, frieze, and coarse flannel; and Carrick is the chief market for grain and provisions in Leitrim, but is principally supplied from Roscommon. Great quantities of butter are sent to the Dublin and Newry markets, and a considerable quantity of yarn is sold. The market is on Thursday; fairs are held on Jan. 18th, March 20th, May 12th, June 6th, Aug. 11th, Sept. 14th, Oct. 22nd, Nov. 21st, and Dec. 16th, and are the principal fairs in Leitrim for cattle. An inclosed market-place, with considerable accommodation, was lately erected by Mr. St. George, who is the owner in fee of the site of the town; but it is not much frequented. Great facilities for trade are afforded by the Shannon, which has been rendered navigable up to Longh Allen, thus placing Carrick on one of the most important lines of communication in the island. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Athlone. A constabulary police force has been stationed here; and there are infantry barracks, which are unoccupied, although this is the only military station in the county.

This place was incorporated by James I., in 1613, under the title of "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Carrigdrumruske;" and the corporation, now extinct, was composed of a provost, 12 free burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen. The provost was elected on the 24th of June by the provost and burgesses, and was sworn in on the 29th of September. The free burgesses were elected by the provost and burgesses; no freemen have existed for a very long period, and the only officer latterly appointed by the corporation was the weighmaster, who received a compensation under the Butter act, 10th of George IV., c. 41. The borough sent two members to the Irish parliament, elected under the charter by the provost and free burgesses: on the abolition of its franchise, at the time of the Union, the £15,000 awarded as compensation were given to the Earl of Leitrim. No provost has been elected since 1826, and the corporation is virtually extinct. Under the charter a court of record was established, but it has not been held for many years; and there is no manor court within the borough; but a petty-session is held every alternate Monday. This town being the capital of the county of Leitrim, the assizes are held here; as also the quarter-sessions for the southern division of the county, in January and July. The county court-house, bridewell, and gaol, are situated in the town: the gaol is built in a polygonal form, having 10 wards, with separate sleeping-cells for each prisoner, and a good tread-mill; the prisoners are taught reading and writing by the master and matron. The parish church of

Kiltoghart, which, prior to 1698, was at a distance, was removed in that year by act of parliament into the town, and erected on a plot of ground given by Sir George St. George, Bart. It was rebuilt in 1839, by a loan of £2000 from the Board of First Fruits, and is a handsome structure with a spire and a clock, which latter was given by C. Manners St. George, Esq.; this gentleman also presented, in 1837, a fine painting of the Nativity, by Plagemann. The Roman Catholic chapel occupies a site given, with a plot of ground in the rear, in 1807, by Mr. St. George, who expended a considerable sum in finishing the interior, and built a gallery at his own expense. There are also places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and parochial schools. The county infirmary, situated here, is a good building, erected in 1800; attached to it is a dispensary: the number of infirmary patients is about 300, and of dispensary patients about 4000, annually. A loan fund has also been established, with a capital amounting to £2000. The workhouse of the union, on a site of 6½ acres held at a rent of £21, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £7050, and is sufficient to admit 800 paupers.—See KILLUKEN and KILTOGHART.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of IFFA and OFFA EAST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 13 miles (W.N.W.) from Waterford, and 78½ (S.W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 9165 inhabitants, of whom 8369 are in the town. This place formed part of the possessions of Theobald Butler, to whom were granted also the lands of Carrig-mac-Griffin, now Carrick-Beg, and whose grandson, Edmund, founded a castle here about the year 1309. The castle was in 1336 bestowed by his son, James Butler, created Earl of Ormonde in 1328, upon the Franciscan friary of Carrick-Beg, which he had founded; and it continued to form part of the endowment of that house till about the year 1445, when, the brethren having suffered it to fall into ruin, it was purchased from them by Sir Edmund Butler Mac Richard, grandson of James, third Earl of Ormonde, who rebuilt both the castle and the bridge of Carrick. A priory, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was founded here at the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th century, for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, by William de Cantell and Dionisia his wife, daughter of Thomas Fitz-Anthony; it was afterwards subject to the hospital of St. John de Acon, at London, and after the Dissolution was granted to Thomas, Earl of Ormonde, in 1557, which grant was confirmed in 1563 by Queen Elizabeth, who also remitted the reserved rent. A castle was erected on the site of the priory by Thomas Duff, called Black Thomas, Earl of Ormonde. Here was also a nunnery for poor Clares, of which nothing has been recorded. In 1500, the Earl of Ormonde granted a charter to the burgesses of the town, dated at Waterford.

The town is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Suir, which here forms a boundary between the counties of Tipperary and Waterford; and is connected by an ancient stone bridge with the suburb of Carrick-Beg, on the opposite side, in the county of Waterford. It consists partly of one long street extending in a direction from east to west, from which three smaller streets diverge on the north to the fair-

green, a spacious area surrounded by houses, and one on the south side to the river: the total number of houses is 1334. The inhabitants adopted the act 9th George IV., cap. 82, for lighting, watching, and cleansing, in 1836. There are cavalry barracks for 8 officers and 148 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for 52 horses; but they are now occupied by infantry. In 1670, the great Duke of Ormonde established the woollen manufacture here, which flourished till towards the close of the last century, but has since declined: at present there is only a very limited trade in rattens, which are made in the town and vicinity. This latter branch of manufacture at one time also flourished here, and there were four ratteen fairs in the year in the neighbouring town of Kilkenny, attended by buyers from Dublin and England; but about fifty years ago the pieces were so deteriorated by overstretching on the tenners, that the buyers gave up the market; in the beginning of the French war the weavers enlisted, and the market has never been recovered. There are some tanneries and breweries, in a thriving state; but the chief trade is the sale of agricultural produce and of provisions, which are sent to Waterford for exportation, and to Clonmel for the supply of that town. The trade in corn and butter, the produce of the surrounding district, is stated in a petition to parliament, presented by the inhabitants in 1832, and praying for the privilege of sending a representative to the Imperial parliament, to have amounted at that time to £340,000, and previously to have exceeded £360,000 per annum. The river is not navigable for vessels of very considerable burthen farther than Fiddown, a few miles below the town; but a canal has been made opposite the castle, by which ships of 150 tons can come up, bringing coal, salt, slates, iron, &c. The railroad from Waterford to Limerick will pass through the town. In 1835 a branch of the National Bank was established here. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on the first Thursday in every month, for cattle and pigs. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town; and petty-sessions are held here every alternate week: the manor court formerly held in the castle is discontinued. The bridewell is a new, but inferior building.

The parish is exempt from county rates, by grant of William III.; it comprises 2426 statute acres, which, with the exception of about 32 acres of common called Carrick green, where the fairs are held, are chiefly arable. The surrounding country is peculiarly beautiful, being part of the district or plain which, for its singular fertility, is called the "Golden Vale," and which is throughout enlivened by the river Suir, whose banks are embellished with the richest variety of scenery. The chief seats within the parish are, Tinivane, Deerpark Lodge, and Mount Richard; and within a range of three or four miles are Curraghmore, the seat of the Marquess of Waterford, and Besborough, of the Earl of Besborough. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Ormonde; the rectory is inappropriate in W. H. Bradshaw, Esq. The tithes rent-charge is £145. 8. 9., of which £96. 18. 6. are payable to the improprorator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church was lately erected at a cost of £936, of which £642 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £294

were raised by subscription; it accommodates 300 persons, and has an organ. The glebe-house was built in 1816, by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £370 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe contains but 27. 20p. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of St. Nicholas in Carrick-on-Suir, and Newtown-Lennan, in each of which there is a chapel. The chapel of this parish is a spacious and handsome building; the interior is well arranged, and the altar is embellished with a painting of the Crucifixion by a native artist. There are a monastery of the order of the Christian Brotherhood, and a convent of sisters of the order of the Presentation; also a fever hospital, and a dispensary. A poor-house for destitute persons of the Roman Catholic religion is supported by a bequest of £3000 by Thomas and Richard Wadden, augmented with £30 per annum by James Sause, Esq., and a bequest of £400 by Mr. Kennedy: a few acres of land have also been left to it. A rent-charge of £10 was bequeathed to the Protestant poor by Mrs. Cook, about a century since. The work-house of the union, on a site of 6½ acres held at a rent of £47. 14., was completed in 1841, at a cost of £5168, and is capable of accommodating 500 paupers. The castle erected by Black Thomas is still a stately building, though much of it is in ruins; it was for many years the residence of the Ormonde family, and part of it has been converted into a private residence. There are some small remains of the ancient town walls. In Carrick-Beg is an inverted tower, standing on its apex, a single stone, part of the friary wall; it is a unique building, and rises 60 feet from the ground. Carrick gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Butler family.—See CARRICK-BEG.

CARRIG, or CARRIGLEAMLEARY, a parish, in the union of MALLOW, barony of FRAMORY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Mallow; containing 1256 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the north bank of the river Blackwater, and on the north road from Mallow to Fermoy; it comprises 3320 statute acres. The land is under an improved system of tillage, with the exception of Mount Nagle, which affords good pasturage; there is no bog. Limestone abounds, and is quarried for agricultural and other uses. Carrig Park is beautifully situated on the banks of the Blackwater, which are here richly wooded: the ruins of Carrig Castle, on the summit of a rock overhanging the river, form an interesting and picturesque object as seen from the opposite bank; and the whole demesne, in which are the vestiges of an ancient burial-ground, abounds with varied scenery. This parish was formerly united to that of Rahau, and on its separation about 40 years since, part of it was added to Rahau, to make the divisions more equal. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £202. 10., equally divided between the vicars-choral and the vicar. A neat small church, in the later English style, but without a tower, has been lately built on the site of the old parish church, part of the walls of that edifice being incorporated in the new building; the estimated expense was £222. 10., towards defraying which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted £192. 10. There is some glebe land, but no

glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is in the district of Killavullaue, at which place, and also at Annakissy, is a chapel.

CARRIGAHOLT, a small port and village, in the parish and barony of MOYARTA, union of KILRUSK, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 11½ miles (W.) from Kilrush; containing 426 inhabitants. It is situated on the harbour and roundstead of the same name, within the estuary of the river Shannon. The castle, now in ruins, was the fortified residence of the Mac Mahons, the chiefs of that part of this country which forms the peninsula once called the "Western Corkavaskin" and still denominated "the West." The last siege to which it was exposed was in 1649, when it was taken by General Ludlow. Teigue Keigh was the last of the Mac Mahons to whom it belonged. On his attainer it passed, by grant from Queen Elizabeth, to Henry O'Brien, brother to the Earl of Thomond, whose unfortunate grandson, Lord Clare, resided in it when he raised a regiment of horse called the "Yellow Dragons," which in 1689 was the flower of King James's army. The town now belongs to Lady Burton, whose ancestor was an officer in the army of King William. The ruins of the castle occupy a bold situation on the verge of a cliff overhanging the sea, and are inclosed by a courtyard and high walls on one side, and by rocks and the bay on the other. A small quay or pier was constructed partly by the late Fishery Board and partly by grand jury presentations: it is of considerable service to agriculture and the fisheries, and is frequented by six hookers, of seven tons each, and upwards of 500 corchs; which together give employment to about 400 persons, particularly in the herring-fishery, which commences in July. This is the principal place in the neighbourhood for the shipment of agricultural produce; 900 tons of grain, 700 firkins of butter, and 3000 pigs, having lately been shipped here in one year, by three individuals: it also exports hides to Limerick. The bay of Carrigaholt lies opposite that part of the Kerry shore, within the mouth of the Shannon, which is called the Bale bar. It has good and secure anchorage with the wind to the northward of west; but being entirely exposed to the ocean swell, the sea, which sets in with southerly or westerly winds, renders it unsafe to lie there. The inner harbour is better protected from those winds, but is shallow, having no more than 2½ or 3 fathoms of water within the line from Carrigaholt Castle to the opposite side of the bay. Captain Manby, who was employed by the Irish government to survey the Shannon, recommended that a small pier should be extended from the spot called Lord Clare's pier, at nearly a right angle to the shore, sufficiently to afford shelter to the one that already exists; and that this should be carried out farther, so as to permit boats to sail from it till almost low water. Lord Clare's pier was formed in 1608, but has gone to decay. The roads in the immediate vicinity of the village are in bad condition, and must be repaired before the port can be easily accessible by land. The valley on the north side of Kilkadrane Hill having been often mistaken by night for the proper channel for entering the Shannon, a light has been placed on the top of the hill, red to seaward, and a fixed bright light as seen descending the river. In the village is a public dispensary; and near it is the Roman Catholic chapel.—See MOYARTA.

CARRIGALINE, a parish, partly in the barony of KINNALEA, partly in that of CORK, but chiefly in that of KERRICURRIHY, union and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (S. E.) from Cork; containing 7489 inhabitants. This place was in early times called *Beavor* or *Behhor*, and derived its name from the abrupt rocky cliff on which are the remains of the ancient castle, built by Milo de Cogan in the reign of King John, and for nearly two centuries occupied by the earls of Desmond, by whom it was forfeited in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The castle, together with the lands of Carrigaline and Ballinrea, was then granted by the queen to Sir Anthony St. Leger, who demised them to Stephen Golding, from whom they were purchased by Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork: from him they have descended to the present proprietor, the Earl of Shannon. In 1568, the Lord-Deputy Sidney, after relieving the Lady St. Leger in Cork, advanced against this fortress, which he took from James Fitzmaurice after an obstinate resistance; and from this time, during the entire reign of Elizabeth, it had the reputation of being impregnable. In 1589, Sir Francis Drake, with a squadron of five ships, being chased by a Spanish fleet of superior force, ran into Cork harbour; and, sailing up Crosshaven, moored his squadron in a safe basin sheltered by Corribury Hill, close under Coolmore. The Spaniards pursued, but, being unacquainted with the harbour, sailed round the shores without discovering the English fleet, and giving up the search, left it here in perfect security. The basin in which Sir Francis lay has since been called Drake's pool.

The PARISH is situated on the road from Cork to Tracton, and contains 14,498 statute acres: the surface is pleasantly undulated, and the soil fertile; a considerable part is under an improved system of tillage, and the remainder in demesne, meadow, or pasture land. There is neither waste nor bog; coal, which is landed at several small quays here, constitutes the chief fuel. A light-brown and purplish clay-slate is found; and limestone of very superior quality is raised at Shanbally, in large blocks, and, after being hewn into columns, tombstones, &c., is shipped to Cork and other places. The views from the high grounds are extensive and picturesque, embracing the course of the Awenhwy, with the spacious estuary called Crosshaven, and numerous gentlemen's seats. The principal is Coolmore, the residence of the Wth Newenham family, situated in a beautiful demesne of 545 acres; a lofty square tower, a little to the east of the house, commands a magnificent prospect of the town and harbour of Cove. The village has a very pleasing appearance; it consists of several good houses and a number of decent cottages, extending into the parish of Kilmonony on the south side of the river, over which a handsome bridge of one arch has been erected. There are three large bolting-mills, capable of grinding 20,000 sacks of flour annually; the greater part of the produce is shipped for England from Cork. The trade consists chiefly in the export of corn, flour, and potatoes, and the import of coal and culm. The channel of the river has been deepened six feet, principally at the expense of Mr. Roberts, and vessels can now deliver their cargoes at the bridge. A creek runs up to Shanbally, and another forms the channel of Douglas; both are navigable for vessels of 40 tons' burthen, which bring up lime, sand, and manure, and

take away limestone and bricks, the latter made near Douglas. The opening of several new lines of road has been of great advantage to the district. The Awenhwy, winding through a rich corn country, is well situated for commerce; and salmon and trout are caught in abundance. Fairs are held in Carrigaline on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Aug. 12th, and Nov. 8th, for cattle, sheep, and pigs. There is a receiving-house for letters under Cork; and a constabulary police force has been stationed here: petty-sessions are held in the courthouse every Tuesday, and a manorial court once in three weeks.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Earl of Shannon: the tithe rent-charge is £810. The church is a very handsome edifice of hewn limestone, in the later English style of architecture, with a massive square tower crowned with pinnacles and surmounted by an elegant and lofty octagonal spire pierced with lights. It was erected in 1693, at a cost of £2000, near the site of the former church, and was enlarged in 1835, by the addition of a north transept; the windows are very chaste and beautiful, particularly the eastern one, the upper part of which is ornamented with stained glass. Near the west front is a lofty arch, beneath which is an altar-tomb of grey marble, with a recumbent leaden figure, now much mutilated, of Lady Susanna Newenham, who died in 1754. A chapel of ease has been built at the village of Douglas, in the northern division of the parish. There is no glebe-house, but a glebe of six acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish partly forms the head of a district comprising the four ploughlands called Carrigaline and the parishes of Templebreedy and Kilmonony, and is partly in the union of Douglas or Ballygervin, and partly in that of Passage: the chapel is in that portion of the village of Carrigaline which is on the south side of the river. The male and female parochial schools are supported by subscription; the school-rooms were built in 1834. At Rahens are schools for boys and girls, the former supported by a donation of £50 per annum from W. H. W. Newenham, Esq., and the latter by Mrs. Newenham; and there are other schools in the parish; also a dispensary. At Ballinrea is a mineral spring, which is considered to be of the same kind as that of Tunbridge Wells, and which has been found efficacious in cases of debility; near it is a holy well, dedicated to St. Renogue, and resorted to by the country people on the 24th of June.

CARRIGALLEN, or CLINCORICK, a parish, in the union of MOHILL, barony of CARRIGALLEN, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Killesandra, on the road to Drumsna; containing 8100 inhabitants, of whom 473 are in the village. The parish contains 18,104½ statute acres, including a great quantity of bog: the cultivation is principally by spade labour; limestone of the best kind is quarried at Newtown-Gore. The village comprises 88 houses: it has a market for grain and provisions on Monday; and fairs are held on April 4th, May 7th, Aug. 9th, Oct. 8th, and the last Friday in December. Fairs are also held, at Longfield, on May 17th, Oct. 10th, and Dec. 29th. There is a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Killesandra and Ballinamore; and a constabulary police force has been stationed here. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Saturday, but the

manor court has been discontinued since the institution of the assistant barrister's court. Among the principal seats is Killigar, situated in a richly wooded demesne embellished with three fine sheets of water. Cloncorrick Castle, now a modernised seat, was built by the O'Rourkes; and John O'Rourke, son of Thady, the last of the family who lived in any degree of splendour, resided here until, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at a court of claims held at Carrigallen, he was deprived of his estate and declared illegitimate, on the evidence of Abbot Macaward. The castle has received such additions and alterations as scarcely to leave a feature of its original character. Woodford House, which is half a mile north of Newtown-Gore, is built on the ruins of another of the O'Rourkes' castles: the estate was formerly well wooded, and remarkable for its oaks, and there are still two fine walled gardens of considerable extent. It was a place of great grandeur, and belonged to the ancestors of W. Ormsby Gore, Esq., of Porkington, Shropshire.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £337. 10., of which £113. 6. are payable to the bishop, and the remainder to the incumbent. The parish church, a good building with a square tower, and in excellent repair, was erected in 1812, by aid of a loan of £1500 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £100, and a loan of £1350, from the same Board, in 1819: the glebe comprises 590 acres. There is also a church at Killigar, with a small parsonage-house adjoining, built and endowed by John Godley, Esq., at an expense of £1100. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels, one at Mullinadaragh, and the other, called the Lower Chapel, at Aughal: there is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, at Newtown-Gore.

CARRIGANS, a village, in the parish of KILLEA, union of LONDONDERRY, barony of RAFFOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Londonderry; containing 235 inhabitants. It is seated near the river Foyle, and has some large corn-mills.

CARRIGDOWNANE, or CARRIGDOWNIG, a parish, in the union and barony of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Mitchelstown; containing 245 inhabitants. This small parish, which is situated on the river Funcheon, and on the road from Kildorrery to Fermoy, comprises 797 statute acres. The land is in general of good quality, and chiefly under tillage; but the system of agriculture is in a backward state. Limestone is plentiful, and is quarried for burning into lime, which is the principal manure. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and the tithe rent-charge is £67. 10.; but the benefice is now suppressed, and the proceeds are paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church is in ruins; the Protestant parishioners attend the church of Nathlash, a mile distant. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises $10\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Kildorrery.

CARRIGEENGLASS, an island, in the parish of KILMINA, union of WESTPORT, barony of BURRISHOOLE,

county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies in Clew bay.

CARRIGG, a parish, in the poor-law union of WEXFORD, barony of SHELMALIER WEST, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (W.) from Wexford; containing 1251 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road to New Ross, and on the river Slaney, at its influx into the haven at Wexford. In the townland of Ferry-Carrigg, and near the bridge over the Slaney, Robert Fitz-Stephen, in 1171, built a strong castle, in which he was soon afterwards besieged by the Irish under Donald of Limerick, natural son of Dermot Mac Murrough, the last king of Leinster. Donald, finding himself unable to reduce it by force, had recourse to stratagem; and by a feigned account that Stronghow and his friends in Dublin had been put to the sword by the victorious army, who were on their march to this place, he prevailed upon Fitz-Stephen, by the promise of a safe passport into Wales, to surrender himself and the garrison into his hands. Many of the men were instantly put to death; and Fitz-Stephen and the remainder were conveyed in chains to a small island called Beg Erin, in the north part of Wexford haven, where they were confined till the landing of Henry II. at Waterford, when, being removed to that town, they were placed in Ragnal's or Reginald's Tower, from which they were soon afterwards liberated by the English monarch.



Seal.

The PARISH is bounded on the north by the river Slaney, over which is a handsome bridge of American oak, built by the architect of the old Wexford bridge, under an act passed in 1794. This act empowered subscribers to raise £7000 for that purpose; and on payment of one-fifth of the sum, they were to be constituted a corporate body, under the designation of the "Commissioners of Carrigg Bridge," and to have a common seal. The northern part of the parish is intersected by the coach-road from Wexford to Dublin, and the road from Wexford to New Ross also passes through it. It comprises 3009 statute acres, of which the greater portion is in pasture, and the remainder under tillage; the system of agriculture is progressively improving. Here are some quarries of good building-stone, from which the works lately in progress at St. Peter's College, Wexford, were supplied. The scenery is pleasingly varied; including the richly wooded banks of the Slaney, and the conspicuous range of the Forth mountains, by which the parish is bounded on the west. The residence of Belmont is finely situated on a commanding eminence near the Slaney, and embraces some beautiful views of that river above Wexford bridge, and especially of that side of it which is ornamented by the elegant mansions and richly wooded demesnes of Saunders Court, Artramount, and other gentlemen's seats. The Slaney affords every facility of water conveyance for the supply of the neighbourhood.

This is one of the 16 parishes that constitute the union of St. Patrick's, Wexford. The living is an inappropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the

patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithe rent-charge is £138. 16, of which £46. 12. 8. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the curate. There are some remains of the old parish church, below Belmont; and in the churchyard, under an altar-tomb, are deposited the remains of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones Watson, who fell on the 30th of May, 1798, while leading the yeomanry of this county to attack the insurgents, who had encamped at the Three Rocks on the mountain of Forth. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Glynn; the chapel is at Barntown. The remains of the castle of Ferry-Carrigg, in the parish of Tickillen, are romantically situated on a pinnacle of rock commanding the pass of the river, and consist principally of a lofty square tower. On the opposite side of the river, and in the parish of Carrigg, was a castle called Shan-a-Court, or John's Court, supposed to have been built in the reign of John, and in which that monarch is said to have held a court. The remains consist only of the trenches; many of the stones were used in building the more ancient part of Belmont House. In this parish is also Barntown Castle, which appears to have been erected about the same time as that of Ferry-Carrigg, and by some writers is attributed to the same founder; it consists of a lofty square tower still nearly entire. Barntown formed a portion of the lands granted by Cromwell to Colonel Le Hunt, whose descendants still reside at Artramont, in the neighbourhood.

CARRIGILLIHY, a village, in the parish of MYROSS, poor-law union of SKIBBEREEN, East division of the barony of WEST CABBRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Ross-carbery; containing 35 houses, and 168 inhabitants. It is situated near the coast.

CARRIGLEAMLEARY.—See CARRIG, CORK.

CARRIGNAVAR, a village, in the parish of DUNBOLLOGE, barony of BARRYMORE, union and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N.) from Cork; containing 179 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Cork to Mallow, in a fine fertile country, and has lately been much improved by its proprietors, of whom Lord Middleton is one. The castle, of which little more than a square tower remains, is said to have been the last fortress in Munster that came into Cromwell's possession. It stood on the bank of the river Glanmire; was built by Daniel, second son of Lord Muskerry, who died in 1616; and was one of the dependencies of the manor of Blarney. The village contains a neat Roman Catholic chapel and a school.—See DUNBOLLOGE.

CARRIGPARSON, or WILLESTOWN, a parish, in the union of LIMERICK, barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Limerick; containing 568 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Limerick to Cashel, and contains 1449 statute acres, about one-half of which is in tillage, producing good crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes; the other half is mostly meadow. Basalt and limestone are found here, the former principally in a state of decomposition; and between the north-western extremity of the parish and Cahirmurry is an extensive and valuable bog. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, and is

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part of the union of Cahirconlish: the tithe rent-charge is £71. 9. 3. There is a glebe of four acres near the remains of the old church. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Ballybricken; the chapel is at Bohernora.

CARRIGROHANBEG, or **KILGROHANBEG**, a parish, in the barony of MUSKERRY EAST, union and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Cork; containing 641 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in a very fertile district adjoining the western boundary of the ancient county of the city of Cork, is bounded on the south by the river Lee, and on the east by the Awenbeg or Shawmogh, a small river which flows from Blarney and falls into the Lee opposite to the beautiful ruins of Carrigrohane Castle. It contains 2061 statute acres; the surface is pleasingly diversified, and the soil, resting on a substratum of clay-slate, is extremely fertile. The land is chiefly in pasture, and the farmers attend almost exclusively to the dairy, for supplying the city of Cork with milk and butter. The vale of Awenbeg is beautifully romantic, and on the banks of that river were formerly some mills for manufacturing paper, and some iron-forges; the vale of the Lee is exceedingly fertile, and the meadows are occasionally irrigated by the overflowing of the river. The gentlemen's seats are, Woodside, commanding a fine view, with an excellent farm adjoining it belonging to the proprietor of the estate, who has done much towards improving the agriculture of the surrounding district; Rock Lodge; Beechmount; and Temple Hill. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £117. 9. There is now no church, but divine service is regularly performed by the rector in his own house; the ruins of the church, covered with ivy, and presenting a very picturesque appearance, are situated between the high road and the river Lee, near the junction of that stream with the Awenbeg. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Inniscarra.

CARRIGROHANE, or **KILGROHANMORE**, a parish, partly in the barony of CORK, but chiefly in the barony of MUSKERRY EAST, union and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Cork; containing, with the town of Ballincollig, 2979 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the south bank of the river Lee, over which is a stone bridge connecting it with the parish of Inniscarra; and on the new line of road through Magourney to Macroom. The whole comprises 2658 acres. The land is of good quality; and the farms, being in the occupation of persons of capital, are in an excellent state of cultivation. From the low price of grain, the produce of the dairy and the grazing of cattle have been found more profitable than growing corn; the lands are therefore being converted into dairy-farms. The parish forms part of the limestone district that extends from near the source of the river Bride, along its southern bank, across the vale to the west of the city of Cork, and, passing through its southern suburbs, terminates at Blackrock. The quarrying of limestone and manufacture of gunpowder at Ballincollig, encourage that industry among the people of which the fruits are seen in their comfortable appearance and the improved state of their habitations. On

the river Lee are some extensive mills, capable of manufacturing from 350 to 400 sacks of flour weekly. About a mile and a half from the church are several very handsome houses, occupied by the officers connected with the garrison of Ballincollig.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, united from time immemorial to the rectories of Carriguppane and Corbally, and to one-fourth of the rectory of Kinneagh: the four parishes constitute the corps of the precentorship of the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £247. 10., and of the whole union £707. 5. The church is a small plain edifice situated near the river Lee, built in 1628, and to the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately made a grant of £143. There is no glebe-house, but there are two glebes in the union, consisting of 17 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish, together with the parishes of Kilnaglogh and Inniskenny, and a small part of that of Ballinaboy, form the district of Ballincollig, where there is a chapel. Behind the church are considerable remains of the ancient castle, and the fine ruins of a more modern house, of great strength, of which nearly the whole of the outer walls are remaining. The turrets (pierced with loopholes) which project from the upper story of the latter building, indicate that it was erected about the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but the castle is evidently much older: both were ruined in the war of 1641. At Ballincollig, also, are the ruins of an extensive castle, situated on an isolated rock which rises in the midst of a fertile plain. This castle was built by the Barrett family, in the reign of Edward III.: William Barrett joined in the insurrection of the Earl of Desmond against Elizabeth, but was pardoned by her Majesty and received into favor. In the war of 1641 it was in the possession of the insurgents, who were dispossessed by Cromwell in 1645: it was garrisoned for James II. in 1689, but after his flight fell into decay, and is now a stately ruin, with a very strong and lofty square tower still nearly perfect.

CARRIGTOHILL, a parish, in the union of MIDDLETON, barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Middleton; containing 3976 inhabitants, of whom 699 are in the village. This parish is situated on the road from Cork to Waterford, and comprises 10,319 statute acres: about 500 acres are woodland, nearly 500 waste; and of the remainder, 6600 are arable and 2430 pasture. The soil is in some places very light, and in others deep and rich, producing excellent crops: the system of agriculture was extensively improved by the example and encouragement of the late J. Smith Barry, Esq. Great quantities of limestone are quarried, and burnt into lime for manure. The scenery in almost every part is exceedingly interesting, particularly near Foaty, around which the rich woods and thriving plantations are beautifully diversified with water. Several extensive plantations have also been made in other parts of the parish, which in a few years will add greatly to the appearance of the country. Among the principal seats is Foaty, the elegant residence of the late Mr. Smith Barry. The village consists principally of one long irregular street, and contains 124 houses indifferently built. It is a constabulary police station: fairs are held on the 12th of March and May, Aug. 26th, Sept. 19th, and Nov. 8th, chiefly for horses, cattle, pigs, and

pedlery; and, from the central situation of the place, they are in general well attended. A new line of road from Carrigtohill to Cove has been opened through Foaty, and a very handsome bridge has been erected over the arm of the sea.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united by act of council from a very early period to the parishes of Kilcurnin, and in the alternate patronage of the Bishop and the representatives of the late John Anderson, Esq.; the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of George Lankester, of Middleton, Esq. The whole tithe rent-charge is £776. 8., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriators, and one-third to the vicar. The church, a small venerable structure, was repaired and much improved in 1835, by a grant of £144. 8. from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was built in 1845, by aid of a gift of £300 and a loan of £450 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 15 acres, of which 5 are a rock of limestone. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Carrigtohill and Mogeeshy; the chapel is situated on the site of an old abbey not far from the churchyard, and near it is a parochial house for the priest. There is a school at Foaty for boys and girls, founded by the late Mr. Smith Barry; the boys are under the superintendence of the Protestant curate, and the girls under the direction of Mrs. Barry: adjoining the schoolrooms are houses for the master and mistress. Near the village are the ruins of a Franciscan abbey, founded and endowed by the Barry family: one of its towers serves as a steeple for the present parish church, which, and the Roman Catholic chapel, are erected on its site; there are several detached portions of the buildings remaining, but they are rapidly falling to decay. In the northern part of the parish are the ruins of the ancient church of Kilcurnin. Near the old entrance to Foaty are the remains of Castle Cloydubh, now called Barry's Court, from which the Barrymore family takes the title of baron; it derives its name from Philip de Barry, whose uncle Fitz-Stephen granted him three cantreds here, where he built the castle in the beginning of the 13th century. During the insurrection of the great Earl of Desmond, in 1580, Captain, afterwards Sir Walter, Raleigh received a commission to seize this castle; but Lord Barry, the proprietor, having gained intelligence of his design, previously set fire to it. It was an extensive and very strong pile, and one of the earliest erected in this part of the kingdom. In various parts of the parish are caverns which penetrate for a considerable distance into the limestone rocks, and in some of them are large and beautiful stalactites.

CARRIGUE, or CARRIG, an island, in the parish of AGHAVALLIN, union of LISTOWEL, barony of INAGHTICONNOR, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (N.W.) from Ballylongford: the population is included in the return for the parish. This small island is situated in the river Shannon, nearly opposite to the island of Inniscattery, but on the Kerry side; and is about a mile and a half in circumference, containing 120 statute acres, of which 100 are arable. The island belongs to Trinity College, Dublin, and is in a high state of cultivation: it is pleasantly situated for bathing, and abounds with a variety of water-fowl. There are a battery, and a bomb-proof barrack for 20 men; and the

Island is a station of the coast-guard. The north shore is the only place where ships of heavy burthen can ride in safety; the south, west, and east being very shallow at low water: and about a mile from the northern part of the island is a shoal, which has only a boat passage at ebb tide. Here is an extensive ruin, which was formerly a monastery subject to the O'Connors, from whom the barony is named, and who owned the castle of Carigafoyle, known as "the impregnable castle," from its long resistance to the attacks of Cromwell; it was one of the last taken by him, and the twelve people found in it were hanged. Off the island is an excellent oyster-bed; also a good place and mullet fishery.

CARRIKIPPANE.—See CURRICUPPANE.

CARROGH.—See CARAGH.

CARROWDORE, a district parish, in the parish of DONAGHADEE, union of NEWTOWN-ARDES, barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Donaghadee. This district is in the southern part of Donaghadee parish, and comprises 3378 statute acres, the soil of which is various, some being loam, some clay, some slaty, and some alluvial; the surface presents few distinguishing features, and is bare of trees. The chief employment of the females is embroidery, long known as Donaghadee needle-work, done for traders in Scotland; a little weaving is carried on by the male population. The village contains 108 houses, and 432 inhabitants: in its vicinity is Carrowdore Castle, the seat of the Crommelin family. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Down, formed in 1841, and in the patronage of the Primate, and the Incumbent of Donaghadee. The Primate, as rector of the parish of Donaghadee, was possessed of two-thirds of the tithes, amounting to £360; the remaining third, £180, constituting the income of that vicarage; but his grace, in 1841, relinquished altogether for himself and his successors in the primacy, the whole rectorial rent-charge, applying the amount to increase the income of the vicarage, and endow the newly-formed perpetual curacy of this district parish. The incumbent of Carrowdore receives the rent-charge both rectorial and vicarial of his district, £205. 7. 1½; the entire rent-charge of the rest of Donaghadee, £334. 12. 10½, being appropriated to the incumbent of that parish. The Primate built at his own expense the church and glebe-house of Carrowdore; the former on land granted by Nicholas Delacheriois Crommelin, Esq., of Carrowdore Castle; the latter on eight acres of land leased for ever as glebe by J. G. Dunbar, Esq., at £3. 3. per acre. The cost of the church, a handsome stone structure capable of accommodating 300 persons, was about £1000, and the cost of the glebe-house £750. In the village is a place of worship for Presbyterians.

CARROWMORE, a village, in the parish of KILMAINMORE, union of BALLINROBE, barony of KILMAIN, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2½ miles (E.) from Ballinrobe; containing 149 inhabitants. It is on the road from Ballinrobe to Hollymount.

CARRUNE, CARRON, or CARNE, a parish, in the union of ENNISTYMON, barony of BURREN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (N.N.W.) from Curofin; containing 1144 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Ennis and Curofin to Murticough and New Quay, and comprises 14,460½ statute acres, chiefly rocky pasture well adapted for sheep, of which

the farmers' stock principally consists; a very small proportion is under tillage. Limestone abounds; and some copper-mines were formerly worked, but are now discontinued. The living is a rectory and suppressed vicarage, in the diocese of Killeenora: the rectory constitutes part of the sinecure union of Killelough, in the patronage of the Marquess of Thomond; the vicarage was part of the union of Noughaval, and the corps of the precentorship of the cathedral of St. Fachnan, Killeenora, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £52. 10., one-half payable to the rector, and the other to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to whom the benefice has lapsed. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Carrune, Noughaval, and Kilmorney; there are two chapels, one at Crughville in this parish, and one in the village of Noughaval. The parochial church is in ruins, and there are the remains of two other old churches at Crunane and Glanculmilk; the burial-ground of each is still used. St. Columb is said to have founded an abbey at Glanculmilk, which subsequently became the parish church; the bed of the saint, formed of stones, is yet preserved as a relic. Some brass coins have been dug up here. Near St. Columb's bed is one of the finest springs in the county, but the water possesses no medicinal properties.

CARYSFORT, county of DUBLIN.—See BLACKROCK.

CARYSFORT, MOYCREDDIN, or MOYCREDYNE, an ancient borough, in the parish and poor-law union of RATHDRUM, barony of BALLINACOR, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S.W.) from Rathdrum: the population is returned with the parish. This place, which is situated on the road from Rathdrum to Carnew, was formerly appropriated to the priory of All Saints, Dublin; and in the reign of Henry VIII. was granted to the mayor, bailiffs, and commons of that city. During the lieutenancy of Lord Falkland, between the years 1625 and 1629, a castle was erected here in order to check the turbulent steps of O'Toole and O'Byrne: but in 1641, the garrison being withdrawn to Dublin on a case of emergency, and the castle being left in the custody of a few unarm'd English, it was surprised and taken by the O'Byrnes, who had intercepted a supply of arms and ammunition sent for its defence. By a charter of Charles I., in 1628, this place was erected into a small military dépôt, and constituted a borough, under the control of a sovereign and twelve free burgesses. The corporation was endowed with lands not only for their own support, but also for maintaining the garrison of the castle; and the sovereign was made a justice of the peace, and for a year after the expiration of his office presided in a court for the recovery of debts not exceeding £20. The same charter conferred upon the sovereign and free burgesses the privilege of returning two representatives to the Irish parliament, which they continued to exercise till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised, and the £15,000 granted as compensation were awarded to John, Earl of Carysfort.

This town has dwindled into a small village, consisting only of a few houses of the humblest class, situated in a mountainous district. The corporation appear to have exercised scarcely any of their rights, except that of returning members to parliament; and

at present it is totally extinct as a borough. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday, Nov. 12th, and Dec. 26th. In the village of Sheanna, part of the ancient borough, is a chapel, which was endowed by the charter of Charles I. with 130 acres of land, for the maintenance of a chaplain, whose appointment was vested in the sovereign and burgesses; or, on their failing to appoint, the income from the endowment was to be paid to any minister officiating in the town. From the extinction of the corporation, the endowment is lost; but the service of the chapel is performed by the perpetual curate of Ballinaclesh, in whose district parish it is situated. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, which is the parochial chapel of Rathdrum. The Royal chartered school was founded by Charles I., who granted to the sovereign and burgesses 200 acres of arable land and 97 acres of mountain and bog, for the sole use of such schoolmaster as the deputy or other chief governor of Ireland should appoint to reside and teach in the borough. This endowment had been for many years comparatively unavailing; a school had been kept only in a miserable cabin, and under an inefficient teacher; but a large and commodious school-house, with comfortable apartments for the master and his family, was recently built by the Board of Education, and there are now more than 100 children in the school. The income arising from the endowment, about £160 per annum, is received by the Board, who pay the master's salary, provide all school requisites, and keep the buildings in repair. Carysfort gives the titles of Earl and Baron to the family of Proby.—See RATHDRUM.

CASHCARRIGAN, a village, in the parish of KILTURRIG, union of CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, barony and county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6½ miles (N. E.) from Carrick-on-Shannon, on the road to Ballinamore; containing 21 houses and 132 inhabitants. It is a constabulary police station, and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Ballinamore and Carrick-on-Shannon. Fairs are held on Feb. 1st, March 17th, May 1st and 28th, June 29th, Aug. 1st, Sept. 21st, Oct. 8th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 21st.—See KILTURRIG.

CASHEL, a parish, in the barony of RATHCLINE, union and county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (S.) from Lanesborough; containing 5559 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Shannon, and on the road from Lanesborough to Ballymahon; and comprises 32,150½ statute acres, whereof 6291 are in Lough Ree: the land is principally under tillage, but there is some marsh land, with several thousand acres of bog, in the northern and eastern parts of the parish. The substratum is limestone, of which there are good quarries. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is inappropriate in Messrs. Armstrong, lessees of Lord Fauconberg. The tithes rent-charge is £498. 10. 6., of which about two-thirds are payable to the improprators, and one-third to the incumbent. The church is a plain structure with a square tower, built in 1816 by aid of a gift of £800 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was erected in 1816, by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £400 from the same Board; the glebe consists of 34 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel, at Newtown, is a handsome cruciform building, ornamented with minarets, and of recent erection. Near the church

are the ruins of an abbey, said to have been a dependency of the Augustinian abbey on Quaker Island; they are covered with ivy, and a low arched doorway and lancet-shaped window still remain.

At Cashel nearly the whole extent of LOUGH REE is visible. This lake, the name of which signifies "the king of lakes," extends from Lanesborough to Athlone, and is nearly 20 miles in length, and in some parts 9 in breadth. A regatta generally takes place on it in August, which is attended by many pleasure-boats from Limerick. Its shores are studded with handsome residences, and it contains many picturesque islands; the largest of the latter are, Hare Island (still thickly covered with its original woods, and on which Lord Castlemaiae has a fishing-lodge), Inchmore, Inchturk, Inchhoffin, All Saints' Island, Inisclobrann or Quaker Island, and Inehyana. Killenure, or the Inner lake, is a portion of Lough Ree, branching eastward into the county of Westmeath, and containing Temple and Friars' Islands. In Inisclobrann, which is also called Seven Church Island, are the remains of seven churches. An abbey was founded here in 540, by St. Diarmuid Naomh, or "the Just," which was pillaged by the men of Munster, in 1010, 1016, 1050, and 1087; in 1155 it was burnt, and in 1193 plundered by Gilbert de Nangle. The abbey of Inchhoffin, founded about 530, by St. Riach, nephew of St. Patrick; and the abbey founded on the island of All Saints, by St. Kieran, in 544, were also ravaged by the men of Munster on the same four occasions; and in 1089 all three monasteries were plundered and destroyed by Muircheartach O'Brien, aided by a large fleet of Danes. It is said that a descendant of Sir Henry Dillon, of Drumrany, who came into Ireland with John, Earl of Morton, erected an abbey on the island of All Saints, probably on the site of the ancient abbey of St. Kieran: the buildings were granted at the suppression to Sir Patrick Barnwall. Augustin Mac Graidin, who was a canon and died here in 1405, wrote the lives of the Irish Saints, and continued the annals of this abbey to his own time; the work is still preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

CASHEL, a city, borough, and market and post town, the head of a union, and till lately the seat of an archbishopric, in the barony of MIDDLETHERD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 12 miles (N. W.) from Clonmel, and 75 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 8027 inhabitants, of whom 7036 are in the city. This place was the residence

of the kings of Munster; and a synod was held in it by St. Patrick, St. Ailbe, and St. Deelan, in the reign of Ængus, who, after his conversion to the Christian faith by St. Patrick, is said to have founded a church here. It is uncertain at what period Cashel first became the head of a bishopric; indeed, its early history, both civil and ecclesiastical, is involved in much obscurity, and has been a fertile source of hypothetical inquiry. Some writers assert that Cormac Mac-Culainn, King and Bishop of Cashel, who was killed in his retreat from battle in 908, had either founded or restored the cathedral, by building on the Rock of Cashel an edifice now



Seal.

called Cormac's chapel, one of the most interesting architectural remains in the kingdom; but its erection is, with greater probability, ascribed by others to Cormac Mac Carthy, the pious king of Desmond. In 990, the place was fortified by Brian Boru, who rebuilt thirteen royal houses and palaces in Munster, one of which is still pointed out at the corner of Old Chapel-lane, in this town. Until the year 1101, the buildings on the Rock of Cashel were merely such as composed the *Dun* or royal residence, or the *Carsoil* or habitation on the rock, of the kings of Munster; the cathedral probably occupied some other site. In that year, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, Murtogh O'Brien convened a great Assembly of the clergy and people of Cashel, in which he assigned over to the bishops that "hitherto royal seat" of the kings of Munster, and dedicated it to God, St. Patrick, and St. Alb. The same annals record that, in 1127, Cormac Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, erected a church here (the chapel above noticed), called from him *Teampul Chormaic*, and which in 1134 was consecrated by the archbishop and bishops of Munster, in the presence of the nobility and clergy. A new church was built in 1169, on the site of the present cathedral, by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, who endowed it with lands, and converted the church founded by Cormac into a chapel or chapter-house on the south side of the choir of the new edifice.

HENRY II., on landing at Waterford in 1172, marched to Cashel, where he received the homage of the above-named Donald O'Brien; and in November of that year he summoned a general synod of the Irish clergy, which was also attended by those Irish lords who submitted to his sway, and at which Christian, Bishop of Lismore, the pope's legate, presided. This assembly acknowledged the sovereignty of Henry; and of the ordinances enacted by it, one exempted the persons of the clergy from the jurisdiction of civil courts in criminal cases, and their lands from all secular taxes; while another enjoined a perfect conformity of the Church of Ireland with that of England. Henry, during his stay here, bestowed on the archbishop and chapter the city of Cashel, with a large tract of the adjoining country. After his departure, Richard Strongbow led an army to this place against the native princes of the west, and encamped here, awaiting the arrival of certain reinforcements from Dublin, which being defeated at Thurles, he was compelled to retreat precipitately to Waterford. In 1179 the town was burnt; after its restoration, Donat or Donchad O'Lonargan, who succeeded to the see in 1216, erected it into a borough. Henry III., in 1228, remitted to Archbishop Marian and his successors the new town of Cashel, to be held of him and his heirs in free, pure, and perpetual alms, discharged from all exactions and secular services. Sir David le Latimer, seneschal to Marian, founded an hospital for sick and infirm poor, in honour of St. Nicholas, which was afterwards given to a society of Cistercians introduced by Archbishop David Mac Carvill. In 1343 a Dominican friary was founded by Archbishop David Mac Kelly, which, being destroyed by an accidental fire, was rebuilt by Archbishop Cantwell, who was constituted both patron and founder by an instrument dated at Limerick about the year 1480; in 1250 Archbishop Hacket founded the Franciscan friary. Hore Abbey, called also "St. Mary's Abbey of the Rock of Cashel," was origi-

nally for Benedictines; but Archbishop Mac Carvill, having dreamed that the monks had made an attempt to cut off his head, forcibly dispossessed them of their house and lands, and gave the whole of their possessions to a body of Cistercian monks whom he had brought from the abbey of Mellifont, in the county of Louth.

In 1316, on Palm-Sunday, Edward Bruce came hither with his army from Limerick, and proceeded to Nenagh; in 1372 a parliament was held at this place. In 1495, during the haronial feuds, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, influenced by hostile feelings towards David Creaghe, then archbishop, set fire to the cathedral, and in the presence of the king subsequently defended this outrage, in answer to the accusations of his adversaries, on the ground that he would not have destroyed the building had he not thought that the archbishop was in it at the time. On the termination of the insurrection headed by the Earl of Tyrone, this place, with others, surrendered at discretion, in 1603, to the Lord-Deputy Mountjoy. Lord Inchiquin advanced against it from the siege of Cahir, in 1647: the inhabitants took refuge in their church on the Rock, which was well fortified and garrisoned. Inchiquin proposed to leave them unmolested, on condition of their contributing £3000 and a month's pay for his army: this offer being rejected, he took the place by storm, with great slaughter both of the soldiery and citizens, among whom 20 of the Roman Catholic clergy were involved; and after securing the immense booty of which he had obtained possession, he dispersed his forces into garrison. In 1690 the adherents of King William who had been wounded in the attack on Limerick were hospitably received by the inhabitants of Cashel, whose humane attention induced the king, on the bridge of Golden, about four miles distant, to renew their charter by letter, which is still in the possession of the corporation.

The town is situated on the coach-road from Dublin to Cork, about two miles from the river Suir, in a fine open country; it consists of one principal street, from which several others diverge irregularly, and contains 1190 houses. Since 1840 the town has been under the provisions of the act 9th George IV., for Paving and Cleansing. The inhabitants are still, however, very inadequately supplied with water, partly by pumps which in summer afford only a scanty quantity of hard water unfit for many culinary and domestic purposes, and partly by pipes conveying soft water from a distance of two miles. A small stream from the same source was brought into the town some years since, through the exertions of Archdeacon Cotton, at an expense of above £200, which was defrayed by subscription and an annual grant of £50 from the grand jury of the county, under the authority of an act of parliament called Lee's act; but in a very short time it proved useless. Subsequently, W. B. Upton, Esq., an inhabitant, suggested a plan for bringing such a supply from a distance of 17 miles as would admit of the passage of boats also, by which turf from the Bog of Allen, about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, and coal from the Killenaule collieries, about 14 miles distant, might be conveyed to the town. The estimated cost was £9000, to advance which sum an application was made to government; but the plan failed in obtaining the sanction of government, and no steps have been since taken towards accomplishing so desirable an object. The archbishop's palace was origi-

nally situated at Cammas, about two miles distant: the palace occupied by the later archbishops, and which is now the Deanery, stands within the city; it was erected about the middle of the last century, and is a large and well-built mansion, with extensive gardens attached, from which the ruins of the cathedral on the Rock appear strikingly grand and conspicuous. Attached is a building in which is deposited a library of nearly 9000 volumes, chiefly bequeathed by Archbishop Bolton in 1741, for the use of the clergy of the diocese; some of the clergy have of late contributed to its augmentation, by subscriptions for the purchase of a few valuable modern works. The infantry barracks at Cashel are a handsome range of building, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, and are adapted to the accommodation of one field officer, six other officers, and 146 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for three horses, and an hospital for 21 patients. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday: the market-house, situated in the centre of the Main-street, is not now open for the use of the public, except for the purpose of weighing butter and other articles. Fairs have long been held on March 26th and Aug. 7th; and in 1826 a grant of a fair on the third Tuesday in every month was made to Richard Pennefather, Esq., with a court of piepoudre. In 1835 a branch of the National Bank was opened. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Clonmel; it is the residence of the chief magistrate of police, and a chief constabulary police station for the district.

As previously noticed, the town was erected into a borough about 1216, by Archbishop Donat, who gave burgage tenements to the burgesses, and is said to have conferred on them the same privileges as were enjoyed by the burgesses of Bristol, reserving to the see a yearly rent of 12d. out of each burgage. Archbishop Marian, in 1430, granted the town to the provost and twelve burgesses, except only the shambles, then situated behind the present shambles, and the great bakehouse in John-street, subsequently called Cunningham's Hall: he also granted them free pasture in all his lands (except meadows, corn, and manors), and empowered them to hold a hundred court and a court baron for hearing and determining pleas; reserving out of these grants only small chief-rents. Richard II., in 1378, confirmed all the privileges of the corporation; and other charters, chiefly confirmatory, were bestowed by Archbishop Roland in 1557, and by Queen Elizabeth, in reward of dutiful conduct, in 1584. Charles I., in 1637, granted a new charter, ordaining that the town or borough should be called the "City of Cashel;" and two years after, another, which became the governing charter. James II. seized the franchises into his own hands, pursuant to a decree of the exchequer, and subsequently granted a charter which is now considered void: their ancient rights and privileges were restored to the corporation by King William, as before stated. In the "New Rules" of the 25th of Charles II., for regulating corporations in Ireland, it was ordained that the appointment of the mayor, recorder, and town-clerk should be subject to the approbation of the lord-lieutenant and privy council.

Previously to its late dissolution, the corporation, under the style of the "Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, Citizens, and Commons of the City of Cashel," consisted

of a mayor, aldermen (limited by the charter to 17 in number), two bailiffs, and an unlimited number of commons, aided by a recorder, town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, a sword-bearer, and a crier; a treasurer was also appointed. The mayor was elected annually on June 29th, by the court of common hall, and was one of three persons nominated by the aldermen from among themselves, but the choice might be extended to the citizens and commons, at the discretion of the aldermen; he was sworn into office on Sept. 29th, and, with the concurrence of three aldermen, had power to appoint a deputy during illness or absence. The aldermen, on vacancies occurring, were chosen from among the freemen by the remaining aldermen, and held office for life. The recorder, according to practice, was elected by the mayor and aldermen, but the charter had given the power to the entire body; he held his office during good behaviour, and might appoint a deputy. The bailiffs, by the charter, were eligible from among the citizens, one to be chosen by the mayor and aldermen and one by the corporation at large; according to practice they were elected annually on June 29th in the common hall from among the freemen, on the recommendation of the aldermen. The town-clerk was elected annually with the mayor and bailiffs; the sword-bearer was elected by the whole body, and held his office during good behaviour; the serjeant-at-mace and the crier were appointed by the mayor. The freedom was obtained only by gift of the mayor and aldermen, who were the ruling body of the corporation, and had the entire management of its affairs. By the act 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108, the corporation was dissolved; the estates and property it possessed became vested in the twenty-one commissioners for lighting and paving, and the proceeds have been found amply sufficient for the purposes of the town. Cashel returned two members to the Irish parliament until the Union, since which it has sent one to the Imperial parliament. The right of election was formerly vested solely in the corporation, but by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising an area of 3974 acres, which was constituted the new electoral borough: the number of electors registered in 1843 was 250.

The mayor, deputy-mayor, and recorder were justices of the peace for the city of Cashel and the county of Tipperary, and also judges of the tithes court, the attachments and other process of which were executed by the bailiffs. This court, which by the charter was to be held weekly, and of which Thursday was the court day, had jurisdiction (but not exclusive) in causes not exceeding the amount of £20 late currency, arising within the ancient bounds of the city and its liberties; and suits might be commenced in it either by action or attachment, on affidavit made before the mayor, or his deputy, of the amount and cause of action. Very few causes, however, were latterly tried in this court, attributable to the expense of the proceedings, and to the facility for recovering debts afforded by the assistant-barrister's court. In addition to this jurisdiction, the charter gave it a farther jurisdiction to the extent of 40s. in causes arising without the city and liberties; but this power was in some degree limited by the 36th of George III., cap. 39, which required that the cause of action should have arisen, or that the defendant should

be resident, within the city and liberties. The charter also granted a court baron to be held before the mayor every three weeks; and a court leet with view of frankpledge, to be held within a month after Easter and Michaelmas, before the mayor and recorder, or before one of them and the deputy of the other. Quarter-sessions for the county are held here in January and July, and generally continue ten days; petty-sessions for the division are held every Wednesday by the county magistrates; and similar sessions were formerly held for the city, at which both the county and city magistrates presided. The county court-house and prison, erected in 1818, on the south side of the town, fronting the green, form a neat and substantial pile of building of stone: the former is sufficiently adapted to the transaction of business; and the latter, to which the city magistrates also used to commit prisoners, contains eight cells, three day-rooms, and two airing-yards. The late corporation estates comprise 2024 Irish acres, let on lease for 99 years to various tenants, and producing an income of about £220 per annum.

The first bishop of Cashel of whom any authentic notice occurs is *Cormac Mac-Cutinan*, King of Munster, who, as was not uncommon at that period, exercised also spiritual jurisdiction over his subjects. He was descended from *Ængus*, and succeeded to the throne of Munster and to the see of Cashel, in 901; but was killed on his retreat from battle in 908, and interred in the abbey of Castledermot, where he had been educated. From this period till 1152 only four of his successors are noticed, who, with the exception of one, are all styled archbishops of Cashel. *Donat O'Lonargan*, who then succeeded to the bishopric, received from Cardinal Paparo, the legate of Pope Eugene III., one of the four palli which had been sent by him to Ireland, and of which the other three were conferred on *Gelasius of Armagh*, *Gregory of Dublin*, and *Edan of Tuam*. During the prelacy of *Donald O'Hullucan*, who succeeded in 1158, a synod was held here by command of Henry II., at which all the archbishops and bishops of Ireland, except the archbishop of Armagh, assisted, and at which Christian O'Conarchy, the pope's legate, and who was also bishop of Lismore, presided. At this synod Henry received from the archbishops and bishops, charters, with their seals appended, by which they confirmed the kingdom of Ireland to him and his heirs, and constituted them kings and lords of Ireland for ever; transcripts of these charters were sent by the king to Pope Alexander, who by his apostolical authority gave his confirmation to them. Pope Innocent III., in 1210, confirmed to *Donat O'Lonargan* II., who had been promoted to the see in 1206, all the revenues and possessions of the archbishopric, and subjected to his metropolitan jurisdiction the cathedrals of the suffragan bishoprics of Limerick, Killaloe, Fennaboe, Waterford, Ardmore, Lismore, Cloyne, Cork, Ross, Ardfert, and Emly. *Donald O'Brien*, King of Limerick, about the time of the English invasion built a new cathedral church, and converted the structure previously existing



Arms of the Bishopric.

into a chapel or chapter-house: he also made large grants of land to the see, which was further endowed by his son *Donat*, surnamed *Carbrac*, with some land in Thomond, and with the islands of *Sulleith* and *Kismacayl*; all which grants were confirmed by King John in 1215. The see of Emly was united with the archbishopric of Cashel by act of parliament in 1568, during the prelacy of *James Mac Caghwell*, who had succeeded to the dignity in 1567 and was the first archbishop of the united sees of Cashel and Emly. *Miler Magrath*, who was elevated to the united sees in 1570, was in high favour with Queen Elizabeth, from whom he held in commendam the sees of Lismore and Waterford, on his resignation of which he obtained the two bishoprics of Killala and Achonry, in Connaught, which he held till his decease. The grant of these sees appears to have been made to him and his successors for ever, in the way of union to the see of Cashel and Emly; but the arrangement terminated at Magrath's death. After the death of *Archbishop Thomas Price*, in 1684, the see remained vacant for a long period, during which the revenues were received by collectors chosen by the crown, and were distributed by James II. among the Roman Catholic bishops, no successor being appointed till 1690, when *Narcissus Marsh* became archbishop. By the Church Temporalities act (3rd of William IV.) it was specially provided that the see of Waterford and Lismore, vacant by the death of Dr. Bourke, should be annexed to Cashel and Emly, which accordingly took place on the passing of that act, when the temporalities of both of the dioceses then merged became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The late Archbishop, or Ecclesiastical Province, of Cashel comprehended the eleven dioceses of Cashel, Emly, Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe, Waterford, Lismore, Cork, Ross, Cloyne, Killaloe, and Kilfenora. It contained a superficies of 3,439,750 acres, and comprised within its limits the whole of the civil province of Munster; parts of the county of Kilkenny, and King's county, in the province of Leinster; and part of the county of Galway, in the province of Connaught. The archbishop was primate and metropolitan of Munster; he presided over the whole province, and exercised all episcopal jurisdiction within the united dioceses of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore. In consequence, however, of the union of the see of Limerick with the consolidated see of Ardfert and Aghadoe; also of the sees of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne; and of those of Killaloe and Kilfenora, which were united to the sees of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh in the ancient province of Tuam; three bishops only presided over the other seven dioceses of the province and were suffragan to the archbishop of Cashel. Under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act, all archiepiscopal jurisdiction ceased on the death of Dr. Laurence, the last archbishop; and Cashel, with the united dioceses of Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, became a bishopric suffragan, with the other sees of the province, to the archbishop of Dublin.

The Diocese of Cashel comprehends the greater part of the county of Tipperary, and small portions of the counties of Kilkenny and Limerick; it is 35 British miles in length and 29 in breadth, comprehending an estimated superficies of 278,000 acres, of which 600 are in Kilkenny, 850 in Limerick, and the remainder in the county of Tipperary. There belonged to the late arch-

episcopal see, or united dioceses of Cashel and Emly, 20,046½ statute acres; and the gross amount of its yearly revenue, including the prebends of Glankeen and Isertlaurence, on an average of three years ending December 1831, was by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners returned at £7354. The present bishop of Cashel, who resides at Waterford, has an income of £5000. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and archdeacon, and the five prebendaries of Glankeen, Killaldriffe or Killaltry, Fennor, Newchapel, and Kilhragh. The vicars-choral are a separate corporate body, anciently consisting of eight, but now of five only; they are endowed with various lands and tithes, the former comprising 644 statute acres. The economy estate of the cathedral consists of the rectorial tithes of the parish of St. Patrick's Rock, and the interest of £1000 in the new three and a half per cent. stock, together with a small sum in the old 3½ per cents.; amounting, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, to £399. 9. per annum. The diocese comprises 49 benefices, of which 22 are unions, and the remainder single parishes or portions of parishes; three are in the gift of the crown, three in lay patronage, and the remainder in the patronage of the archbishop. The total number of parishes or districts is 103, of which 92 are rectories and vicarages, and the remainder perpetual or impropriate curacies, or parishes without provision for the cure of souls. There are 31 churches, and two other buildings in which divine service is performed; and 27 glebe-houses.

In the Roman Catholic divisions the archbishop of Cashel is primate and metropolitan of Munster; his dioceses are Cashel and Emly, to which the six bishoprics of Cloyne and Ross, Cork, Kerry, Killaloe, Limerick, and Waterford and Lismore, are suffragan. The diocese of Kilfenora, which is united to Kilmacduagh in the province of Connaught, is alternately suffragan to the archbishoprics of Cashel and Tuam. The united Roman Catholic dioceses of Cashel and Emly comprise 47 parochial unions or districts, containing 88 chapels served by 46 parish priests and 63 coadjutors or curates. The parochial benefices of Thurles and Moykarky are held by the archbishop: the cathedral, situated in the town of Thurles, is a very fine structure. There are one Presbyterian and four other dissenting places of worship in Cashel and Emly dioceses.

The city is comprised within the parishes of St. John the Baptist and St. Patrick's Rock; the former containing 5207, and the latter 9454, statute acres. The living of St. John's is a rectory entire, united time immemorially to the entire rectory of Ballyclerihan and the rectory and vicarage of Coleman, together constituting the corps of the deanery of Cashel, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £256, and of the whole union £362. 12. Besides several tenements, the lands belonging to the dean comprise 203½ acres, let on lease at a rent of £58 and annual renewal fines of £40; the gross annual revenue of the deanery, including tithe, as returned by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £625. The church, erected on the site of a former edifice, and completed in the year 1783, is a handsome and spacious structure of stone, with a lofty spire of good propor-

tions; and serves both for the cathedral and the parochial church: the result of a survey made by Archbishop Agar having proved the old cathedral church to be incapable of restoration, the two were consolidated by act of council in 1749, and a portion of the economy fund of the cathedral was appropriated to the erection of this church, and lately towards keeping it in repair. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, also, recently made a grant of £138. 18. for repairing it. The living of St. Patrick's Rock is a rectory and vicarage, the rectory appropriate to the economy fund of the cathedral church, and the vicarage to that of the vicars-choral; the tithe rent-charge is £525. 19. 4., of which £271. 14. 3. are payable to the former, and the remainder to the latter. In the Roman Catholic divisions the two parishes form the district called Cashel, which is the union or parish of the dean. The chapel of St. John, situated in Friar-street, is a spacious and elegant structure, which lately underwent extensive alteration and repair, including the erection of a spire; it is faced with hewn stone, and is very ornamental to the city. Behind it is a convent of nuns of the order of the Presentation; and there is another chapel at Rosegreen, in the parish of St. Patrick's Rock. Cashel also contains a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, a neat building situated in the Main-street, and erected by subscription on a site granted at a nominal rent by W. Pennefather, Esq.: in this edifice part of the old prison built by Edward I. was incorporated; it was opened for divine service on the 2nd of July, 1833. At the entrance to the city from Dublin are the buildings of the Charter school, founded in 1751, and towards the support of which Archbishop Price contributed £50 per annum during his lifetime, and at his death bequeathed £300; it was also endowed with £600 by Archbishop Palliser, and, in 1746, with a lease for 99 years of 27 acres of land by the corporation. For many years 83 boys were supported and educated in this establishment; but since the withdrawal of parliamentary aid from the society at Dublin, the school has been discontinued. A parochial school is supported by annual grants of £21 from the archbishop and £10 late currency from the dean, in addition to which the dean and chapter provide a school-house and the books. A national school was established by the late Rev. Dr. Wright, parish priest, which is aided by £25 per annum from the Board of Education, and by collections at the Roman Catholic chapel: the school-house is a good slated building erected by Dr. Wright at an expense of £332. A female school is conducted by the Presentation nuns, and is aided by an annual grant of £32 from the Board, and a donation of £60 per annum from the parish priest: there is also, among other schools, a Sunday school well attended. The county infirmary is a handsome and commodious building, situated on the green; it originally contained but 40 beds, but has been since enlarged for the reception of a greater number of patients. In 1835, before the enlargement, the number admitted into the house was 325, and of out-patients 4386; the total expenditure for that year amounted to £1043. 14. A charitable loan society has been established for advancing sums of money on security to necessitous tradesmen, who repay it by weekly instalments in the proportion of one shilling in the guinea. The union workhouse, on a site of 6½ acres

subject to a rent of £34 per annum, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £5500, and is constructed to contain 600 paupers.

THE ROCK OF CASHEL is an extraordinary mass rising on every side with a precipitous and rugged elevation, and consisting of concentric strata of limestone; the remains of the ancient structures by which it is crowned have an imposing and highly romantic appearance. Among these, *Cormac's Chapel*, standing in a line parallel with the south side of the choir of the cathedral, is one of the best-preserved buildings of that age in the kingdom; the walls and roof are of stone, the latter finely groined. The entrance doorway is a Norman arch, richly moulded and embellished with zig-zag and bead-work; above it is a device in bas-relief of a centaur shooting at an animal with a bow and arrow. The groining of the roof of the edifice springs from low pillars with capitals variously ornamented. At the eastern end is a large recess, separated from the western part by a circular arch highly enriched and adorned with grotesque heads of men and animals; within this recess is another of smaller dimensions, probably intended for the altar. The walls of each portion of the building are relieved with blank arches, and the pilasters from which they spring have been richly ornamented with various devices. A window has been opened by the Ven. Archdeacon Cotton, which has rendered visible some very ancient painting in fresco, in the recesses of the walls; fourteen stone figures, representing the Twelve Apostles and others, have also been discovered. The exterior walls of the chapel are, on the south side, ornamented with blank arches supported by pillars with grotesque heads; and attached to the building is a square tower, strengthened with bands of masonry and similarly ornamented. *The Ancient Cathedral*, now in ruins, was a spacious cruciform structure, with a central tower supported on pointed arches, and generally in the early English style of architecture; it is in several parts embattled, and, with other features of a military character, presents a venerable and singularly picturesque appearance. But it is more striking as a grand and well broken mass, than remarkable either for the elegance or richness of its details. The only monument worthy of notice is that of Archbishop Magrath, who is represented in a recumbent posture; it bears the date 1621, and was erected by himself about one year before his death. On the south side of the cathedral is the *Vicars' Hall*; and at the eastern angle of the north transept is an ancient round tower, in a very perfect state of preservation, its stone roof being still entire: the several stages were lighted by windows, the ledges of which are still remaining; the original doorway has been walled up, and another opened leading into the cathedral. *The Dominican Friary*, situated in Moor-lane, was, after its dissolution, granted in perpetuity by Henry VIII. to Walter Fleming, *in capite*, at the annual rent of 2s. 6d.: this was one of the noblest buildings of the order in Ireland, and considerable remains of its spacious cruciform church may yet be seen between the Rock and the Main-street. At a short distance from the town are the remains of *Hore Abbey*, which are noticed in the description of the parish of that name. At the back of Friar-street formerly were the remains of the *Franciscan monastery*, the site of which is partly occupied by the

Roman Catholic chapel; after its dissolution it was granted, in the 31st of Henry VIII., to Edmund Butler, Archbishop of Cashel, to be held by him *in capite* at an annual rent of 2s. 10d. On the ascent to the cathedral is a stone, on which, according to tradition, the kings of Munster were annually inaugurated. Cashel gives the titles of Viscount and Earl to the family of Moore, earls of Mountcashel.

CASTLANE.—See WHITECHURCH.

CASTLEBAR, a market and post town, a parish, the head of a union, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the barony of CARRA, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 44 miles (S.W.) from Sligo, and 125½ (W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 10,464 inhabitants, of whom 5137 are in the town. This place owes its rise and importance to Sir John Bingham, the ancestor of its present proprietor, who, in 1609, obtained for it the grant of a market and fair. In 1613, James I. granted the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, under which the government of the town was vested in a portreeve, fifteen free burgesses and a commonalty, with power to hold a court of record every Monday for the recovery of debts not exceeding five marks. The charter also conferred upon the portreeve and free burgesses the right of returning two members to the Irish parliament; and in 1620, the inhabitants received a grant of a second annual fair. After the quelling of the disturbances of 1798, in the autumn of that year the French, under the command of General Humbert, having landed in the bay of Kilcummin on the 22nd of August, made themselves masters of that place, and proceeded to Ballina, of which they took possession on the 24th. On the following day, General Hutchinson arrived at Castlebar from Galway, and being joined on the evening of the 26th by Lieut.-General Lake, every disposition was made for the reception of the invaders, who, nevertheless, after an obstinate contest, effected an entrance into the town, of which they kept possession for some days; but learning that the Marquess Cornwallis was approaching with his army, General Humbert abandoned the place, and retreated with his forces towards Sligo.

THE TOWN is situated near the eastern extremity of Lough Lannach, and on a river having its source therein and called Castlebar, which divides the place into two nearly equal parts; it is also on the mail-coach road from Ballinasloe to Westport, and consists of one principal street nearly a mile in length, from which diverge several smaller streets and lanes. It contains 831 houses, some of the best of which are built round the green, a pleasant promenade; the streets are paved and kept in repair at the expense of the county. The barracks, a fine range of building recently erected, and commodiously adapted for artillery and infantry, are arranged for 60 men of the former, and for 24 officers and 565 non-commissioned officers and privates of the latter. The linen manufacture, which was formerly much more extensive, is still carried on here; and a considerable quantity of linen and linen-yarn is sold in the linen-hall, a neat building at the entrance of the town from Ballina. There are a tobacco and snuff and a soap and candle manufactory, a brewery, and a tannery; and the general trade of the town, with the exception only of the linen trade, is gradually improving. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on May 11th, July 9th,

Sept. 16th. and Nov. 18th. A branch of the National Bank was established in 1836. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Foxford; and it is a chief constabulary and a revenue police station.

Under the charter of James I., the corporation continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised, and the sum of £15,000 awarded as compensation was paid to Richard, Earl of Lucan. From that period till 1834, the corporation occasionally elected officers, but exercised little or no magisterial jurisdiction; for the last twenty years it has been virtually extinct; and the court of record has been consequently discontinued. The assizes for the county are held here, and also the quarter-sessions in January and October; petty-sessions are held every Saturday. The court-house is extensive and well arranged. The new county gaol, situated at the southern extremity of the town, is a spacious and handsome building with a castellated front, erected in 1834, at an expense of £23,000; the arrangement is on the radiating principle, with the governor's house in the centre. It is well adapted for classification and contains 140 cells, with day and work rooms and airing-yards, in one of which is a treadmill applied to the raising of water; in the upper part of the governor's house is the chapel, accessible to the prisoners by corridors communicating with it by neat iron bridges. The female prisoners are divided into two classes, under the care of a matron and assistant, and an excellent school has been established; the average number of prisoners (which in 1841 was 143) will allow a separate cell to each at night, and during the day the men are employed chiefly in breaking stones.

The PARISH, which is also called Aghish, comprises 14,794 statute acres; about 1400 are hog and waste, and the remainder arable and pasture. The lands are principally under tillage; the soil is good, and the system of agriculture much improved. The surrounding scenery is beautifully picturesque and finely varied, terminating in a distant view of the mountains by which the landscape is nearly surrounded. Castlebar, the seat of the Earl of Lucan, is romantically situated on the brow of a steep eminence overhanging the river, and attached to it is an extensive and well-wooded demesne, affording a pleasant promenade to the inhabitants of the town. Many of the inhabitants are employed in quarrying excellent limestone, used for building; and turf is carried by water for several miles, to the town, through the lake and the Castlebar river. A manorial court at which debts to any amount were recoverable, was formerly held by a senechal appointed by Lord Lucan; it has been discontinued for some years. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Tuam, united by act of parliament, in 1711, to the rectories and vicarages of Breehy, Turlough, and Kildacamoge, and the vicarage of Islandedin, forming the union of Castlebar, in the patronage of the Bishop. The church, a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, was erected in 1825, at a cost of £2500, of which £2000 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits; there is also a church in the parish of Turlough. There is no glebe-house: the glebe of the union comprises 24 acres; and the title rent-charge of the parish is £142. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, including

also Ballyhane and Breehy, and comprising two chapels, at Castlebar and Ballyhane; the former is a spacious slated edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The county infirmary, a large building, is situated at the south end of the town; here are also a dispensary for the barony of Carra, and one for the town. The union workhouse, on a site of seven acres purchased for £341, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £6300, and is constructed to contain 600 paupers. At the head of Lough Lanach, near the town, is an ancient burial-place, commanding a fine view of the distant mountains; and on the other side of the lake are the ruins of a fortified residence. The Earl of Lucan enjoys the inferior title of Baron Lucan, of Castlebar.

CASTLE-BELLINGHAM, a post-town, in the parish of GERONSTOWN, union and barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Dundalk, and 34 (N. by W.) from Dublin; containing 665 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the river Glyde, and on the coach-road from Dublin to Belfast, takes its name from a castle belonging to the Bellingham family, which was burnt by the forces of James II. in their retreat before the army of King William, previously to the battle of the Boyne. The neighbourhood is embellished with several handsome seats. An extensive brewery, in which the celebrated Castle-Bellingham ale is made, and a large malt-house, give employment to about 70 persons: fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday and Oct. 10th, for cattle, linen, &c.; and here is a constabulary police station. The parish church, remarkable for its neatness, is situated in the town, and contains a fine font and some handsome monuments. Here is also a dispensary. Near the church, and at the entrance to the Castle demesne, some neat cottages in the Elizabethan style were erected for four widows, and endowed with £64 per annum, in 1826, by Sir W. Bellingham, Bart. There are some remains of the ancient castle near the river; and in a small bog adjoining, several perfect heads, with part of the horns, of the elk or moose deer have been found.—See GERONSTOWN and GREENMOUNT.

CASTLE-BLAKENEY, GALLAGH, or KILLASOLAN, a post-town and parish, in the union of BALLINASLOE, partly in the barony of KILCONNELL, but chiefly in that of TYAQUIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 25 miles (E. N. E.) from Galway, and 86 (W.) from Dublin; containing 4496 inhabitants, of whom 233 are in the town or village. This parish is situated on the road from Ballinasloe to Tuam, and comprises 11,482½ statute acres: the principal seat is Castle Ffrench, that of Lord Ffrench. Here are two mills for grinding oatmeal. Limestone is abundant. There is a constabulary police station; and fairs are held in the town on Jan. 2nd, March 17th, Whit-Tuesday, July 26th, and Oct. 2nd; fairs are also held at Caltra, in this parish, *q. v. see*. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Elphin, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop: the title rent-charge is £225. The church is a neat building, erected in 1832, by aid of a grant of £300 from the Board of First Fruits. There is a glebe-house, built in 1771, at a cost of about £400; with a glebe of 80 acres, and two detached glebes of four acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is sometimes called Caltra, from the chapel being situated there.

CASTLE-BLAYNEY, a market and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of MUCKNOE, barony of CREMORNE, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 11 miles (S.E. by E.) from Monaghan, and 49 (N.N.W.) from Dublin; containing 2134 inhabitants. It derives its name and origin from Sir Edward Blayney, governor of the county in the reign of James I., and who, in consideration of the dependence of his garrisons at Monaghan and Newry for a supply of provisions, which was rendered precarious by the hostility of the intervening country, received a grant of two bally-betags of land here, on condition of his erecting a fort between Monaghan and Newry. Castle-Blayney was accordingly erected, as a secure halting-place for the royal troops, and Sir Edward received this extensive estate, which his descendants still enjoy. The collection of habitations formed in the vicinity never, however, assumed the appearance of a town until the establishment of the linen-market, and the rebuilding of the houses with stone, in the latter part of the last century, by the late noble proprietor. It is situated on the coach-road from Dublin to Londonderry, and consists of 339 houses; is lighted by subscription; and has a respectable appearance. It is formed of three streets meeting in the market-place, which is of a triangular form; and in the centre, on an elevated spot commanding every avenue, is the market-house, a very neat and ornamental building, with a spacious room on the second story, and a neat bell turret above the roof. Near the market-house are convenient shambles. The manufacture of linen, though not so extensive as formerly, furnishes employment to many persons in the surrounding districts; and there are three tanyards in the town. The principal market is on Wednesday, when considerable quantities of yarn and flax are sold: there are likewise markets for corn and butter, on Tuesday and Friday; and fairs for live stock are held on the first Wednesday in every month. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Dundalk. Here is a constabulary police station; also a neat sessions'-house, in which the quarter-sessions for the county are held four times in the year, and petty-sessions every alternate week; and a county bridewell, containing two day-rooms, seven cells, and two yards. The mansion of Castle-Blayney, the seat of Lord Blayney, is closely adjoining, and is encompassed by a demesne of great extent and beauty, which includes the Lake of Mucknoe and some fine woodland scenery; it is a handsome modern edifice, built near the site of the old castle. The ruins of an ancient fortress in Cornero wood, on the shore of the lake, are also within the demesne. The parish church of Mucknoe is in the town; it is very neat, with a handsome spire, and the interior has been comfortably fitted up by Lord Blayney, who has also planted the churchyard with trees and evergreens. There are likewise places of worship for Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists; and a fever hospital. The union workhouse, on a site of 8½ acres, was completed in 1842, at an expense of £6150, and is constructed to admit 800 paupers.

CASTLEBRACK, a parish, in the union of ABBEY-LEIX, barony of TINNEHINCH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (W.N.W.) from Portarlington; containing 1924 inhabitants. This parish comprises 927½ statute acres: it is situated in the north-

east angle of the county, where it joins King's county and on the river Oweness; and derives its name from the castle, now in ruins, which was built by the Dunne family. The seats are, Kilkavan, that of the late Rt. Rev. Dr. Sandes, Bishop of Killaloe; and Cappalaugh. Fairs are held on May 15th, Aug. 12th, and Nov. 15th. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, and is part of the union of Rosinallis or Oregon; the rectory is inappropriate in General Dunne. The tithe rent-charge is £157. 12., of which £105. 1. 3. are payable to the impropricator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the unions or districts of Mountmellick and Rosinallis; the chapel is at Clonahadoc.

CASTLEBRIDGE, a village, partly in the parish of TICKILLEN, partly in ARDCOLME, but chiefly in ARDCAVAN, union of WEXFORD, barony of SHELMAIER EAST, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (N.) from Wexford; containing 439 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the ancient castle that formerly stood here, is situated on the north side of Wexford harbour, at the confluence of the Castlebridge river with the river Sow, and on the road from Wexford to Oulart, at the junction of the parishes of Ardavan, Ardcorme, and the detached part of Tickillen. It consists of 88 houses, many of them neat dwellings, on both sides of the Castlebridge river; and is chiefly remarkable for its extensive trade in corn, for which its situation, commanding the whole extent of county to the south of Arklow, and its proximity to Wexford, are peculiarly favourable. Nearly the whole produce of that district is, in order to avoid the tolls at Wexford bridge, deposited in this village, where are very extensive stores, mills, and malt-houses, from which a canal was cut in 1810, opening a communication with the river Slaney. The stores are capable of containing 40,000 barrels of corn; and about 65,000 barrels are exported annually. The produce is sent by boats of 15 or 20 tons' burthen to Wexford harbour, where it is shipped, without any extra charge, on board vessels that convey it to the various channel ports between Glasgow and London. About 3000 barrels of malt are made here annually. Fairs have been long held on April 11th and Dec. 26th; and two others, lately established, are held on June 10th and Sept. 25th. A constabulary police force is stationed here. The parish church of Ardcorme, built on the site of the ancient castle, is in that part of the village which is in the parish of Ardavan: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £310. 18. for its repair. The Roman Catholic chapel for the district of Castlebridge, which includes the parishes of Ardavan, Ardcorme, St. Margaret, St. Nicholas, Skreen, and part of Killeek, is also in the village. A branch of the Skreen and Ardcorme dispensary has been established here.

CASTLEBUOY, or ST. JOHNSTOWN, an extra-parochial liberty, in the poor-law union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N.E.) from Portaferry; containing 775 inhabitants. This place is situated on Cloghy bay, and comprises 1358½ statute acres. A commandery of St. John the Baptist of Jerusalem, dependent on the priory of Kilmainham, was founded here by Hugh de Lacy, in 1189, and continued till the commencement of the fifteenth century; the building is now in ruins.

The family of Echlin possess several townlands in freehold which have always enjoyed exemption from tithe and church cess, and also a manor that belonged to the commandery, the court of which is now held once in three weeks. The manor is called Cloghy; the court has jurisdiction over the liberty of Castlebuoy, the parishes of Slanes and Ballytrustin, and part of Witter, and any sum not exceeding £5 is recoverable in it, either by attachment or civil bill process. The lofty tower of the castle, and the ruins of the church, are situated in one of the most secluded and fertile vales in the Ardes. On a chain of rock in the channel, three miles east from the shore, is the South Rock or Kilwarlin light-house.

CASTLE-CARBERRY.—See **CARBERRY**.

CASTLE-CAULFIELD, a village, in the parish of DONAGHMORE, union and barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Dungannon; containing 167 inhabitants. This town was founded by Sir Toby Caulfield, afterwards Lord Charlemont, to whom James I. had granted the lands called Ballydonnell, or the town of O'Donnell, in 1610. Sir Toby, in 1614, began building a mansion-house in the Elizabethan style, which afterwards acquired the name of Castle-Caulfield, and around which he located 41 British families, and mustered 30 men-at-arms. The second lord Charlemont added a large gate-house with towers, and a keep or donjon. In Pynnar's Survey the building is described as "the fairest house in all these parts;" it is now a stately ruin, the gables and clustered chimneys producing a fine effect. The village is situated in a fertile valley, on the road from Dungannon to Ballygawley, and consists of one small street containing 37 houses; the inhabitants are generally engaged in agriculture and the weaving of linen. A receiving-house for letters in connexion with Dungannon has been established. Limestone and coal are found in the neighbourhood; and fairs, held on the second Monday in every month, for the sale of live stock, are numerous attended. A court for the manor of Castle-Caulfield is held by the seneschal; and petty-sessions are held every alternate Saturday. Besides Castle-Caulfield, the seat of the Earl of Charlemont, here are several elegant houses.

The parish church, in this village, was built in 1685: it is a large and handsome edifice, in the Grecian style of architecture, except the south windows, which are in the later English style, and were brought from the old church of Donaghmore, destroyed in the war of 1641. A neat mural monument, in memory of the Rev. George Walker, was erected on the south side of the altar, by his widow, in 1703. This distinguished man, while residing here in 1688, raised a regiment of infantry at his own expense, to act against the adherents of James II., and proceeded to Londonderry, in the defence of which he had the principal share, and of which he eventually, on the death of Major Baker, became sole governor. After the siege was raised, he resigned the command of the garrison; came to England, where he was most graciously received by their Majesties; and in November, 1689, received the thanks of the house of commons, having just before published an account of the siege. A letter written by Archbishop Tillotson is extant, in which he says, "the king, besides his first bounty to Mr. Walker, hath made him bishop of Londonderry."

donderry, that so he may receive the reward of that great service in the place where he did it." He returned to Ireland with King William, and having resolved to serve a campaign before he took possession of his bishopric, was killed at the head of his regiment at the battle of the Boyne, on the 1st of July, 1690. In the village is also a chapel belonging to the General Assembly. Near the church is the male and female parochial school, capable of accommodating 300 children, and endowed with two acres of land and £5 per annum from the rector; it was built in 1823 at an expense of £253, with apartments for the master and mistress. The ruins of the castle, and a very large and perfect fort near Parkanour, are the only vestiges of antiquity; tradition points out the site of a friary, near the latter, but no remains are visible.

CASTLECOMER, a market and post town, and a parish, in the barony of FASSADINING, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Kilkenny, and 46 (S.W.) from Dublin; containing 13,535 inhabitants, of whom 1765 are in the town. This town is situated on the river Deen, and on the road from Kilkenny, by Athy, to Dublin. It suffered greatly, in the disturbances of 1798, from the violence of a party of the insurgents, by whom a considerable portion of the town was destroyed. It was, however, soon restored; and at present consists of one wide main street and several smaller, containing 275 houses, chiefly inhabited by persons engaged in the extensive collieries in the parish and neighbourhood. The infantry barracks, a neat range of buildings, are adapted for eight officers and 126 non-commissioned officers and privates, with suitable offices. The market is chiefly for provisions, and some neat shambles have been erected: fairs are held on March 27th, May 3rd, June 21st, Aug. 10th, Sept. 14th, Oct. 28th, and Dec. 14th. In the excise arrangements, the town is within the district of Kilkenny. A constabulary police force is stationed here: the quarter-sessions for the county once in the year (in June), and petty-sessions every alternate Tuesday, are held in the town; and a court for the recovery of small debts is held by the seneschal of the manor.

The PARISH comprises 21,592 statute acres, and contains the principal portion of the extensive coal-field of the district. The coal is of the kind commonly called Kilkenny coal, which, containing no bitumen, burns without blaze or smoke; the larger pieces alone are applied to domestic purposes, the culm being chiefly used for burning lime. The collieries have been worked more than a century. The regular strata were first discovered in digging for iron-ore in that part of the territory of Ida which belonged to the Brenans, and which was purchased from that sept, in the reign of Charles I., by Sir Christopher Wandesford, and erected into a lordship by charter of the same monarch. The extent of the coal-field at that time was estimated at 13,400 plantation acres; the father of the last lord Wandesford was the first who worked the pits to any advantage. The principal workings are all between the small river Deen, which flows by the town, and the hills to the east and north-east, extending towards Donane. The substratum on which the coal rests is remarkable for withstanding the agency of fire, and has been used with great success in the making of fire-bricks; the depth of the pits varies from 31 to 39 yards. The chief

property in the mines was vested in the Wandesford family, to whom this place gave the title of Earl, now extinct: their representative, the Hon. Charles Butler Wandesford, uncle of the present Marquess of Ormonde, inherited in right of his mother, the sister of the late Lord Wandesford; and has a handsome modern residence adjoining the town. A great portion of the coal is conveyed through the southern counties by the rivers Suir and Barrow, and by the Grand Canal to Dublin. There are also some collieries at Pheroadagh, or Firoda, about a mile and a half to the north-west of Castlecomer, from which fine black glossy coal and culm are raised with greater facility than from the mines here. The parish contains a bleach-green and a grist-mill.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £726. 18. 6. The church, situated in the town, is a neat edifice with a tower, built in 1757, and enlarged in 1818 by aid of a loan of £600 from the Board of First Fruits; there is a chapel of ease at Mooneenroe, built in 1828, by subscription aided by a grant of £900 from the same Board. Lectures on religious subjects are delivered, also, in the schoolrooms adjoining the church and chapel of ease. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £1500 from the Board, in 1819; the glebe consists of 12 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the three several unions or districts of Castlecomer, Clough, and Muckalee, the first of which comprises about one-half of it: there are four chapels belonging to these unions, one of them in the town. Here is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Near the Roman Catholic chapel is a convent, and adjoining it a school under the care of the nuns. The schools adjoining the parish church and chapel of ease are supported by an annual donation of £100 from the Hon. C. B. Wandesford, and £34 from the rector. A dispensary was erected by the Countess of Ormonde, and an excellent fever hospital by Mr. Wandesford; an auxiliary branch of the Hibernian Bible Society, also, has been established in the town.

CASTLE-CONNEL, or STRADBALLY, a post-town and parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from Limerick, and 88 (S.W. by W.) from Dublin; containing 5433 inhabitants, of whom 1106 are in the town. This place, which was once called *Carrig-Cuail*, derives its name from an ancient fortress, originally a seat of the O'Briens, kings of Thomond, and in which a grandson of Brian Boroihme is said to have been treacherously murdered by the reigning prince. At the period of the English invasion this was a fortress of some eminence. In 1199 King John granted to William de Burgh, a baron of the family of Fitz-Aldelm, five knights' fees, in which was included this parish, with a condition that he should erect a castle therein. This and the adjoining parishes were the first places in Limerick of which the English obtained possession. In 1578 Queen Elizabeth wrote letters of condolence to William de Burgh for the loss of his eldest son, who had been slain in a skirmish with the Earl of Desmond; and in the same year she created him Baron of Castle-Connell, and gave him a yearly pension of 100 marks. In the war of 1641 Lord Castle-Connell forfeited his estate and title, which were, however, restored on the

accession of James II.; the title became extinct in 1691, but the estate continues in the De Burgh family. In 1651 a strong garrison was placed in the castle by General Ireton, while on his march to blockade Limerick. It was also strongly garrisoned by the troops of James II. in 1690, but on the 12th of August, in that year, was surrendered at discretion by Captain Barnwell to Brigadier Steuart. On the retreat of the English army, it was again garrisoned by James's troops, who in the following year demanded it for two days against the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt: after its surrender it was blown up by order of General De Ginkell.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the Shannon, which separates Limerick from Clare; it lies a mile and a half west of the Dublin road, and contains 199 houses, many of which are handsome villas and cottages of modern erection. It is resorted to during the summer, for the benefit of its spa, whose waters resemble those of Spa in Germany. The soil around the spring is of a calcareous nature, and the sediment of the water has been successfully applied for the cure of ulcers, while the waters themselves have proved very efficacious in scorbutic affections, bilious complaints, obstructions in the liver, jaundice, and worms; they are a strong chalybeate, having a mixture of absorbent earth and marine salt. Treatises have been written on their nature, and many persons are stated to have been cured by them, after ineffectually trying the continental spas. The waters rise from between limestone and basalt, filtering through a thin layer of blue nectunous earth, and yielding a constant supply. The spring is inclosed in a mean building; the surplus water flows into the Shannon. There are two good hotels, and a number of commodious lodging-houses, in the town; a coach runs regularly to Limerick, and there is a daily post. A constabulary police force has been stationed here, and petty-sessions are held every alternate Monday. There is a patent for fairs on Easter-Monday, June 1st, July 16th, and Oct. 4th; only the first, however, is now held.

The PARISH comprises 6678 statute acres, about three-fourths of which are arable and pasture land, and the remainder common pasture and reclaimable bog on the bank of the Shannon. The lands are principally under tillage; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture rapidly improving by the introduction of green crops; limestone is abundant. The bulk of the inhabitants are agriculturists, or dependent on the visitors to the spa. But many obtain employment in cutting turf, and conveying it to Limerick, particularly for the large distillery there; River Lawn, a mile below the town, is an extensive bleach green and mill; and at Annacotty, near Mount Shannon, one of the first paper-mills established in Ireland was erected by Mr. Joseph Sexton. The parish is connected with the county of Clare by an ancient structure called O'Brien's Bridge, originally built by one of the royal line of Thomond, and in later times often strongly contested by the various parties who strove to obtain possession either of the important fortress of Castle-Connell, or the wealthy city of Limerick. It was partially destroyed by the Earl of Ormonde, in 1556, but was soon afterwards restored. The Shannon is not navigable here until within about a mile of the bridge, where the subsidiary canal from the Clare

side joins the river; there being many shoals and rocks in its channel. It abounds with trout and salmon, of which latter there is a valuable fishery at the waterfall called the Leap. The falls are numerous, a descent of 50 feet occurring in less than three miles; and they add greatly to the beauty of the scenery, which is further embellished with the mansions and parks of the neighbouring gentry, and with the ruins of three ancient castles, that of Castle-Connell being in the parish, and those of Newcastle and Castle-Troy being distinctly visible from its higher parts: the Keeper mountains form a noble background on the north-east. The climate is good, the air remarkably pure, and great improvements have recently been made by reclaiming bog, particularly by the proprietors of the Limerick distillery. Among the seats, the most distinguished is Mount Shannon, the residence of the Earl of Clare, and one of the finest mansions in the south of Ireland: the ball and library are particularly entitled to notice, and the grounds are laid out with great taste. Not far distant are, Hermitage, the beautiful seat of Lord Massy; Caherline; New Garden; Shannon View; Belmont; Stormont; and Doonass, the seat of Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, Bart. A handsome range of well-built houses, called the Tontine, three stories high, with projecting roofs, was erected here in 1812, by the late W. Gabbett, Esq., from a fund raised by subscription; but not answering the expectation of the subscribers, they have been sold. Opposite these buildings is an island of about four acres, connected with the main land by a causeway 23 feet wide. About two miles north of Castle-Connell is the small but pretty village of Montpelier, which has a sulphureous spa of great virtue in ulcerous and cutaneous diseases; but in consequence of other water being allowed to mingle with it, its efficacy has been diminished, and few resort to it.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, episcopally united, in 1803, to the rectory and vicarage of Kilinegariff, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £168. 9., and of the whole benefice £387. 5. The church, repaired in 1809 by aid of a grant of £250 from the Board of First Fruits, was greatly enlarged in 1830, and is now a handsome cruciform edifice with a lofty octagonal spire. There is no glebe-house, but a glebe of 2½ acres. The Roman Catholic union is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a large plain edifice. A dispensary was established in 1819. The only remains of the strong fortress of Castle-Connell are, part of the tower, and fragments of some other parts, situated on an isolated limestone rock having an area of 42 yards by 27½. The only other vestige of antiquity is on the island opposite the Tontine, which was formerly called Inis-cluan; it consists of the remains of a friary founded in 1291 by Renald de Burgh, for Franciscans, and has lately been converted into out-houses to a handsome newly-erected cottage.

CASTLE-CONNOR, a parish, in the barony of TYRERRAGH, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Ballina; containing 5136 inhabitants. This place derives its name from an ancient castle, the ruins of which are still visible; and is situated on the river Moy, and on the road from Ballina to Sligo. The parish comprises 16,677½ statute acres: the greater portion is under an improving

system of tillage, and here are some large stock farms; there is a considerable extent of bog, and abundance of limestone is quarried for agricultural and other purposes. The principal seats are, Scurmorc, Moyview, and Knockroe House. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, united by act of council, in 1806, to the vicarage of Kilglass; the rectory, formerly appropriate to the see, is now sequestered in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £357. 4. 6., one-half of which is payable to the commissioners, and the other to the vicar. There is a church in each of the parishes; that in Castle-Connor was built in 1818, by aid of a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built in 1810, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £675 from the same Board: the glebes of the union comprise 50 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; a new and large chapel has been lately built near Corbally, on the road leading from Ballina to Sligo. Here is a dispensary. There are some remains of the castle, as already observed, on the bank of the Moy, and of the old church of Kilvanley with a burial-ground. There are also some Danish rats: one of these, on the lands of Moyview, is supposed to be the finest in Ireland. In it are two underground apartments, of oval form, sixteen feet long, eight wide, and in height seven feet, and connected by a long low passage, through which it is necessary to creep; they are approached in the same way. From the second of these rooms, a similar passage proceeds northward for some yards, and, by an abrupt turn to the right, reaches into the area of the fort, now a fine level and fertile meadow. The Irish name of this place is *Ra-wil-cough*, "the fort of the son of battle."

CASTLE-CONWAY, KERRY.—See KILLORGLIN.

CASTLECORR.—See KILBRIDE.

CASTLE-DAWSON, or DAWSON'S-BRIDGE, a market and post town, in the parish and union of MAGHERAFELT, barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 28 miles (N. W.) from Belfast, and 97 (N.) from Dublin; containing 575 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its proprietors, the Dawson family. On the plantation of Ulster, the eight townlands of Mayola were granted by James I. to Sir Thomas Phillips, whose sons sold them, in 1633, to Thomas Dawson, Esq., from whom they have descended to the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson. The town appears to have assumed its present form and name in the year 1710, during the proprietorship of Joshua Dawson, Esq., chief secretary for Ireland, and for many years member of parliament for the borough of Wicklow. It is delightfully situated on the Mayola, over which is a handsome stone arch, erected by the Dawson family, from which circumstance the town derived its former name of Dawson's-Bridge: it consists of two principal and some smaller streets, containing 118 houses, many of them large and well built. Here were some extensive cotton-twist mills, built in 1803, and furnishing employment to about 100 persons in the buildings and about 800 in the adjoining parishes; but they have been discontinued. Near the town are large flour and oatmeal mills; and in several places in the neighbourhood are manufactories of coarse earthenware, bricks, &c., and a bleach-green in which 800 pieces of linen are annually prepared for the London houses. The

market, on Saturday, is well supplied with every kind of provisions; and in the season great quantities of grain, pork, and butter are purchased here, principally for the Belfast merchants: the market-house and grain stores are extensive and well built. Fairs are held on the last Saturday in each month, for the sale of linen-cloth, yarn, cattle, pigs, sheep, and pedlery. The eight townlands of Mayola were, by letters-patent, in 1712, erected into the manor of Castle-Dawson, with extensive privileges; and a manorial court is held monthly by the senechal, in which debts to the amount of £20 are recoverable. There is a constabulary police station.

The soil in every part of the neighbourhood is fertile, and under an excellent system of cultivation: coal is found, but no attempt has been made to work it, the seams being too thin to pay the expense, while turf is abundant. Nearly adjoining the town is The House, the residence of the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, situated in a beautiful demesne, in which is an ancient avenue opening to a magnificent view of Lough Neagh. On an eminence close to the town stood till lately a lofty obelisk, erected by the Earl of Bristol to commemorate the virtues and benevolence of the Dawson family; but, in building a Methodist chapel, it was thrown down. There are several other handsome houses in the neighbourhood. The church of Castle-Dawson is small, but very neat; it is a private endowment of the Dawson family, and serves as a chapel of ease to the parish of Ballyscullion, the building being on the western side of the Mayola, in that parish. The former edifice was built in 1710, by Joshua Dawson, Esq., and having fallen into ruin some years since, the present structure was erected by the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, by whom it has been beautifully ornamented; on a brass tablet in an ancient carved oak frame, is inscribed the genealogy of the family. The chaplain has a portion of the rectorial tithe rent-charge of the parish of Rasharkin, purchased by the Board of First Fruits in 1789, and amounting to £34. 12. 4. per annum. There is a large meeting-house for Presbyterians.

Of the castle built by Thomas Dawson, deputy-commissary in the reign of Charles I., and which stood in the demesne, near the church, little now remains; only the foundations of the walls and terraces are traceable. A castle built by Joshua Dawson, Esq., in the year 1713, is also in ruins; and The House, built in 1768 by Arthur Dawson, who was member of parliament for the county of Londonderry, and chief baron of the exchequer, is now the family mansion. The present proprietor has made some extensive plantations around it and on other parts of his estate, which flourish luxuriantly, and greatly embellish the surrounding scenery: Shillgray wood is very ancient, and contains some remarkably fine oak and beech trees. Old arms, ornaments of gold, spears, celts, and other relics have been found here. In the neighbourhood are some bogs, 30 feet deep, in which four separate layers of timber are imbedded: the lowest is principally oak, in a very sound and perfect state; the next chiefly yew, the third fir, and the uppermost birch, hazel, hawthorn, &c. Nuts, acorns, and the cones of fir, are frequently found in these bogs, in very good condition.—See BALLYSCULLION and MAGHERAFELT.

CASTLEDERG, or DERG-BRIDGE, a market-town, and the head of a union, in the parish of SKIRTS, barony of OMAH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER,

8 miles (S.) from Strabane, and 107½ (N.) from Dublin; containing 476 inhabitants. The town is indebted for its origin to Sir John Davis, attorney-general for Ireland to James I., to whom a grant of 2000 acres of land, then called Garerteragh, was made in 1609, and who, prior to 1619, built a castle and established 16 British families; he also erected a stone bridge over the river Derg, adjoining the castle, and this bridge, being the first built over that river, gave the town the name of Derg-Bridge, by which it is still frequently called. Sir John had another grant of land at Claraghmore, upon which he built a castle called Kerlis, and constructed a causeway, seven miles long and eight feet wide, in a straight line over mountains and through bogs, from one castle to the other. Several parts of this road are still traceable, but others have been broken up to make the road from this town to Drumquin. In the war of 1641, Sir Phelim O'Neil besieged the castle of Derg; and although he was driven away with disgrace and a considerable loss of men, horses, and ammunition, yet he so greatly injured it that it was never afterwards repaired: it remains a noble pile of ruins on the northern bank of the river. The bridge erected by Sir John Davis was superseded by one built by Hugh Edwards, Esq., which remained till 1835, when it was taken down, and a handsome bridge of hewn stone, of four arches, erected.

The town, which is also called Castle-Derrick and Churchtown, is situated on the road from Newtown-Stewart to Pettigo, and on the new line of road from Londonderry to Enniskillen, between which places two coaches running daily pass through it. It consists of one principal and two smaller streets, containing 81 houses, many of which are large and well built; and has much improved under the patronage of Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart., its proprietor, who lately built a very handsome inn. A sub-post-office here is in connexion with Strabane. The market is on Friday, and is large and well attended; a fair is held on the first Friday in every month. A constabulary police force has been stationed here: petty-sessions are held on alternate Saturdays; a court for the manor of Hastings every third Saturday, in which debts under 40s. are recoverable; and a monthly court for the manor of Ardstraw, for debts to a similar amount. There was anciently a church at Castlederg, which was in ruins in 1619, when it was rebuilt by Sir John Davis; but being destroyed by Sir Phelim O'Neil in 1641, there was no church till 1731, when the present neat edifice was built by Hugh Edwards, Esq., of Castle-Gore: it was much improved in 1828. Here is a dispensary. Hugh Edwards, in 1735, bequeathed an acre of land on which to build a school-house, and £24 annually for the support of a master, to teach eight poor boys; but the school was not built: a handsome house, however, has been lately erected for the purpose, having apartments for a master and mistress. The union workhouse, built on a site of 3½ acres purchased for £15, was completed in 1840, at a cost of £2100, and is constructed to receive 200 paupers. Not far from the town are the ruins of Castle-Gore, formerly the residence of the proprietors of the Manor-Hastings estate.—See SKIRTS.

CASTLE-DERMOT, a post-town and parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of ATHY, barony of KILKEA and MOONE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 7½ miles (S.E. by E.) from Athy,

and 34 (S. W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 3090 inhabitants, of whom 1416 are in the town. This place, called anciently *Discart-Diarmuda*, and afterwards *Tristledermot*, appears to have derived its origin from an abbey founded here for Canons Regular, about the year 500, by St. Diernit, and which was plundered by the Danes in 843, and again in 1040. Cormac Mac-Culinan, the celebrated Archbishop of Cashel and King of Munster, was educated in this abbey under the abbot Snedgus, and at his death, in 907 or 908, was interred here. It was the chief residence of the O'Tooles, and on the English invasion was, with other territories of that sept, given to Walter de Riddlesford, who here erected a castle, and founded a priory for Crouched Friars, which, with its possessions, was granted at the Dissolution to Sir Henry Harrington, Knt. In 1264 a conference was held in the town, and was attended by Richard de Rupella, lord chief justice, to deliberate on the sanguinary feuds between the Geraldines and the De Burghs, when the governor and several other persons of distinction were seized by Maurice Fitzgerald and his party, and carried prisoners to the castle of Ley. In 1302 a Franciscan monastery was founded here by Thomas, Lord Offaly, which, in 1316, was plundered by the Scots under Edward Bruce, who also destroyed the town, but were soon afterwards defeated by Lord Edmund Butler, in a battle fought in the immediate vicinity. In the reign of Henry IV. a parliament was held here to deliberate upon the best means of repressing the Ulster insurgents and expelling the Scottish invaders; in 1499 another parliament was held in the town, and some curious sumptuary laws were passed. During the time of a fair, in 1532, the place was attacked by the insurgents under the Earl of Kildare; and it appears to have been finally ruined in the war which broke out in 1641. It was taken for Cromwell by Colonels Hewson and Reynolds, in 1650, since which time its extensive ecclesiastical buildings have been in ruins, and its former prosperity has never revived. In the disturbances of 1798, it was attacked by a party of the Kildare and Wicklow insurgents, on their march to assault the town of Carlow; but the assailants were vigorously repulsed by a body of regular infantry, and pursued in their retreat by the yeomanry.

The town is situated on the small river Lyrr, or Lane, and on the road from Dublin, by Carlow, to Cork, in the centre of an extensive plain scarcely relieved by a single tree; it presents a striking contrast of venerable towers and stately ruins intermingled with humble cabins and houses generally of the poorest character. Large masses of detached rock are scattered on the banks and in the channel of the river, obstructing the current of an otherwise peaceful stream; and every thing around wears an appearance of continued decay. There is neither trade nor manufacture; the place is wholly dependent upon agriculture, and on the traffic resulting from its situation on a public thoroughfare, several coaches to and from Dublin passing daily through the town. Even these coaches will cease to run, after the opening of the Carlow branch of the Dublin and Cork railway. The market has been long discontinued; but fairs are still held on Feb. 24th, Tuesday after Easter, May 24th, Aug. 4th and 5th, Sept. 29th, and Dec. 19th, chiefly for horses, cattle, and sheep, but also for general merchandise: the principal horse fair is in August. A constabulary force

is stationed here; and petty-sessions are held every alternate Wednesday.

The parish comprises 7497½ statute acres; the soil is good, and the system of agriculture improving. There is no bog; the nearest place from which turf can be obtained is 13 miles distant. Coal is brought from Carlow or Athy, where is the nearest communication by canal; large quantities of grey granite are quarried in the parish. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, episcopally united from time immemorial to the vicarages of Graney, Grangerosnolvin, and Kilkea, to the rectory of Ballaghmoon, and to the rectory and vicarage of Monnohenock or Dunmanogue, together constituting the union of Castledermot, and the corps of the prebend of Monnohenock or Dunmanogue in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin, in the patronage of the Archbishop; the rectory is appropriate to the sec. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £415. 9. 9., of which £276. 18. 6. are payable to the archbishop, and the remainder to the vicar; the whole union produces to the vicar a rent-charge of £706. 9. The church, a remarkably neat edifice, was repaired and enlarged in 1832, by aid of a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, and a donation from the Bishop of Kildare. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Castledermot, Moore, Timolin, Kilkea, Killelan, Dunmanogue, Grangerosnolvin, Kinneagh, and part of Graney; there are three chapels in the union, one of them in this parish, a spacious edifice combining various styles of architecture, and one each at Moore and Levinstown. A school-house was built by the Earl of Kildare, who endowed it with £500, and bequeathed to it the same sum at his decease; the school was opened in 1734, and further endowed with 20 acres of land by his son James, Marquess of Kildare: it has, however, been discontinued since 1832. A parochial school is supported by the incumbent, and there are other schools in the parish; also a dispensary.

The REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY, though rapidly passing away, are yet highly interesting. In the churchyard, and still used as a belfry, is an ancient slender circular tower, not so high as the round towers of Kildare and other places; at a small distance from its base it is covered with ivy, and it has a very picturesque appearance. There are also two crosses, sculptured with several curious emblematical figures and groups, and with certain characters, of which translations were published in the *Irish Magazine* for 1814. These crosses, apparently of the same date, are traditionally said to have been erected in the 9th century by Abbot Carpreus, to whom is also attributed the erection of the round tower; and they are supposed to point out the burial-places of different saints. They are divided into compartments, each embellished with a group of figures illustrating probably some scriptural subject; and of that which is still standing erect, the central compartment contains a rudely sculptured representation of the Crucifixion: on one of the arms is a figure in a sitting posture, playing upon a stringed instrument; and on the other are two figures, one of which is seemingly in the act of paying homage to the other. Near the crosses is a fine Norman arch decorated with the toothed ornament, the only remains of a church built by the first English settlers, most probably to replace that to which the round tower

and the crosses were appendages. In another part of the town are the extensive and beautiful remains of the Franciscan convent, consisting at present chiefly of the abbey church and the chapel of St. Mary. The former is a long building, lighted at the west end by two lofty lancet-shaped windows, and at the east end by a window which, though now greatly mutilated, appears to have been of elegant design; on the south side, and attached to the church, is a low square tower with a circular staircase turret. On the north side, opening into the church by a lofty pointed arch, was the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, distinguished for the elegance and richness of its windows, the principal of which was a very magnificent window of four lights, with a large cinquefoiled circle in the crown of the arch, having the spandrels ornamented in trefoil. Of the monastery of the Crouched Friars, nothing remains but a single tower; the foundations of the conventual buildings have disappeared, and the ground has been ploughed to their very base.

CASTLE-DILLON, a parish, in the poor-law union of CELBRIDGE, barony of SOUTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Celbridge, and on the river Liffey; containing 147 inhabitants. It comprises 1133 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres; and is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, and one of the seven denominations that constitute the union of Kildrington. In the Roman Catholic divisions it forms part of the district of Celbridge.

CASTLE-DURROW, QUEEN'S county and county of KILKENNY.—See DURROW.

CASTLE-ELLIS, a parish, in the union of ENNIS-CORTHY, barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S.) from Oulart; containing 1871 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Wexford to Gorey, and comprises 5603 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, principally under tillage, with some good pasture land: the soil is in general fertile, the only poor land being a sandy tract; and the system of agriculture is improving. The parish abounds with limestone-gravel containing a large proportion of marine shells, and with white and blue marl; at Ballyhuic, or Ballyboy, are some quarries of good granite used for building. The living is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, to which the vicarage of Kilmalog and the impropriate curacies of Killeak and Killy were united by act of council in 1798, forming the union of Castle-Ellis, or Kilmalog, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish, £216. 4. 9., is impropriate in Captain Villiers Hatton, who allows a stipend for the performance of the clerical duties; the entire rent-charge of the benefice, payable to the incumbent, is £147. 19. The church was built by aid of a loan of £600 granted in 1816, by the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £100 from the same Board, in 1810; the glebe consists of four detached portions, one in each parish, comprising in all 73 acres, and lying near the sites of the old churches. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is in the districts of Oulart and Blackwater, where the two parochial chapels are respectively situated. A commodious school-house was erected at Ballyboy, a few years since, by Mrs. Jessop, of Doory Hall, who endowed it with £40 per annum and about 2 acres of land. Elks' horns have been found.

CASTLEFINN, a post town or village, in the parish of DONAGHMORE, union of STRABANE, barony of RA-PHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Lifford, and 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 567 inhabitants. This place, which was anciently called Castle-Fynyn, belonged about the close of Elizabeth's reign to Sir Neill Garbh O'Donnell. It is situated on the river Finn, which is navigable to the Foyle for vessels of 14 tons' burthen, and is on the road from Strabane to Stranorlar: it consists of 97 houses. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.—See DONAGHMORE.

CASTLE-GREGORY, a village or town, in the parish of KILLEINY, union of TRALEE, barony of CORKAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 12 miles (W.) from Tralee; containing 504 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the Connor Hill road from Tralee to Dingle, and on the southern coast of Tralee bay, derives its name from an ancient castle founded by Gregory Hussey, and which, in the war of 1641, was garrisoned for the king by its then proprietor, Walter Hussey. After sustaining a protracted assault from Cromwell's forces, the garrison, with their commander, escaped by night to Minard Castle, in the neighbourhood, in which they were besieged by Colonels Le Hunt and Sadler, and blown up by gunpowder laid under the vaults of the castle; there are no remains of this fortress. The town contains 83 houses, the greater number of them only thatched. A patron fair is held on Aug. 15th, which is also a fair for cattle. A constabulary police force and a coast-guard have been stationed here; the latter has a detachment at Magharee, and is one of the five stations that constitute the district of Tralee. Petty-sessions are held irregularly. The Roman Catholic chapel, a substantial cruciform structure, was erected in 1831; and a school-room was more lately built, the Rev. T. Fitzgerald, P.P. having bequeathed £30 per annum for educating poor children of the parish.—See KILLEINY.

CASTLEHAVEN, a parish, in the union of SKIBBEREEN, East Division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Skibbereen; containing 6056 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called *Glenbarrahane*, derived that name from a deep rocky glen dedicated to St. Barrahane, and received its modern appellation from the castle that protected the haven. In the war of 1601, Castlehaven was a place of great importance. It was here that six Spanish ships landed about 2000 men, with stores, ordnance, and ammunition, in consequence of which the disaffected septa cast off the mask of submission; all the country from Kiusale westward declared for the invaders; and O'Driscoll, lord of a fort at Castlehaven, which commanded the harbour, delivered it to his foreign friends. The forts at Baltimore, Innisharkin, and Dunboy, were also placed in the hands of Don Juan d'Aquila, the Spanish commander, who immediately garrisoned them: he lavished gold upon their former proprietors, to whom he gave Spanish commissions, and took their followers into his pay. Admiral Leveson, who was sent here with a fleet, after sinking and destroying some of the Spanish vessels in the haven, was, by contrary winds, exposed to a battery erected by the enemy on shore, which was principally directed against his ship and did consider-

able execution; so that he was obliged to return to Kinsale in a very shattered condition. The army of Tyrone and O'Donnell, however, having been completely routed by the Lord-Deputy Mountjoy, the Spanish general agreed to evacuate Castlebaven; and in Feb. 1602, it was surrendered to Captain Harvey for Queen Elizabeth, under the capitulation of Kinsale, after some unavailing opposition on the part of O'Driscoll, its proprietor. In 1645, the castle, well supplied with ordnance, was held for the parliament by William Salmon.

This PARISH is situated on the harbour of the same name, on the southern coast, and contains 10,542 statute acres, about two-thirds of which are cultivated; the remainder is waste, consisting of high barren rocky ridges, or bog. Cultivation is principally performed by the spade, or by the heavy old wooden plough. The harbour is more than half a mile in width, and is very secure and well sheltered; it is adapted for vessels drawing 10 feet of water, which can lie about a quarter of a mile above Reen Head, with the rocks called the Stage in sight. The coast here is bold and picturesque, with several small islands lying off it, the principal of which are Horse Island and one called Blackrock. The Stags are three very conspicuous rocks lying four miles (S. W. & W.) from the entrance of the harbour; Toe head is a broad promontory, between which and Gocann point is a small but well sheltered bay. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £450. The church is a large and very handsome edifice, with a lofty square tower supported by buttresses and crowned with pinnacles; it stands in the demesne of Castle-Townsend, and was built in 1827, of hewn fawn-coloured freestone from the quarries on Horse Island, at an expense of £1500, of which £1250 were granted by the Board of First Fruits, and £250 contributed by Colonel Townsend. There is an elegant glebe-house, standing on a glebe of 13 acres, and built in 1826, by aid of a loan of £900 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Castlebaven and Myross: the chapel is a commodious edifice, erected by subscription in 1834, on the lands of Raheens, about a mile from Castle-Townsend. A savings' bank and a loan fund have been established. The ancient castle, the walls of which are still visible, near the mouth of the harbour, was built by the O'Driscolls, and subsequently belonged to the family of Touchet, of which George Touchet, Lord Audley, who had been governor of Utrecht, and was wounded at Kinsale in 1603, was created Earl of Castlebaven, in 1616: this title was enjoyed through five generations, but became extinct in 1777. Not far distant from the castle are the remains of the old church of Glanbarrahane; near which is a well dedicated to St. Barrahane, still frequented.

CASTLEHYDE, county CORK.—See LITTER.

CASTLE-INCH.—See INCHOLAGHAN.

CASTLE-ISLAND, an island, in the parish of SKULL, union of SKIBBEREEN, Western Division of the barony of WEST CARBERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Skull. This island, which is situated in Roaring Water bay on the southern coast, comprises 141 statute acres of land, which is mostly under tillage and cultivated by the

spade, yielding good crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes: the surface is gently undulating, and the substratum a compact schistus. Though tolerably fertile, the island produces no plant higher than the creeping furze. It is about a mile and a quarter distant from the main land, between Long Island and Horse Island, and contains 15 small cabins indifferently built. On the coast of a small bay near its eastern extremity are the ruins of a castle, erected by O'Donovan More, in the beginning of the 14th century.

CASTLE-ISLAND, a town and parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (S. E. by E.) from Tralee; containing 7967 inhabitants, of whom 1687 are in the town. This place derives its name from the "Castle of the Island of Kerry," erected by Geoffrey de Marisco in 1226, and which in 1345 was taken by Sir Ralph Ufford, lord-justiciary of Ireland, from Sir Eustace de la Poer and other knights, who held it for the Earl of Desmond, and who on being captured were immediately executed. In 1397, Gerald, the fourth earl of Desmond, commonly called "the poet," having gone out of his camp here, was privately assassinated. Queen Elizabeth granted the town and certain lands adjoining to the Herbert family, under the designation of "the manor of Mount Eagle Loyal;" and the manor, by a survey made by Hogan in 1729, was found to comprise 36,920 plantation acres, valued at £3169, 12. 10. per annum. In 1733 a fee-farm lease, subject to a reserved rent of £1900 per annum for ever, was made of this property to five of the principal gentlemen of the county, who subsequently admitted a sixth; hence it acquired the title of "the seignior of Castle-island." The proprietors afterwards made a division of the property, with the exception of the town and about 600 acres around it. The castle, of which there are still some remains, was destroyed by the Irish in 1600.

The TOWN is situated on the river Maine, and at the junction of the mail-coach roads from Tralee and Killarney to Limerick: since the completion of the new government road from King-William's-town, it has been also on the direct road from Tralee to Cork. It consists chiefly of one long and wide street extending nearly east and west with a market-house at the western extremity, from which the road to Tralee branches off on the north-west, and that to Killarney on the south-west: it contains 271 houses, several of them neatly built of limestone, and had formerly a market and daily post. The government road has opened a line for a new street, diverging at right angles from the south side of the main street towards King-William's-town. In 1825, an act was obtained for dividing the town and undivided lands, which was carried into effect; and under it various improvements were made in the town. The river rises suddenly from a well called *Tubbermang*, about three-quarters of a mile to the south-east of the town, and, flowing by the south side of it, is crossed by three bridges at a very small distance from each other. This was once the capital of the county, and the assizes were formerly held here; but since Tralee became the county town, the place has declined very much, and its market has been discontinued. Fairs, however, are still held on the first Monday in January and February, March 17th, April 20th, Easter-Mon-

day, May 20th, June 24th, Aug. 1st (a great horse fair), and Oct. 1st; there are also two in November, and two in December. Here is a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Tralee, Newcastle, and Kilarney; a constabulary police force has been stationed here, and petty-sessions are held at the court-house every alternate Wednesday. A manor-court for the seignior was formerly held, in which small debts were recoverable; a weighmaster and other petty officers are still appointed by Lord Headley, one of the proprietors, to whom the tolls of the fairs are payable. The court-house is a substantial building at the western extremity of the main street; and there is a small but neat and well-regulated bridewell near the old barracks: it is one of the eight in the county, and contains, besides the rooms for the keeper, six cells, two day-rooms, and two airing-yards.

The PARISH comprises 29,633 statute acres; the soil is various. Part of it is within that portion of the seignior of Castle-island which belongs to Lord Headley, and consequently participates in the extensive and beneficial improvements which his lordship's grandfather commenced in 1823 in this previously barren and unprofitable district. Among these were branch roads constructed at the late peer's expense, from the new government road between Castle-island and Abbeale; extending nearly 10 miles, and affording a facility of communication with every farm. Great improvements were accomplished by a more efficient system of draining and fencing; upwards of fifty substantial farm-houses and cottages were erected, Lord Headley having made stipulated allowances for that purpose; plantations to the extent of 350 acres were formed, and the appearance of the country has now an air of cheerfulness and comparative fertility. Limestone abounds in the parish, and is extensively used for manure; there are considerable tracts of bog.

The LIVING is a rectory entire, in the diocese of Ardfer and Aghadoc, and in the patronage of Lord Headley, H. A. Herbert, Esq., Colonel Drummond, and W. Meredith, Esq., as proprietors of the seignior of Castle-island; also of Colonel Townsend and W. T. Crosbie, Esq., who sold their respective shares to Lord Ventry and F. Chute, Esq., but retained their right of advowson. The tithe rent-charge is £479. 4. Previously to the decease of the late incumbent, the parish was united with those of Ballincuslane, Dysert, and Killintierny; but in consequence of the proprietors of the seignior having omitted to nominate an incumbent within the limited time, the presentation for that turn lapsed to the bishop, who dissolved the union, and divided it into the three distinct benefices of Castle-island, Ballincuslane, and Dysert with Killintierny, which separation was confirmed by act of council dated Jan. 4th, 1836. The church consists of the nave of a former structure, with the belfry thickly covered with ivy; there is a neat mural monument to some of the Merediths, of Dicksgrove, and on the south side of the exterior is a small sculptured head supposed to represent that of St. Nicholas, probably the patron saint. The edifice has been thoroughly repaired, for which purpose the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted £290. The glebe-house, at Kilbannegan, was built in 1818, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £1200 from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 32 acres.

In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish, for the greater part, is the head of a district comprising also the greater portion of the parish of Ballincuslane; the remaining portions of both are included in the district of Brosna. The chapel at Castle-island is a spacious cruciform structure, and has been repaired, and newly fronted with bawn limestone; adjoining it is a dwelling-house for the parish priest, recently erected. There is also a chapel at Knocknagashel, in the north part of the parish, attached to the Brosna district; it was erected in 1834, on a site given by the late Lord Headley, who also paid one-half of the expense of its erection, the other half being defrayed by his lordship's tenants in that district. A third chapel, at Scartaglin, in the south part of the parish, belongs to the district of Castle-island. A dispensary has been established at the court-house. Between the western and the central bridges, on the banks of the Maine, are the ruins of the castle, consisting of several detached masses, two of which are of lofty elevation, and the whole show the original structure to have been of considerable extent. At Kilbannegan, adjoining the glebe-house, are the remains of an old church, with a burial-ground; and there is still remaining a portion of the old court-house, in the rear of the present building.

CASTLE-JORDAN, or GUNGEDAH, a parish, in the union of EDENDERRY, partly in the barony of UPPER MOYFENRAGH, county of MEATH, and partly in the barony of COOLESTOWN, but chiefly in that of WARRENSTOWN, KINGS county, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Kinnegad; containing 4079 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Trim to Philipstown, and on the river Boyne, which separates it from the county of Kildare; it comprises 17,372½ statute acres. There is a very large extent of bog; and gritstone used for building is procured from some quarries in the parish. The living is an inappropriate cure, in the diocese of Meath, united by diocesan authority to that of Ballyboggan; the rectory is wholly inappropriate in the heirs of the late Sir Duke Gifford, to whom the tithe rent-charge of £285 is payable. The annual income of the curate is £100 late currency, of which £30 are paid by the impropriators, and £70 by the Trustees of Primate Boulter's Augmentation fund. The church, in the county of Meath, was built in 1824, at an expense of £1000, defrayed by aid of a loan from the Board of First Fruits. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, sometimes called Boughlnebracnay, comprising Castle-Jordan and Ballyboggan, and containing two chapels. Here are the ruins of a castle formerly occupied by the Giffords.

CASTLEKNOCK, a parish, in the NORTH DUBLIN union, barony of CASTLEKNOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Dublin; containing 4063 inhabitants, of whom 156 are in the village. Tradition says that this was a royal residence of the Danes, and that, in 1167, Roderick O'Connor encamped here with his Connaught forces, when he led a numerous army to Dublin, where he was solemnly inaugurated king of Ireland, and engaged the Danish residents in his pay. The castle was given by Earl Strongbow to his friend, Hugh de Tyrrell, who was styled Baron of Castleknock: it was taken by Edward

Bruce in 1316, and Hugh de Tyrrell and his wife were made prisoners, but released on the payment of a large ransom. In June 1642, the castle was taken for the parliament by Colonel Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle, who slew in the assault 80 of its defenders, and subsequently hanging many more; but in November 1647, Owen Roe O'Neil, and Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., at the head of a royalist force, retook it. The Marquess of Ormonde encamped here in 1649, when he threatened to besiege Dublin: and after the Restoration the castle fell into decay.

The PARISH is situated on the road from Dublin to Navan, and is intersected by the Royal Canal; it contains 7123½ statute acres, the whole of which is arable land. Here are extensive limestone quarries, in which fossil remains are frequently found. On the Liffey are three woollen-mills, where friezes, kerseys, lamhskins, and Petershams, are manufactured; they have been established nearly a century, and employ above 60 persons during the winter. A factory for worsted and worsted yarn has been established at Blanchardstown, which employs between 80 and 100 persons; there are also on the Liffey a paper-mill, a mustard-mill, two flour-mills, and an iron-foundry. A receiving-house for letters here is in connexion with the Dublin post-office. Along the line of the Royal Canal will run the railway from Dublin to Mullingar, now in progress, with stations at Cabra and Blanchardstown. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Monday at Blanchardstown, where there is a constabulary police station. The scenery on the banks of the Liffey, towards Lucan, is very beautiful, and the northern side of the valley is celebrated for strawberries. In addition to the viceregal lodge, and the chief and under secretaries' residences, the parish contains many seats commanding delightful views; the principal are, Sheep-hill, situated in a demesne of 500 acres, Farnley, Knockmaroon, Park View, Mountsackville, Airfield, Hybla, Scribblestown, Ashtown, Oatlands, Bellville, Ashfield, Abbotstown, and Huntstown. The Observatory of Trinity College, Dublin, is situated here; as are also the Mountjoy barracks, where the survey of Ireland is carried on; and St. Vincent's College, a preparatory school to Maynooth: in the grounds of this college, on the summit of a lofty hill, are the remains of the old castle from which the parish has its name.

Ecclesiastically the parish is divided into the northern and southern portions, each of which is subdivided into smaller parts: the prebendal or northern part furnishes an endowment for the two prebends of Mullahidart or "*Castrum Knoc ex parte decani*," and Castleknock or "*Castrum Knoc ex parte precentoris*," in the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin. In 1219, the great tithes were appropriated by Archbishop Henry to the priory of Malvern, in Worcestershire, on condition that they should add five monks to their number; and in 1225 the prior and monks granted to the uses of the economy fund of St. Patrick's cathedral a moiety of the tithes of the manor of Castleknock, renouncing to the archbishop all right to the vicarage and its small tithes and oblations. During the prelate of Archbishop Luke, a new division of the tithes was made: of the four parts into which they were then divided, one was assigned to the prebendary of Mullahidart, one to the prebendary of Castleknock, one to the economy estate of St. Patrick's cathedral, and one to the priory of Malvern, which trans-

ferred its interest to the abbot and convent of St. Mary, near Dublin, in 1468. This last portion, having become inappropriate on the dissolution of the religious houses, and forfeited by the rebellion of the improprator, was granted as an augmentation of the vicar's income: and this division of the tithes still exists.

The LIVING is consequently a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, endowed with a portion of the great tithes, and united to the prebend of Castleknock and the rectory of Clonsillaigh and curacy of Mullahidart, with cure of souls: it is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £420, of which £165 are payable to the economy estate, £105 to the prebendary of Mullahidart, and £150 to the prebendary of Castleknock. There are two churches in the vicarial union, one at Castleknock, the other at Clonsillaigh. The former was rebuilt in 1806, at a cost of £3000, of which £1000 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was raised by assessment and subscription. On the site of the latter, which had become too ruinous for repair, a new and handsome church is now in course of erection, at the expense of the congregation. There is a glebe-house; and the glebe, in two parcels, comprises 19a. 1r. 5p., besides 8 acres which have been taken into the Phoenix Park, and for which, and also for the tithes of the park, the vicar receives £50. 15. per annum, late currency, from government. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Castleknock, Chapelizod, Clonsillaigh, Cloghranahidart, and Mullahidart; and containing three chapels, one at Blanchardstown, one at Porterstown in Clonsillaigh, and one at Chapelizod. At Cabra is a nunnery of the order of St. Dominick: the society removed hither from Clontarf about 1820, and consists of a chaplain, prioress, and nuns, besides lay-sisters; it is a respectable ladies' school, and the sisterhood also instruct from 150 to 200 poor children, who are partly clothed. The nunnery is surrounded with grounds tastefully laid out, and has a neat chapel, and dwelling-house for the chaplain. There is another nunnery at Blanchardstown, in which 50 poor children are taught. In addition to the parochial school, there are two schools by the side of the canal; one for boys, maintained by a bequest from the late Mr. Morgan; and the other supported out of the produce of lands, devised by a lady named Mercer, and yielding a rent of more than £750 per annum, vested in trustees, by whom 50 girls are maintained, clothed, and educated. At Blanchardstown is a national school for both sexes, besides other schools in the parish. The late Mr. Tisdal bequeathed a large sum to the parochial schools, which is to be paid after his widow's death. There are a savings' bank, and a dispensary. In Knockbrush Hill, which is situated near the Ashbourne road, are occasionally found bones of men and horses, military weapons, and coins: part of this hill is evidently artificial, and tradition says that it was raised over those who fell on this spot, in 1014, in the widely extended battle of Clontarf. Ancient horse-shoes, spurs, and other relics, have been dug up at Scripplestown. At Abbotstown are some remains of the abbey; and there is also a well dedicated to St. Bridget.

CASTLELOST, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of FARTULLAGH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the post

town of Rochford-Bridge, 2058 inhabitants. This place was celebrated at a very early period for an extensive monastery, founded at Rathyne, or Rathenin, by St. Carthag or Mochuda, and in which he presided for more than 40 years over 867 monks, who supported themselves and the neighbouring poor by their labour. There was also a very eminent school under the direction of St. Carthag, in connexion with the monastery; but, in the Easter holidays of 630, he and his monks were driven from the abbey by King Blathmac, and the saint took refuge at Lismore, in the county of Waterford, where he died in 636. He is said to have been succeeded by St. Constantine, King of Britain, who had resigned his crown; and the names of succeeding abbots are preserved till the year 783, from which date there are no further records of the monastery. The PARISH is situated on the road from Dublin to Athlone, and is bounded on the south by part of the Bog of Allen: comprising 9467 statute acres. The surface is gently undulating, with a few hills of considerable elevation, the highest of which is Gnewbane; the lands are principally under tillage, and the system of agriculture is improving. In Gnewbane are some quarries of a species of marble, and also of black stone; at the foot of the hill is an extensive tract of bog separating this parish from King's county.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of Lord Kilmaine: the tithes rent-charge is £166. 3., besides which the rector receives a rent-charge from two townlands in the parish of Drumraney. The church, a neat edifice, was erected in 1815, at a cost of £1400, of which £800 were a grant from the Board of First Fruits, and £300 were raised by subscription. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £400 from the same Board, in 1807: the glebe comprises 93 acres, subject to a rent of £24 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms the district of Miden and Milltown. There are still remaining some ruins of the old castle, and of an ancient mansion-house, both which were for successive ages residences of the Tyrrell family, whose possessions were forfeited in the war of 1641. There are also, on the castle lands, the remains of the ancient parish church; it contains vestiges of various monuments to that family, among which is an altar-tomb with the recumbent figure of a knight in armour. After the decay of the old church, another was erected on the demesne of Gaulstown by one of the Rochford family; it was used for more than 100 years previously to the erection of the present church, and is now a venerable ruin, forming an interesting and picturesque feature in the scenery of Gaulstown, the seat of Lord Kilmaine, in the adjoining parish of Kilbride-Pilate. Of the several Danish forts, one of the largest is in the townland of Gortamlow, where some labourers, in 1836, discovered four perfect human skeletons.

CATTLE-LYONS, a market-town and parish, in the union of FERMOV, partly in the barony of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, but chiefly in the barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Rathcormac; containing 5536 inhabitants, of whom 775 are in the town. It was originally called Castle Lebane, or Castle O'Lehan, from a castle belonging to the sept of Lehan being situated here; and it is stated that three cantreds in this part, which were

unjustly detained from Robert Fitz-Stephen by his son Ralph, were subsequently granted by King John to William de Barry, who erected a castle in 1204, and whose descendants for some ages were called the Lords Barry of Castle Lebane. In 1307, John De Barry founded an abbey, which at the Dissolution was granted to Richard, first earl of Cork, who assigned it to his daughter, wife of David, first earl of Barrymore, "to bny her gloves and pins." Another of the De Barrys founded a monastery for Carmelites or White friars. In 1645, Lord Broghill, being posted here with some cavalry to cover the army under Lord Inchiquin, that was besieging Castlemartyr, drew the Irish cavalry under General Purcell into an action, commonly called the battle of Castle-Lyons, in which he gained a decisive victory. The castle, nevertheless, fell into Lord Castlehaven's hands soon afterwards.

The town is situated on the river Bride, and on the road from Dublin to Rathcormac; and contains 136 houses. Here are a woollen-manufactory and dye-house, a corn-store, and some flour-mills, the last built in 1808, worked by the river, and manufacturing 10,000 bags of flour annually. The market is on Thursday, and great quantities of poultry are sold: fairs are held on New Year's day, Easter and Whit Mondays, Aug. 28th, Sept. 29th, and Nov. 16th, for cattle and general merchandise. A receiving-house for letters, here, is in connexion with Rathcormac; and a constabulary police force has been stationed in the town. A manorial court is held once in every three weeks, for debts not exceeding 40s., by a seneschal, under S. Perrot, Esq., of Cork, who recently purchased the manor. The PARISH comprises 12,326 statute acres, three-fourths arable, and the rest pasture; considerable improvements have been made both in agricultural implements and the breed of cattle. There is no waste land, and very little bog, but abundance of limestone, which is used for building, repairing the roads, and burning. The river abounds with very fine trout.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the Rev. J. B. Ryder. The tithe rent-charge is £1285. 3., of which £854. 5. 6. are payable to the proprietor, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is an old building, erected on the site of one more ancient: connected with it is a mausoleum of the Barry family, which contains a sumptuous marble monument, consisting of two Corinthian columns supporting a pediment surmounted by a coronet, and bearing a Latin inscription to the memory of James Barry, Earl of Barrymore, who died Jan. 5th, 1747. There is no glebe-house; the glebe consists of 9 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising Castle-Lyons, Coole, and Britway; the chapel is at Bride's bridge, a quarter of a mile from the town. A bequest of £500 late currency was made by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, formerly vicar, in trust to the dean and chapter of Cloyne; the interest now amounting to £27. 17. annually, to be distributed among the Protestant poor of the parish. Part of the abbey erected in 1307 is still standing, connected with the parochial church. Of the castle of the Lehan there are no remains; but on taking down some of the walls, to make room for the castle of the lords Barrymore, a stone was found with the inscription LEHAN O'CVLLANE ROC

FECIT MCIII. Nothing now remains of the castle of the De Barrys, except part of the arches on which it stood, and some of the partition walls: several coins of the Henrys, Mary, Elizabeth, James I., and William III., have been found among the ruins. Upon the banks of the river Bride is Bally-Roberts Castle, a high square tower, built by Robert De Barry as a defence against the Fitz-Geralds of Coshridge. On the confines of this parish and those of Fermoy and Rathcormac is the mountain Corran Tierna, or Caru hill, a remarkable eminence on the summit of which were discovered, after removing an immense heap of stones and a large flag-stone, two antique urns, containing ashes; one was broken by the workmen, to ascertain whether it contained money; the other is in the possession of the Rev. J. B. Ryder, and is nearly globular, neatly marked, and has apparently been haked.

CASTLEMACADAM, a parish, in the union of RATHRUM, barony of ARKLOW, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N.W.) from Arklow; containing 5633 inhabitants. This place derives its name from an ancient castle, which was destroyed in the frequent incursions of the O'Byrnes, and rebuilt in 1308, by Piers Gaveston, during his lieutenancy of Ireland. The parish is situated on the coach-road from Dublin to Wexford, and on both sides of the Vale of Ovoca; it comprises 10,843 statute acres, and although abounding in mineral wealth, is poor for agricultural purposes. The scenery is unequalled for its variety of beautiful and sublime views, in which the most pleasingly picturesque is combined with the most strikingly romantic. The enchanting valley of Ovoca, which is the scene of Moore's exquisite ballad, *The Meeting of the Waters*, is principally within the limits of the parish, and contains an admirable mixture of mountain, forest, lawn, and river scenery. After the conflux of the Avonmore and Avonbeg, at "the Meeting of the Waters," near Castle-Howard, the united stream takes the name of the Ovoca: the banks are about a quarter of a mile distant from each other, and for nearly eight miles are thickly wooded. The coach-road from Dublin to Wexford, by way of Arklow, winds through this picturesque vale, which is adorned by the woods of Castle-Howard, Ballyarthur, Castlemacadam, Shelton Abbey, and Glenart, by the hills containing the copper-mines of Cronebane, Trigon, Ballymurtagh, and Ballygahan, and by the village of Newbridge.

The most splendid view of the valley is obtained from *Ballyarthur*: the mansion is plain, but the demesne, which contains above 1600 statute acres, is richly wooded, and extremely varied in surface. The avenue leading to the house, which commences at a turreted archway near the village of Newbridge, is about two British miles in length, and with a gentle ascent winds through a wood of luxuriant growth: it terminates at the lawn, which contains above 60 British acres of undulating ground, on the top of the hill. A path behind the house leads to a terrace on the uppermost ridge of the northern bank of the Ovoca, which commands a prospect of the union of the Ovoca and Aughrim rivers, called the "Second Meeting," and of Croghan-Kinsheila, which contains the Wicklow gold-mines. But the most delightful view is from the spot where stood an octagonal temple, about half a mile from the terrace, and the path to which is through a walk so thickly planted as to ex-

clude the prospect of the surrounding country. This privation increases the gratification derived from the magnificent view which suddenly bursts on the eye. The demesne is open to all respectable persons, and during the summer is visited by very great numbers, being considered, from the exquisite beauty of its prospects, one of the most attractive spots in Wicklow. Near the head of the vale stands *Castle-Howard*, the magnificent seat of the late Colonel Robert Howard, which crowns an almost precipitous cliff rising from the east bank of the Ovoca and overlooking the confluence of the Avonmore and Avonbeg: the demesne is tastefully laid out, and ornamented with rustic buildings. Besides these seats, the parish contains *Cherrymount* and *Nine View*, from which latter there is an extensive prospect.

MINING operations were commenced here in 1787, by a company afterwards incorporated, in 1794, under the name of the Irish Mining Company. The aggregate produce of Cronebane, up to 1811, was 26,875 tons of ore, which produced 1717 tons of copper: £12,000 worth of copper had also been obtained from the waters of the mine, by keeping them in tanks with old iron, which caused the copper to precipitate itself. The mines of Ballymurtagh were worked with eminent success by Mr. Whaley, of Whaley Abbey, so early as 1755. From the low price of copper, the mines of the parish were in a languishing state for several years; but in 1834, the Board of Public Works advanced £1000 for the erection of machinery in Cronebane, and a similar sum for Ballymurtagh, both to be repaid by instalments, with interest. In 1835, four of the mines were in operation; of these, *Cronebane* and *Tigrony*, leased from the Irish Mining Company to the Cornish firm of Williams, Brothers, and Co., afford employment to above 600 persons. These two mines are entirely worked by water; there are 8 water wheels, one of which is 50 feet, and two are 40 feet, in diameter: they produce about 90 tons of ore weekly, which yield from $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. of pure copper. In the middle of the last century, Mr. Weaver, superintendent of the Irish Mining Company's mines, discovered a brown indurated oxide of iron, containing minute particles of silver to the amount of $\frac{6}{100}$ per cent.; the communion plate for the parish church is made of this silver. The *Connaree* mines, worked by Messrs. Kempston and Tilly, are said to produce the richest copper-ore at present known in Ireland, yielding an average from 9½ to 15 per cent., and in some instances even 35 per cent., of pure metal: 150 people are employed in these mines, raising about 1000 tons of ore annually. A steam-engine of 50-horse power has been erected to drain the mine, and is said to have been the first introduced into Wicklow. The *Ballymurtagh* mines are held by the Wicklow Copper Mining Company, on a lease which will expire about 1850, at a rent of one-tenth of the produce: 380 persons are employed, who raise about 400 tons of ore monthly, which yields $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. of copper. More than 20 veins have been discovered, extending nearly a mile and a half in length, and varying from a few perches to nearly half a mile in breadth. Four principal shafts have been sunk, the deepest of which is 120 fathoms; and a steam-engine of 50-horse power, and one of 45, are used for draining them. The working of *Ballygahan* mine, belonging to Viscount Powerscourt, was re-commenced by the Royal Irish Mining Company, in 1833, who raise from 40 to

50 tons per month. The shipping-place for all these mines is the port of Wicklow, to which their produce is conveyed by a difficult land carriage. There are some quarries of clay-slate in the parish, which is used for building; and also some detached masses of granite.

The **LIVING** is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, united by act of council to part of the vicarage of Ballydonnell and the vicarage of Kilnacoo, forming the union of Castlemacadam, in the patronage of the Archbishop: a very small portion is inappropriate in Charles Cooper, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of the three parishes is £184. 15. 8., of which £172. 16. 7. are payable to the incumbent, and the remainder to Mr. Cooper. The church is a neat edifice, standing on an elevated ridge that projects into the western side of the vale, midway between the two "Meetings of the Waters;" it has been lately enlarged, at a cost of £363, of which £213 were paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A portion of the ruins of the castle erected in the 14th century, is incorporated in the walls of this church, the erection of which was aided by a loan of £1000 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1817. There is a glebe-house; the glebe comprises about 30 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is partly in the union or district of Danganstown, but chiefly forms the head of a union called Newbridge and Barrenisk, comprising also the parishes of Kilbride and Redcross and part of that of Templembael, and containing two chapels, one at Barrenisk and one at Newbridge. The interest of a bequest of £100 is divided among the poor; and a savings' bank was established here in 1834.

CASTLE-MAGNER, a parish, in the union of KANTURK, partly in the barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, but chiefly in that of DUHALLO, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Kanturk; containing 3007 inhabitants. It derives its name from the family of Magner, to whom this part of the country formerly belonged, and who erected a castle here, which was forfeited during the protectorate. This castle and the lands were granted to the family of Bretridge, from whom they passed to the Hartstonges; the remains now form part of a farmer's residence. Not far from Castle-Magner, but in the parish of Subulter, is Knockniness, where, on the 13th of November, 1647, a battle was fought between the English, under Lord Inebquin, and the Irish army commanded by Lord Taaffe, in which the English obtained a complete victory: a detailed account of the battle is given under the head of Subulter. During the same war, Lohort Castle, in this parish, was garrisoned with 150 men by Sir Philip Perceval, ancestor of Lord Arden, but was taken by the Irish, who held it till May, 1650, when Sir Hardress Waller, with a battery of cannon, captured it: in his letter to the parliament, Waller describes it as a place of great strength. This castle, which was built in the reign of John, remained in a state of ruin for many years after the protectorate, but was repaired in the early part of the 18th century by Lord Egmont. It is 80 feet high, with walls 10 feet thick at the base, but gradually diminishing to 6; and is encompassed with a deep moat or trench passed by a drawbridge. Here was formerly an armoury for 100 cavalry, well furnished with broad swords, bayonets, pistols, carbines, and other weapons, among which was the sword of Sir Alex. Mac Donald, who was trea-

cherously killed by a soldier, after the battle of Knockniness: these arms have been deposited at Charlesfort for security.

The **PARISH** is situated on the new line of road from Mallow to Kanturk, is partly bounded on the south by the river Blackwater, and contains about 7880 statute acres, consisting of nearly equal portions of arable and pasture; there is some woodland, and a considerable quantity of wet rushy ground, but no bog or waste. The soil is generally fertile, producing excellent crops, and there are several large dairy-farms. On the lands of Coolnamagh are some pits of culm, forming part of the Dromagh vein, but not worked at present: limestone abounds in the parish, and is quarried for building, repairing roads, and making lime. The government line of road to King-William's-town passes through the extremity of the parish for about a mile and a half. Four fairs were formerly held at Ceciltown, at which is a constabulary police station, and petty-sessions are held there every Monday. The principal residence is Ballygiblin, the seat of Sir W. W. Beecher, Bart., an elegant mansion of some antiquity, recently modernised with great taste: in its beautiful demesne are the ivy-clad ruins of a church, which tradition states was intended to be the parish church, but was not completed.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in John Longfield, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £606. 19., half payable to the impropriator and half to the vicar. The church, which stands on an eminence, and is a plain neat structure, was erected in 1816, chiefly by aid of a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits; the spire was built at the expense of Lord Arden. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a loan of £300, and a gift of £500, in 1813, from the same Board: the glebe consists of only two roods of land. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district comprising Castle-Magner, Rosskeen, and Subulter, and has a small chapel. At Ceciltown is a national school, aided by Sir W. W. Beecher, who allows 20 guineas per annum; and a school for boys and girls is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's foundation, who allow £20 per annum to the master, with a contingent gratuity of £10, and £14 per annum to the mistress, with a like gratuity of £8. The school-house, which contains apartments for the teachers, is a neat building in the rustic style, erected by the late Hon. John Perceval, and kept in repair by Lord Arden.

CASTLEMAINE, formerly a market-town, in the parish of KILTALLAGH, union of TRALEE, barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by E.) from Milltown; containing 150 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the harbour of Castlemaine, on the south-west coast, takes its appellation from a castle erected upon a bridge over the river Maine by McCarthy More and the Earl of Desmond, as a defence to their frontiers. Each of these chiefs was to garrison it alternately for their joint protection; but when the earl received possession from McCarthy, he retained it exclusively in his own power; and on the expiration of the term for which his garrison was to remain, he refused to admit McCarthy, keeping entire possession of the castle, which remained in his family till the reign of Elizabeth. The garrison, under Thomas Oge, defended it for a considerable time against

the queen; but it was ultimately taken by the English forces. During the war in 1641, it was in the hands of the Irish, till it was demolished by Cromwell's troops under General Ludlow. After the Restoration, though the castle was in ruins, a constable continued to be regularly appointed, and the clerk of the crown was generally selected for that office. He had 10s. per day, and the fishery above the river; but on the death of the late constable the income was reduced, and the present constable receives £50 per annum for the ground rent, with the privileges of two fairs and the fishery. The royalty extends to high-water mark on the south side of the river; and the crown lands, which are on the north side, comprise about seven plantation acres, called the King's acres.

The town or village, which is situated on the north bank of the Maine, and on the road from Castle-island to Dingle, contains only 36 houses. The Maine flows into the harbour of Castlemaine, which is a continuation of the bay of Dingle; the bridge is supposed to be coeval with the old Thomond bridge at Limerick. The castle stood over it, and projected considerably on the east side; the buttresses of the arch by which the building was supported are remaining, and the stone socket on which the pivot of the castle gate turned is still to be seen. The trade consists principally in the exportation of corn, and the importation of coal, salt, and other necessities; but since the erection of a quay and warehouses at Callanaferry, between the mouths of the Maine and Laune, it has very much decreased. Vessels of 100 tons' burthen can come up to the bridge, though from the circuitous course of the river, they require two tides, which creates a delay very injurious to trade. On both sides of it are level tracts of ground, formerly swamps, but now wholly embanked and reclaimed. The late Mr. Nimmo reported, that, if cuts were made across the winding parts of the river, vessels drawing 12 feet of water might discharge their cargoes at the town, and barges navigate four miles above the bridge, to which distance the tide extends. The expense of this improvement, and of laying down proper marks to direct the navigation, would not exceed £1500; and the advantage derivable from it to the agriculture and the trade of the district would be very great. The erection of a pier would also be a great improvement, there being scarcely any portion of the old pier remaining. Fairs are held on September 3rd and November 21st, for cattle, and two others have been recently established. Three miles to the west of the town are the ruins of Castledrum, erected by the sept of Moriarty; on the lands of Farnass is a good chalybeate spa.—See KILTALLAGH.

CASTLEMARTYR, a post-town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parishes of ITERMORROUGH, BALLYVOUGHTERA, and MOGEELY, poor-law union of MIDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 19 miles (E. by N.) from Cork, and 127 (S.W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 1397 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Youghal to Middleton, and on the coach-road from Dublin, by Waterford, to Cork; it appears to have risen into importance at a very early period. At the time of the English invasion, the castle, then called the Castle of Imokilly, was resolutely defended by one of the Geraldines; but the English at length

reduced it, and kept in it a powerful garrison till 1196, when Donald McCarthy besieged the fortress and destroyed it by fire, burying the garrison in its ruins, and putting to death all who escaped from the flames. The castle was afterwards rebuilt; it became a very important fortress, commanding the pass between Cork and Youghal, and was strongly fortified and garrisoned by the English. In 1575, the castle of Ballymartyr, as it was then called, was garrisoned by Fitzgerald, seneschal of Imokilly, but was attacked by the Lord-Deputy Sidney and his forces, aided by 200 of the citizens of Cork, who, after a protracted and vigorous defence, compelled the garrison to surrender, Fitzgerald narrowly escaping by flight. In 1645 it was besieged by Lord Inchiquin, to whom it was given up on honourable terms; and during the whole period of the parliamentary war, the town was the scene of violence and depredation, and was frequently plundered, and partially destroyed. In 1688 it was plundered by Lieut.-General McCarthy and the Irish forces, on their retreat from Cork; and in 1690, after the battle of the Boyne and the surrender of Youghal, a detachment of 36 dragoons and 42 infantry of King William's forces charged a body of 300 Irish at this place. The cavalry pursued them to the castle, in which they took refuge; and being joined by the infantry, they compelled the fortress to surrender, and the garrison to march out without either horses or arms: in this skirmish the Irish lost 60 men killed and 16 prisoners. In 1691, after the surrender of Limerick, the Irish under General McCarthy obtained possession of the town by stratagem, but were shortly after driven out by a party of the garrison from Youghal, since which time the castle has been in ruins.

The town consists of one wide street, at one end of which is the demesne of the Earl of Shannon, and at the other a bridge, beyond which a cross road leads on the right to the villages on the sea-coast, and on the left to Imogeely, Fermoy, and Tallow. On the right side of this cross road, which is lined with fine ash-trees, some neat houses have been recently built, forming a suburb to the town. The total number of houses is 212, most of which are large and well built; and the whole being whitewashed, the place has a very cheerful appearance. The approach from Middleton is by a magnificent avenue of lofty elms, one mile in length, and terminating at the eastern gate of Lord Shannon's demesne. About two miles from the town are the Ballyona flour-mills, propelled by a mountain stream, and producing about 12,000 bags of flour annually. Fairs are held on the 2nd of May and October; a constabulary police force is stationed here; and petty-sessions are held every alternate Wednesday.

The inhabitants were incorporated by charter of Charles II., dated July 28th, 1675, and granted to Roger, Earl of Orrery. The castle and lands forming his estate were then erected into a lordship, called the manor of Castlemartyr, with courts leet and baron, and a court of record with jurisdiction extending to £200, under a seneschal to be appointed by his lordship. The charter also granted that the castle, town, and lands of "Ballymartyr," part of the said manor, should be a free borough under the designation of the "Borough and Town of Castlemartyr," and that the borough should extend into the county in every direction from

the centre of the town, so as to comprise in the whole an area of 100 acres. The corporation was styled in the charter "The Portreeve, Bailiffs, and Burgesses," and consisted, till its dissolution in 1840, of a portreeve, two bailiffs, and twelve burgesses, who had power to admit freemen at their discretion, and, originally, to send two members to the Irish parliament; the former privilege, however, was never exercised, nor were the limits of the borough ever defined. The portreeve and bailiffs were annually elected on the Monday after St. John's day; and the burgesses, as vacancies occurred, were chosen by the corporation. The portreeve had power to appoint a deputy; both were justices of the peace and coroners for the borough, during their year of office, and the portreeve for one year after. The corporation continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation were paid to Richard, Earl of Shannon. By the act 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108, the corporation was wholly dissolved, and any property it possessed became vested in the poor-law guardians of the union. The charter gave power to appoint a recorder and town-clerk, who, however, were never appointed; the only officer elected besides those already particularised was a serjeant-at-mace, who also acted as a peace-officer. A manorial court is held on the second Monday in every month, or oftener if required, by the seneschal, in which debts under £2 late currency are recoverable. The charter granted two weekly markets, but none are now held; a market-house was erected in 1757, by the Hon. Henry Boyle, and a beam and scales are kept in it for weighing grain and other articles. There is a small bridewell belonging to the borough chiefly used for the temporary confinement of disorderly persons. The parish church of Ballyonghera is situated on a gentle eminence on the north side of the town; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £225 for its repair. A dispensary has been established, and a fever hospital is entirely supported by the Earl of Shannon. Twelve almshouses were built for six aged men and six aged women of the borough, under a provision of the charter authorising the lord of the manor to endow them with such lands as he might think proper. These almshouses, however, are not kept up; the earl, in lieu of them, allowing £5 per annum each to 12 aged persons of the borough.

Immediately adjoining the town is Castlemartyr, the seat of the Earl of Shannon, a spacious mansion erected by the Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. It is a substantial structure, consisting of a centre with a handsome portico and two extensive wings, and is situated in a demesne of 1000 acres tastefully laid out in lawns and shrubberies, embellished with woods of stately growth, and intersected by numerous walks and rides commanding fine views of the richly varied and highly picturesque scenery with which the demesne abounds. Near the house is a large and beautiful lake, and there are two of smaller dimensions within the grounds; also two canals, over one of which is an elegant bridge. The shrubberies are exceedingly luxuriant, and the flower garden contains a great number of rare and hardy exotics, which, from the mildness of the climate, attain an extraordinary size. The ruins of the old castle of Imokilly, or Castlemartyr,

the ancient seat of the Fitzgeralds, mantled with ivy to the very summit, and surrounded at the base with trees of stately growth, form a strikingly interesting feature in the landscape; and within the demesne are also the ruins of the ancient parish churches of Ballyonghera and Cahirlutan. The ruins of the castle shew it to have been a place of great strength, and from the variety of its architecture it appears to have been built at different times. The deer-park is about two miles distant; it contains some of the finest timber in the country. In the neighbourhood are numerous other seats. Richard Alfred Millikin, a gentleman distinguished for his talents and benevolence, and author of a poem called *The River Side* and other productions, including the well-known song of *The Groves of Blarney*, was born here in 1767. The Earl of Shannon enjoys the inferior title of Baron Boyle of Castlemartyr, in the peerage of Ireland.

CASTLEMORE, a parish, in the union of CASTLE-REA, partly in the barony of FRENCHPARK, county of ROSCOMMON, but chiefly in the barony of COSTELLO, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (N. W.) from Ballaghaderreen; containing 3532 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the new line of mail-coach road from Ballaghaderreen to Ballina, is four miles in length, and comprises 8414 statute acres. About 2780 acres are bog and waste; of the remainder, the greater portion is under tillage, but the land is cold and unproductive, and the system of agriculture very backward. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, episcopally united to those of Kileleeman and Kilmoeve, forming the union of Castlemore, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in Lord Dillon. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £112. 10., of which one-half is payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar: the gross vicarial rent-charge of the benefice is £202. 13. The church of the union is at Ballaghaderreen; it was erected in 1798, by a grant of £500 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe of the union comprises 69 acres; the glebe-house is in Kilmoeve. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Kileleeman; the chapel is in the town of Ballaghaderreen.

CASTLE-PLUNKETT, a village, in the parish of BASLICK, union and barony of CASTLEREA, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Castleria; containing 202 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Strokestown to Castleria, and comprises 39 houses. The vicinity is bare of trees, with the exception of the seat of Milton, where the woods extend down a gentle slope to a turlough of nearly 200 acres, and have a rich appearance. Fairs are held on the 1st Thursday (O. S.) in May, Aug. 13th, and Oct. 11th.—See BASLICK.

CASTLE-POLLARD, a market and post town, in the parish of RATHGRAFF, union of OLDCASTLE, barony of DEMIFORE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 10 miles (N. by E.) from Mullingar, and 42 (W. N. W.) from Dublin; containing 1310 inhabitants. This place, the property of the Pollard family, is situated about a mile and a half to the west of Lough Lane, and about two miles to the north-east of Lough Derravaragh; and is surrounded by a richly varied country embellished with numerous gentlemen's seats. It consists of several streets and a small detached suburb, together containing 222 houses; and in the centre is a square,

in which stands the market-house: the market is on Wednesday, and fairs are held on May 21st, Aug. 1st, Oct. 10th, and Dec. 10th. A chief constabulary force is stationed here; and petty-sessions are held every Wednesday. The parish church, situated in the town, was built in 1820, on a new site adjoining the Kinturk demesne: the tower, and part of the body, of the old church, however, yet remain; and the churchyard, in which stands the school-house, is still used as a burial-ground. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary and fever hospital, and a parochial school; a savings' bank has been likewise established, in which the deposits amount to more than £30,000. Immediately adjoining Castle-Pollard is Kinturk, the seat of W. Pollard, Esq., a handsome residence situated in a fine demesne embellished with extensive plantations; within the grounds is a lofty hill, in a grave on the summit of which was found the skeleton of a man, and near it a very large iron spur. Pakenham Hall, the seat of the Earl of Longford, a mile and a half to the west of the town, is a noble mansion, to which two splendid additions, designed by Sir R. Morrison, have been made by the present earl. Its situation is remarkably fine, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country and of the Dervaragh lake; the demesne, which is very large, is kept in the finest order, and the gardens are laid out with great taste and judgment. Near the town are also Turbotstown; Lough Park, beautifully situated on the shore of Lough Lane; Benison Lodge; and Coudure, on the shore of Lough Dervaragh, the seat of the Right Hon. Richard Pakenham, Envoy Extraordinary to the United States of America. The old castle of Kinturk, from which the town took its name, was situated in the centre of it; but there are no remains.

CASTLERAHAN, a parish, in the union of OLD-CASTLE, barony of CASTLERAHAN, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Ballyjamesduff, 7589 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Virginia to Mount-Nugent, and comprises 10,315 statute acres, including 102½ in Lough Ramor. Contiguous to the town is a small lake, near which a shaft was sunk some few years ago and indications of coal were discovered. Since 1831, nine townlands have been separated from this parish to form, with portions of other parishes, the district parish of Ballyjamesduff, *which see*. The living of Castlerahan is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £228. 1. 6. The church, a small ancient building, is in very indifferent repair. The glebe-house, a handsome residence, was rebuilt in 1818, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £1500 from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 350 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Munterconnaught and Ballyjamesduff. The chapel, a large edifice erected in 1834 at an expense of £2000, is situated in the townland of Cormeen. There is also a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. Near Ballyjamesduff are two Danish raths.

CASTLEREA, a market and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of KILKEEVAN, barony of CASTLEREA, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 13½ miles (N. W.) from Roscommon and

58½ (W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 1233 inhabitants. This place appears to have arisen under the protection of the proprietor's castle, the site of which is now occupied by the seat of Lord Mount-Sandford, into whose demesne a gate opens directly from the market-place. The town consists of one long street extending from the market-place, and continued by bridges over the river Suck and a small river that runs through the demesne of Lord Mount-Sandford and unites with the Suck immediately below the town. The total number of houses is 198, and most of them are built of sandstone; clusters of cabins extend along the roads, and there are several pretty cottages and small houses surrounded with trees and neatly white-washed, which give the neighbourhood a very cheerful appearance. There are some springs of excellent water, and the place is considered remarkably healthy. An extensive distillery is conducted with success; here are also a brewery and a tannery. The market for corn is on Wednesday, and has lately been rapidly increasing; there is a market on Saturday for provisions, which is amply supplied: large quantities of butter, both fresh and in firkins, are sold here for the supply of distant markets, and cattle of every description and great quantities of yarn are brought for sale. The markets are held by patent of Lord Mount-Sandford, who has erected convenient shambles, which are of great benefit to the town. Fairs are held on May 23rd, June 21st, Aug. 23rd, and Nov. 7th, and are well attended. A branch of the National Bank was opened in 1836. A chief constabulary force has been stationed here, the sub-inspector for the county being resident in the town: the quarter-sessions for the western division of the county are held here every nine months, and petty-sessions every Wednesday. The sessions-house is a commodious building in the market-place, and attached to it is a hridwell containing four cells. Near Castlereagh House, the seat of Lord Mount-Sandford, is a handsome house fitted up by his lordship for the residence of his chaplain.

The parish church, situated in the town, is a neat edifice with a square embattled tower; the Roman Catholic chapel is a spacious structure, but being in indifferent repair, it is in contemplation to rebuild it. There is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school-house on Erasmus Smith's foundation was erected here by the late Rev. William Sandford, who endowed it with the interest of £200; and a handsome school-house, with apartments for a master and mistress, has been erected by Lord Mount-Sandford, for a male, female, and infants' school, supported by his lordship. A dispensary has been established; and a building, with wards attached for the reception of patients, has been more recently erected, on an improved principle, by Lord Mount-Sandford. A loan fund has existed for some years with great benefit to the poor; the capital at present is £600. The workhouse, on a site of six acres purchased for £700, was completed in 1842, at a cost of £8485, and is constructed to admit 1000 paupers. Dr. Young, Bishop of Clonfert, an eminent natural philosopher and mathematician, was a native of this place.—See KILKEEVAN.

CASTLEREAGH.—See KNOCKBREA.

CASTLE-RICHARD, a village, in that part of the parish of LISMORE which is in the barony of COSHMORE, union of LISMORE, county of WATERFORD, and province

of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Lismore: the population is returned with the parish. This pleasant village consists of remarkably neat cottages with gardens in front, and is situated on the south side of the river Blackwater. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and among its more prominent features is Glencairne, a handsome seat, commanding some fine views of the vale of the Blackwater and of the country adjacent.

CASTLE-RICKARD, a parish, in the union of TRIM, partly in the barony of LUNE, but chiefly in the barony of UPPER MOYFENRAGH, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Clonard; containing 551 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from an ancient castle of which there are no remains, is situated on the river Boyne, and on the road from Edenderry to Trim; it comprises 3434 statute acres. The lower grounds have been much improved by the deepening and widening of the Blackwater, a work executed by the commissioners under the New Drainage act, and the first estimate for which was £10,000; across this river, also, three handsome new bridges have been erected. The Blackwater is a tributary of the Boyne. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £197. 10. The church is a plain edifice in good repair. The glebe-house was built in 1790, by aid of a gift of £100 from the Board of First Fruits; there are two glebes, comprising 10 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Kildalkey.

CASTLE-ROBERT.—See ROBERTSTOWN.

CASTLETERRA, a parish, in the union of CAVAN, barony of UPPER LOUGHTEE, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Ballyhaise, 6813 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Cavan to Cootchill, and comprises 9980 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, including 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ under water; about 900 acres are woodland, mountain, or bog, and the remainder arable or pasture. There is an iron-mine, which has never been worked. A new road has been made from Ballyhaise to Cavan; and another, more recently, by the glebe-house, towards Cootchill. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £200. The church is a handsome building with a tower, repaired in 1819 by aid of a loan of £1200 from the Board of First Fruits, and lately enlarged by subscription. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 185 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has chapels at Ballyhaise Castleterra, and Butlersbridge; Ballyhaise chapel, built in 1810, cost £400, and Castleterra, built in 1829, £650. The parochial school-house is built of stone, and cost £270, one-half of which was paid out of the lord-lieutenant's school fund, the other half by subscriptions. In 1777, Brockhill Newburgh, Esq., bequeathed £10 annually, charged on his estate at Ballyhaise, for the repair of the church; also £10 annually out of the Redhills estate, for bread to be distributed weekly among the poor of the parish. About two miles from Ballyhaise is a chalybeate spring.—See BALLYHAISE.

CASTLETOWN, or CASTLETOWN-BEARHAVEN, a post-town, in the parish of KILACONENAGH, poor-law

union of BANTRY, barony of BERE, county of CORR, and province of MUNSTER, 31 miles (W.) from Bantry, and 202 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 881 inhabitants. This town takes its name from an ancient castle that stood here; and is celebrated as being the place where the only part of General Hoche's army that landed were made prisoners, in 1796. It is situated on an inner bay, on the northern side of the harbour of Bearhaven, and comprises one long street of newly built houses running along the margin of the bay of Castletown, opposite the north-western point of Bear or Bere Island. The town has grown up since the discovery of the Allibais copper-mines, in 1812; prior to that time, it consisted of only a few fishermen's cabins, but now it contains 125 houses, with several large shops, and is rapidly increasing. It is the only town in the barony, and there is none nearer than Bantry. It is encircled by lofty mountains, except towards the south-east; and even in that direction, on the opposite side of the bay, rise the hills of Bear Island, crowned by signal and martello towers. The TRADE consists principally in supplying the miners in the vicinity. Fairs are held on Jan. 1st, Easter-Tuesday, May 12th, and Sept. 4th, chiefly for the sale of cattle, pigs, sheep, and pedlery. A constabulary police force has been stationed here, for which there is an excellent barrack; and the town is also the residence of the district inspecting-comander of the coast-guard, whose district includes Garinish, Colaris, and Castletown. Petty-sessions are held irregularly, and a manorial court once a month for the recovery of debts under 40s.: a bridewell with separate cells has been erected for the temporary confinement of prisoners. The little bay of Castletown is advantageously situated, and vessels of 400 tons' burthen may anchor in safety; it opens by a deep channel into the northern branch of Bantry or Bearhaven bay. The pier affords great protection to the fisheries, and is also much used for trading purposes; the timber, iron, and other articles for the supply of the neighbourhood being landed here; but the roads connected with it are still in a bad state. Belonging to this port are four decked boats of 20 tons' burthen each, 12 hookers of 12 tons, and 51 yawls of 4 tons; which furnish employment to about 400 fishermen. A little westward from the town is the church of Kilaconenagh; and within it is a large cruciform Roman Catholic chapel, built in the year 1822, at an expense of £1000; also a dispensary. Here are some remains of Dhermod's Castle, and the residence of the inspector of the coast-guard occupies part of its site. Many silver coins have been found at Ross M'Owen, including one of Cromwell's; near Mill cove is a beautiful cascade.

The harbour of Bearhaven is very spacious, well sheltered, and sufficiently deep for the largest ships, with a good bottom. There are two entrances; the western, which is the more direct for vessels arriving from the west or south; and the eastern, which is the safer for strangers. On this bay was situated the castle of Dunboy, which was surrendered to the Spaniards, on their invasion of Ireland in 1601, by its owner, Daniel O'Sullivan. Early in the following year, however, when it should have been given up to the English, in execution of the treaty of Kinsale, O'Sullivan, provoked at the capitulation of the Spaniards, and disinclined to acknowledge their right to divest him of his ancient

property, took possession of the castle by surprise, and seized the arms and ammunition the Spaniards had deposited there. In April, the English army marched against the O'Sullivan's to Bantry, where they embarked; and on the 6th of June landed on the opposite side of the bay, in spite of attempts to oppose their descent. Dunboy was defended for O'Sullivan by a garrison of 143 chosen men, under the command of Richard McGeoghegan, who made one of the most obstinate defences ever known in the kingdom; notwithstanding which, the castle ultimately fell into the hands of the English, and was demolished. Bearhaven gives the title of Viscount to the ancient family of White, earls of Bantry, which was ennobled for its zeal and activity against the French fleet, in 1796.—See KILACONENAGH.

CASTLETOWN, a village, in the parish of KINNEIGH, union of Bandon, Western Division of the barony of EAST CARRERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 146 inhabitants. It is situated in the heart of a wild mountainous district, and for some time after the English settlement in the reign of James I. was a flourishing town, but being sacked in the war of 1641, it never revived. It contains 25 houses indifferently built, and has fairs for cattle, sheep, and pigs on Jan. 1st, Easter-Tuesday, May 12th, and Sept. 4th. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.—See KINNEIGH.

CASTLETOWN, a parish, in the union of TIPPERARY, barony of COONAGH, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Tipperary; containing 919 inhabitants. This place derives its name from an ancient castle built by one of the O'Hurleys towards the close of the 14th century, and of which there are still some very interesting ruins. The parish is situated on the road from Doon to Tipperary, on the confines of the county, and comprises 1777 statute acres. The soil is tolerably fertile, and the land chiefly under tillage; there is an extensive tract of very valuable bog, which in some part lets at the high rate of 18s. per perch. Castletown is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, and is appropriate to the mensal of the bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £50. 7. There is neither church nor chapel. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the ecclesiastical union of Doon. A little to the south of the castle ruins are the remains of the old parish church; and not far distant, those of the small church of Templehale.

CASTLETOWN, a parish, in the union of DUNDALK, partly in the barony of LOWER, but chiefly in that of UPPER, DUNDALK, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (N. W.) from Dundalk; containing 1043 inhabitants. This place is situated on the bay of Dundalk, and on the roads leading respectively to Castle-Blaney and Armagh, which branch off near the village. It derived its name, and most probably its origin, from the erection of an ancient castle, which in 1318 was assaulted and partly destroyed by Edward Bruce, and which, after sustaining great injury during the parliamentary war, was finally surrendered to Cromwell. The castle occupies an eminence about a mile from Dundalk: the remains, which are nearly in a perfect state, consist of a large quadrangular massive pile, defended at two of the angles by small projecting square towers, and at the two opposite angles by similar towers of larger dimensions, all four rising above the high

pointed roof of the main building, and crowned with battlements; the whole forming an object of very imposing character. Tradition says that it was a residence of Fingal: it subsequently belonged to the lords Bellew, whom the Boyne family succeeded; and the present proprietor derives his title from a fee-farm grant made by Mr. Sibthorpe, trustee to the late Lord Boyne. The parish comprises 2610 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 2047 $\frac{1}{2}$ are in Upper, and 563 in Lower, Dundalk. The system of agriculture, though better than it was, is still capable of great improvement; the gentlemen who cultivate their own lands have adopted the improved system, but many of the working farmers adhere to the ancient mode. There are some good quarries at Greenfield, from which stone is raised for building, and for mending the roads. The mountain streams of Philipstown, Dungooley, and Forkhill, unite in this parish a little before their influx into the sea, forming the river of Castletown, up which the tide flows nearly a mile, affording every facility of navigation.

Castletown is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, and forms part of the union of Dundalk: the tithe rent-charge is £150. 5. In the churchyard are the ruins of an old chapel which, from an inscription over the altar, appears to have been erected in 1631, by Sir Walter Bellew, Priest, in honour of St. John the Baptist. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is part of the union or district of Dundalk. On the summit of the hill on the brow of which the castle is situated, is a remarkable fort, forming a conspicuous object from the plains round Dundalk: in the centre is an extensive circular mount, having on the top a depressed surface 460 feet in circumference, and surrounded at the base by an intrenchment with a high counterscarp on the outside. Adjoining this mount, on the east, is a quadrangular intrenchment, with a rampart, fosse, and counterscarp; and on the west is a semicircular intrenchment similarly formed, but of smaller dimensions. These fortifications occupy the entire summit of the hill. Various lines of circumvallation may be traced around the castle; and on the plains below are the remains of a fort, little inferior to that on the summit of the hill, and also the ruins of the old church or chapel, covered with ivy and presenting a picturesque object: the cemetery is still used as a burial-ground. About a mile from the castle are the ruins of *Balrichen Castle*, within half a mile of which are the remains of a singular fort called Mount or Moat Albani, situated near the small river Carrickasticken. The castle of Balrichen, or Balbriggan, which formerly belonged to one of the chiefs of the English pale, is situated on a gradual ascent between two winding rivers: it consisted of a lofty quadrangular tower, with a walled court-yard capable of containing a numerous retinue. Beyond this castle is the pleasant little promontory of Balrichen, between the rivers of Balrichen and Philipstown, which unite near the place. Various Druidical remains are scattered over this promontory, the chief of which are, a circle of five large upright stones on the summit of a hill, a cairn, and several pillars, some of them detached and some in groups. On an elevated piece of ground called Carrickedmond, at no great distance from Balrichen, and near the Carrickasticken river, are also numerous Druidical relics, consisting of a temple of two concentric circles of large stones with

two smaller stones in the centre, two cairns, the foundations of a circular building, several small circles in which rude earthen kistvaens and human bones have been found, and detached upright stones, some of large size and probably monumental.

CASTLETOWN, a village, in the parish of **LACKAN**, union of **BALLINA**, barony of **TYRAWLEY**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 8 miles (N.N.W.) from **Killala**: the population is returned with the parish. This village, which consists of about 60 houses, is pleasantly situated on the bay of **Killala**; and has two fairs, one on June 15th, and the other on Sept. 29th.

CASTLETOWN, a village, in the parish of **OFFERLANE**, union of **ABBEYLEIX**, barony of **UPPER WOODS**, **QUEEN'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by W.) from **Mountrath**; containing 403 inhabitants. This place takes its name from an ancient castle occupying a commanding situation on the bank of the river **Nore**, and which, in the early part of the 16th century, was garrisoned by **Sir Oliver Norris**, son-in-law of the **Earl of Ormonde**, with a view to curb the power of the **Fitzpatricks**, to whom, however, it was afterwards relinquished, and of whom **Barnaby Fitzpatrick** was in 1541 created **Baron of Upper Ossory**. The village is pleasantly situated on the river **Nore**, and on the road from **Dublin** to **Limerick**; it contains 66 houses, and has an appearance of neatness and respectability. Near it is a large flour and oatmeal mill. A fair is held on June 29th, and there were formerly fairs also on May 2nd and Oct. 18th; a constabulary police force is stationed here, and petty-sessions are held on alternate Mondays. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in the village.

CASTLETOWN-ARRA, a parish, in the union of **ENENAGH**, barony of **OWNEY** and **ARRA**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 8 miles (W.N.W.) from **Ennagh**; containing 4292 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river **Shannon**, and on the road from **Ennagh** to **Killaloe**: it comprises 9274 statute acres; about 720 are mountain, and the remainder good arable and pasture land. Here are the extensive quarries of the **Imperial Mining Company**, called (but improperly) the **Killaloe slate-quarries**: at **Garry-Kennedy** great quantities of slate are shipped, for which the steam navigation on the **Shannon**, and the canal, afford every facility. The scenery is strikingly diversified; it includes a large portion of **Lough Derg**, and the mountains of **Clare** and **Galway**. The residence of **Castlelough** is finely situated in a richly cultivated demesne of 640 acres, embellished with timber of stately growth and with young and thriving plantations; the deer-park is extensive, and well stocked. At **Portroe** and at the quarries are police stations; and fairs, chiefly for cattle, sheep, and pigs, are held at **Portroe** on March 22nd, May 14th, July 23rd, and Nov. 11th. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Killaloe**, united in 1836 to the rectory and vicarage of **Burgess-Beg**, forming the union of **Castletown-Arra**, in the patronage of the **Bishop**: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £244. 1. 4., and of the whole benefice £436. 1. 2. The church, an ancient structure of simple style, is pleasantly situated on the margin of **Lough Derg**. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £250 and a loan of £550 from the late **Board of First Fruits**, in 1820: the glebe of **Castletown-Arra** comprises 3 acres, and there are other glebe lands in the union; comprising in the

whole 5a. 3r. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the **Established Church**; the chapel is at **Portroe**. The old castle from which the place derived its name was in ancient times the stronghold of the **O'Briens**, chiefs of **Arra**, and afterwards the residence of the **Parkers**, but is now in ruins; the demesne skirts the **Shannon** for a considerable distance, commanding some beautiful and extensive views.

CASTLETOWN-CONYERS, or **CORCOMOHIDE**, an ancient parish, in the poor-law union of **NEWCASTLE**, barony of **UPPER CONNELLO**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (S.) from **Ballingarry**: the population is returned with the ecclesiastical union of **Corcomohide**. This place, called anciently **Kilmoodan**, took the name of **Castletown-Mac-Eineiry** from a castle erected here, in 1349, by a chieftain of that name, who possessed a large extent of territory in this part of the country, which was forfeited by the adherence of his descendant to the cause of **James II.**, and granted by **William III.** to **Captain George Conyers**, from whom it derives its present appellation. **Archdall** notices an abbey of great splendour and extent, founded here by the **Mac Eineiry** family; but nothing further is recorded of its history, nor are there any remains of it. The parish is situated on the road from **Rathkeale** to **Charleville**, and comprises 10,013 statute acres, about one-eighth of which is under tillage, producing good crops; nearly all the remainder is in demesnes, and in meadow and pasture land belonging to large dairy-farms; there is a tract of turbary, very valuable as fuel. The substratum in one angle of the parish is limestone, of which several fine quarries are extensively worked; in other parts it is a silicious grit. The surrounding country is improved, though much remains to be done; and abounds with interesting scenery and with numerous handsome seats. Fairs are held on Feb. 11th, April 17th, Nov. 3rd, and Dec. 1st, chiefly for cattle, sheep, pigs, and pedlery. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Limerick**, united to the vicarages of **Kilmeedy** and **Drumcolloher**, together forming the union of **Corcomohide**, in the patronage of the **Vicars-Choral** of the cathedral of **St. Mary**, **Limerick**, to whom the rectory is appropriate. The vicarial tithe rent-charge of this parish is £106. 9. The old church has been long in ruins, and a new church has been recently erected here, as the central part of the union, by the **Ecclesiastical Commissioners**: there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of the district of **Ballyegran**, comprising also the parishes of **Kilmeedy** and **Drumcolloher**: the principal chapel, a large plain edifice, is in the village of **Ballyegran**, in this parish; there is also a chapel in the parish of **Kilmeedy**. The ruins of the old church are situated near the village of **Castletown-Conyers**; and there are some small fragments of the ancient castle, but they are inadequate to convey a distinct idea of the original extent or character of the buildings.

CASTLETOWN-DELVIN, a post-town and parish, in the union of **MULLINGAR**, barony of **DELVIN**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 10 miles (N.E. by E.) from **Mullingar**, and 33 (N.N.W.) from **Dublin**; containing 4588 inhabitants, of whom 394 are in the town. A castle was built by **Hugh de Lacy**, **Lord of Meath**, for his brother-in-law, **Sir Gilbert de**

Nugent, who resided in it for some time, and then built the neighbouring castle of Clonny, which was burnt at Cromwell's approach during the parliamentary war. The town contains 74 houses: fairs are held on the 17th of March, and 1st of May and December, for cattle. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Monday, and here is a station of the constabulary police. The parish is situated on the road from Dublin to Granard, and comprises 18,282½ statute acres, including a considerable quantity of waste land: there are tracts of bog, and small lakes; and limestone is abundant, but is not worked. The land, which is generally good, is principally under tillage and pasture. Clonny, the residence of the Marquess of Westmeath, a descendant of Sir Gilbert de Nugent, is close to the town, and is surrounded by extensive grounds richly ornamented with timber. The other seats are, South Hill; Mitchellstown; Rossmead, adorned by fine plantations; Ballyhealy; Clonmaskill; and Archerstown.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath; the rectory is partly inappropriate in Nicholas Ogle, Esq., and partly appropriate to the vicarage, which was united by diocesan authority, in 1821, to the entire rectory of Clonarnsey or Clonarvey, and is in the patronage of the Crown and the Marquess of Drogheda. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £337. 8. 6., of which £207. 14. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the whole union produces to the vicar a rent-charge of £193. 17. The church is a plain building of ancient date, and in tolerable repair. The glebe-house was built in 1811, by aid of a gift of £400, and a loan of £320, from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe consists of 14 acres of land valued at £18. 9. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Kilweilagh and Killagh, and containing two chapels, one at Castletown-Delvin, the other at Killulagh. A dispensary is supported in the usual way. The ruins of the old castle built by De Lacy occupy the sides of a quadrangle, with a round tower at each corner; on eminences near Archerstown are the ruins of two other ancient castles, and on a hill further west stands a fourth. There is also a castle on a hill to the south-west of the town, and another near Ballyhealy. The remains of a large fortress occupy the summit of an abrupt eminence on the eastern side of the parish; and there are remains of other strong buildings at Cullydougan, on the opposite border. The Marquess of Westmeath enjoys the inferior title of Baron Delvin, in the peerage of Ireland.

CASTLETOWN-ELY, a parish, in the poor-law union of ROSCREA, barony of CLONLISK, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (S.E.) from Moneygall; containing 371 inhabitants. It is on the confines of the county of Tipperary, and comprises 1863½ statute acres, of which about 150 acres are bog. Bushenstown, a handsome seat, is situated in a large demesne, highly enriched with fine timber, and ornamented with varied and picturesque scenery; some hills rise holdly to the south-west of the demesne, and within it is a modern round tower, which forms a conspicuous land-mark. Castletown-Ely is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and is part of the union of Dunkerrin: the tithe rent-charge is £92. 1.; the glebe consists of 22½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is

part of the union of Moneygall or Dunkerrin. There are some remains of the old church.

CASTLETOWN-KILPATRICK, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of MORGALLION, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.E.) from Nobber; containing 1075 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the roads from Slane to Nobber and from Kells to Ardee, and contains 4067 statute acres. The land is of very good quality; about three-fourths are in pasture, and there is no bog. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council to the rectories of Knock and Drakestown, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £208. 11.; and the gross value of the benefice, including tithe and glebe, before the passing of the Rent-charge act was £690. 8. The church is a neat edifice with a tower, having been rebuilt in 1823, at an expense of £467. 12. The glebe-house, which is close to the church, was erected in 1824, by aid of a loan of £1107. 13. from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe of Castletown-Kilpatrick comprises 43 plantation acres, valued at £119. 18. per annum; there are a glebe in Knock of 3½ acres, and one in Drakestown of 4 acres, together valued at £36 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Knock, Drakestown, Kilshine, and Clongill, and containing two chapels, one at Castletown and the other at Fletcherstown.

CASTLETOWN-KINDELANE, OF VASTINA, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of MOYCASHEL, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (N.) from Kilbeggan; containing 4290 inhabitants, of whom 249 are in the village. This place is called also Castletown-Geoghegan, from its earliest proprietors, the M'Geoghegans, chiefs of Moycashel, of whose castle there are still some remains; it is principally the property of Sir Richard Nagle, Bart., the representative of that ancient family, who is resident. The parish is situated on the road from Kilbeggan to Mullingar, and comprises 11,398½ statute acres, almost equally divided between arable and pasture; there is a considerable tract of red bog, but no waste land, and the system of agriculture is improving. Limestone abounds, but no quarries are worked. Jamestown, the seat of Sir R. Nagle, is a spacious and handsome castellated mansion of modern date, containing an interesting collection of portraits, and some curious relics of antiquity; in the vicinity is preserved "M'Geoghegan's Chair," in which the chiefs of Moycashel were inaugurated. The village consists of 59 houses: it has a receiving-house for letters under Kilbeggan, and is a constabulary police station; there is a patent for fairs, but none are held at present. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithes of 50 acres are inappropriate in the representatives of the late Sir Wm. Lambart Cromie, Bart. The entire tithe rent-charge is £371. 15. 6., of which £11. 15. 6. are payable to the Rector of Churchtown for a townland in this parish, which is inappropriate in that union, and £360 to the vicar; that part of the rectory which is inappropriate in Sir W. L. Cromie's representatives, is not under tithe commutation. The church, a modern building in good repair, was erected in 1808, by aid of a gift of £500 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-

house was built in 1813, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £900 from the same Board; the glebe comprises 20 acres, subject to an annual rent of £2. 2. per acre. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Newtown; there are two chapels, one in Castletown village and one at Raheenmoore.

CASTLETOWN-ROCHE, a post-town and parish, in the union and barony of FERMoy, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 18 miles (N. by E.) from Cork, and 116 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 3476 inhabitants, of whom 1063 are in the town. This place derives its name from a castle erected here by the family of Roche, lords of Fermoy. In 1580 it was suddenly visited by Captain (afterwards Sir Walter) Raleigh, who conveyed both Lord Roche and his lady to Cork on suspicion of disloyalty; his lordship, however, proved his innocence, and was honourably acquitted. During the parliamentary war the castle sustained many sieges, and on one occasion, in 1649, was defended for several days by Lady Roche against a detachment of the parliamentary army, who had raised a battery against it on the opposite field, since called Camp Hill. On the refusal of the owner to compound with Cromwell for its restoration, it was confiscated, and bestowed on another family; but it had sustained so much damage during the siege, that its new proprietor found it necessary to rebuild it from the foundation, with the exception of the keep, which is a fine specimen of the architecture of the middle ages. The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a steep hill rising from the west bank of the river Awbeg, over which is a neat bridge of five arches; it is on the high road from Fermoy to Doneraile, and with the castle and the church has a highly picturesque appearance, on the approach from the east bank of the river. It contains 173 houses, some of them neatly built; and a small barrack, in which an officer and one company of infantry were formerly stationed. Below the bridge are two large flour-mills; and near Annsgrove the making of bricks is carried on to a small extent. A market granted, together with two fairs, to the Rev. Thomas Widenham in the reign of George II., is discontinued; the fairs are held on May 25th and Sept. 29th. Two additional fairs, on July 28th and Dec. 12th, have greatly declined. A sub-post office here is connected with Fermoy; and a constabulary police force is stationed in the barrack: petty-sessions are held in the town every alternate Tuesday.

The parish comprises 6333 statute acres, chiefly under tillage; there is neither waste land nor bog. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of corn; the wheat raised here is of the best quality, and the system of agriculture is greatly improved. In many of the farms belonging to the gentry, the Scottish system of husbandry has been introduced with success. Great numbers of sheep and cattle are fattened for the neighbouring markets: the cattle are in general stall-fed. Limestone is found in abundance and of excellent quality, and is extensively quarried both for building and for burning into lime; the clay for bricks is obtained on the banks of the river, on the estate of Annsgrove. The surrounding country is beautifully picturesque; and in particular, the river Awbeg, the "gentle Mulla" of Spenser, is celebrated for the richness and variety of its scenery. Castle Widenham, a noble mansion, is situated on the

summit of a rocky eminence overhanging the river, the banks of which are here richly wooded; and commands extensive and varied prospects, itself forming a conspicuous and beautiful object from every point of view. The tower or keep of the ancient fortress has been incorporated in the present structure, which is of corresponding character and rises majestically above the woods in which it is embosomed. The old castle, with its outworks, occupied a considerable extent of ground surrounded by a strong rampart with parapets and turrets, of which a large portion is still remaining; there is a descent to the river of 100 steps cut in the solid rock, for supplying the castle with water. Annsgrove is a handsome mansion recently built, on the verge of a precipitous cliff rising from the Awbeg, which flows through the demesne: the grounds are laid out with great taste, and surrounded by thriving plantations. Glenanore is also situated in the midst of picturesque and romantic scenery.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, formerly united to the rectories and vicarages of Bridgetown and Kilmummer, from which, on the death of the incumbent in 1835, it was separated; it is at present a distinct benefice, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £388. 16. 6. The church is a remarkably handsome structure, with a tower surmounted by a finely proportioned octagonal spire; the lower stage is pierced with a window on every face, the copings of which form a zigzag ornament continued all round. It was erected on the site of the old church, in 1825, by aid of a loan of £1250 from the Board of First Fruits; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently made a grant of £100 for its repair: an organ, purchased by subscription, was put up in 1845. The edifice occupies the summit of a rocky eminence, the base of which is washed by the Awbeg, forming a conspicuous and picturesque feature in the view of the place. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district comprising also the parishes of Killathy, Ballyhooley, Kilmummer, and Bridgetown; the chapel here is a spacious plain building, on which the chapel at Ballyhooley is dependent. Walter Croker, Esq., about 90 years since, bequeathed £100, the interest to be annually divided by the minister and churchwardens among the Protestant poor of the parish: in the town is a dispensary. Below the castle, and near the margin of the river, is a holy well, dedicated to St. Patrick, on whose anniversary a patron is held here: the water is remarkably pure, and is much esteemed by the peasantry for its supposed virtues.

CASTLE-TOWNSEND, a village, in the parish of CASTLEHAVEN, union of SKIBBEREEN, East Division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (E.) from Skibbereen; containing 770 inhabitants. This village, which derives its name from the seat of Castle-Townsend, is situated on the north side of the barbour of Castlehaven, and consists of one long street, with a shorter one diverging from it, comprising 120 houses, which are mostly small but well built. It contains the custom-house for the port of Baltimore; has a receiving-house for letters; and is a coast-guard station in the district of Skibbereen, and a constabulary police station. It occupies a gentle declivity, which descends to the bay; and is well adapted

for an extensive trade, but has none, except a little in fish. The harbour, which is half a mile wide, is well sheltered, and vessels of 500 tons' burthen can anchor within the haven. There is a ferry to the opposite parish of Mycross, affording a ready communication with the village of Union-Hall, on the harbour of Glandore. The fine seat of Castle-Townsend was attacked, in 1690, by about 500 Irish troops in the interest of James II., under young O'Driscoll, who were so warmly received by the proprietor and a garrison of 35 men, that in two assaults they lost 40 of their number, with their commander and two other officers. It was attacked again, soon afterwards, by Mac Finéen O'Driscoll, at the head of 400 men, who, having slain five of its garrison of 30 dragoons, compelled the rest to surrender. Col. Culliford, however, subsequently retook the castle, after killing ten and capturing five of the Irish garrison. The elegant church of Castlehaven stands on a bold eminence above the village.—See CASTLEHAVEN.

CASTLEVENTRY, a parish, in the union of SKIBBEREEN, partly in the barony of ISANE and BARRYROE, but chiefly in the Western Division of the barony of EAST CARRERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Clonakilty; containing 2196 inhabitants. This parish is situated a little to the north of the road from Cork to Skibbereen, between Clonakilty and Ross, and comprises 5029 statute acres. About one-half of the land is under tillage, producing good crops; the remainder is chiefly rough hilly pasture, with some small portions of bog, which is very valuable for fuel. Much of the rough and unprofitable land is capable of being reclaimed; but although new and excellent lines of road have been recently opened, very little improvement has yet been made in the system of agriculture. Castleventry is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and is part of the union of Kilkieranmore; the rectory is inappropriate in James Foot, and Pepper Roberts, Esqrs. The tithe rent-charge is £195, one-half payable to the impropriators, and the other to the vicar. The church is a large edifice with a lofty square tower, built in 1824, by aid of a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilmeen. The parochial male and female schools, at Saroo, are supported by the Cork Diocesan Association, the vicar, and J. S. Townsend, Esq. On the summit of a lofty hill are the ruins of the old church, in a burial-ground, near a very strong fortress called *Castrum Ventræ*, built in 1298 by the Knights Templars, on the site of a heathen temple; nor far distant are the remains of another fortress called *Nealad*. In the neighbourhood have been found several ancient ornaments, and some cells of stone and bronze.

CASTLEWELLAN, a market and post town, in that part of the parish of KILMEGAN which is in the barony of UPPER IVEAGH, union of DOWNPATRICK, county of DOWNS, and province of ULSTER, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Downpatrick, and 64½ (N. by E.) from Dublin; containing 806 inhabitants. This place is situated on the coach-road from Newry to Downpatrick, on the side of a small lake, and though partly surrounded by mountains, occupies rather a conspicuous site. It is well built, and consists principally of an upper and lower square connected by a street, the whole containing 153 houses, most of which are neat. There are barracks for

two companies of infantry, a detachment from the military depot at Newry being usually stationed here. The bleaching of linen, which is the principal trade of the place, was introduced by Mr. Moffat in 1749, since which time it has greatly increased, and large bleach-works have been established. Those of Messrs. Murland are capable of bleaching and finishing 20,000 pieces annually, and those of Mr. Steel, 8000; a portion of the linen is sent to the American and West India markets, the remainder to England and Scotland. There is an extensive mill for spinning linen-yarn, erected in 1829, and the first for fine yarns ever established in Ireland; it is worked by steam and water power, and lighted with gas made on the premises: another was lately built on a very large scale, which is propelled by a water-wheel 50 feet in diameter and 10 feet on the face. In these four establishments more than 500 persons are constantly employed. The manufacture of linen is also extensively carried on by Mr. J. Murland and Mr. Steel, the former employing 450 and the latter 300 persons; there are some corn-mills, and mills for dressing flax. The market is on Monday; it is amply supplied with provisions and pedlery, and large quantities of brown linen and linen-yarn are brought for sale every market-day. Fairs are held on the 1st of February, May, June, and September, the 13th of November, and the Tuesday before Christmas. The market-house, situated in the centre of the upper square, is a neat building with a heltry and clock, surmounted by a spire. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Lisburn. A constabulary police force is stationed here; a manorial court, having jurisdiction over nine townlands in this parish and that of Drungooland, is held every three weeks, in which debts to the amount of £10 are recoverable; and petty-sessions are held in the market-house every alternate Tuesday. Divine service, according to the rites of the Church of England, is performed every Sunday in the market-house. There are also in the town a Roman Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists. A school-house was built and endowed by J. Murland, Esq., for the gratuitous instruction of children of both sexes; and a school is supported by Earl Annesley. At the foot of Slieve-na-lat, and on the border of the lake, is an elegant cottage built by the earl, and ornamented with gardens and pleasure grounds tastefully laid out, in which is a temple commanding a fine view of the surrounding scenery. His lordship enjoys the inferior title of Baron of Castlewellan, in the peerage of Ireland.—See KILMEGAN.

CASTROPETRE, or **MONASTERORIS**, a parish, in the union of EDEDERRY, barony of COOLESTOWN, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the market and post town of Edenderry and the village of Conahur, 4333 inhabitants. This parish derived its appellation of Monasteroris from Sir John de Bermingham, Earl of Louth, who founded an abbey here in 1325 for conventual Franciscans, which was called, from his Irish name Monasterfeoris, or "the monastery of Mac Feoria." In 1511, Cahir O'Connor, Lord of Offaley, was slain near this monastery by his own countrymen; in 1521, the abbey was held for a considerable time against the Earl of Surrey, then lord-lieutenant, who afterwards took and kept possession of it. At the general suppression it was granted to Nicholas Herbert,

who died in 1581, possessed of the abbey and townland of Monasteroris. The parish is situated on the line of the Grand Canal, at the source of the river Boyne, and is bounded on the north-west, north, and east by the Bog of Allen, through which the navigation to Tullamore is cut. It comprises 15,762 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. There are some limestone-quarries, and a vein of silver and lead-ore has been worked twice, but relinquished on account of its poverty. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory constitutes the corps of the prebend of Castropetre in the cathedral of Kildare. The tithe rent-charge is £311. 10. 9., of which £207. 14. are paid to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is at Edenderry, and is a plain but neat edifice, built in 1778, by parochial assessment, aided by a grant of £400 from the Board of First Fruits: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently made a grant of £374 for its repair. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, sometimes called Edenderry and Killane, comprising the parishes of Castropetre, Ballymacwilliam, Ballyburley, and Croghan, and parts of those of Ballynakill and Castle-Jordan; and containing three chapels, situated at Edenderry, Rhode, and Kraghan. There are also places of worship for the Society of Friends and Primitive Methodists. A few remains of the abbey of Monasteroris still exist; and at Ballykillinfort, in the neighbourhood, is a celebrated rath with a vault in the centre, in which were found, some years since, several relics, and some ancient coins, in high preservation. It was defended by strong ramparts, and was very difficult of access. There is a chalybeate spring in the parish.—See EDENDERRY.

CAUSEWAY, a village, in the parish of KILLURRY, poor-law union of LISTOWEL, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 10 miles (N.) from Tralee; containing 527 inhabitants. This place, which is situated at the junction of the roads leading respectively from Ardferit and Ballyheigue to Cashen-ferry, derives its name from a paved highway carried over the bogs to the mountain district on the north, and which in its progress intersects the village. Fairs are held on the 2nd of April and May, July 16th, and Nov. 15th, chiefly for cattle; there is a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Tralee; and a constabulary police force is stationed here. About half a mile to the west are the parish church and glebe-house; and the Roman Catholic chapel, a large slated cruciform edifice, is in the village. A national school has been built, and is chiefly supported by a bequest of £1000 from the late Rev. Dr. Nealan, a native of the parish, who, both as a magistrate, and as parish priest, contributed greatly to preserve the peace of this district during the disturbances of 1798.

CAVAN (County of), an inland county of the province of ULSTER, bounded on the north by the county of Fermanagh; on the west, by that of Leitrim; on the south, by those of Longford, Westmeath, and Meath; and on the east and north-east, by that of Monaghan. It extends from 53° 43' to 54° 7' (N. Lat.) and from 6° 45' to 7° 47' (W. Lon.), and comprises 477,580 statute acres, of which 375,473 are arable land, 71,918 uncultivated, 7325 plantation, 502 under towns and villages, and 92,142 water. The population, in

1821, was 195,076; in 1831, 228,050; and in 1841, 243,158.

According to Ptolemy, this tract, with the districts included in the adjacent counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh, was occupied by the *Erdini*, designated in the Irish language *Eraigh*, traces of which name are yet preserved in that of Lough Erne and the river Erne, upon which and their tributaries these districts border. This district, exclusively of the greater part of the present county of Fermanagh, formed also the ancient principality of *Breghe, Bregine, Breifne, Breffny, or Brenny*, as it has been variously spelt, which had recognised limits from time immemorial, and was divided into the two principalities of Upper or East Breifne and Lower or West Breifne, the former composed almost entirely of the present county of Cavan, and the latter of that of Leitrim. East Breifne was often called Breifne O'Reilly, from its princes or chiefs having from remote ages borne that name: these chiefs were tributary to the O'Neil of Tierno long before the arrival of the English, although Camden says that in his time they represented themselves as descended from the English family of Ridley. The county is celebrated in the history of the wars in Ireland for the fastnesses formed by its woods, lakes, and bogs, which long secured the independence of its native possessors. Cavan was one of the counties formed in Ulster, in 1584, by Sir John Perrott, lord-deputy of Ireland, and derived its name from the principal seat of its ancient rulers, which is still the provincial capital: in the following year it was represented in a parliament held in Dublin, by two loyal members of the family of O'REILLY. Both Breffnys had anciently formed part of Connaught, but the new county was incorporated with Ulster. The O'Reillys were at this time a warlike sept, particularly distinguished for their cavalry, and not living in towns, but in small castles scattered over the country. In order to lessen their influence by partitioning it among different leaders, and thus reduce them to the English law, it was resolved to divide the country into baronies and settle the proprietorship of each exclusively on a separate branch of the families of the former proprietors. Sir John O'Reilly, then chief lord of the country, had, indeed, covenanted to surrender the whole to Queen Elizabeth, and on the other part Sir John Perrott had covenanted that letters-patent should be granted to him of the whole; but this mutual agreement led to no result, and commissioners were sent down to carry the division into effect. By them the whole territory was partitioned into seven baronies, of which, two were assigned to Sir John O'Reilly free of all contributions; a third was allotted to his brother, Philip O'Reilly; a fourth to his uncle Edmond; and a fifth to the sons of Hugh O'Reilly, surnamed the Prior. The other two baronies, possessed by the septs of Mac Kernon and Mac Gauran, and remotely situated in the mountains and on the border of O'Korke's country, were left to their ancient tenures and the Irish exactions of their chief lord, Sir John, whose chief-rent out of the other three baronies not immediately possessed by him was fixed at 10s. per annum for every pole, a subdivision of land peculiar to the county and containing about 25 acres: the entire county was supposed to contain 1620 of these poles.

But these measures did not lead to the settlement of

the country; the tenures remained undetermined by any written title; and Sir John, his brother, and his uncle, as successive tenants, according to the ancient custom of the country, were all slain while in rebellion. After the death of the last, no successor was elected under the distinguishing title of O'Reilly, the country being broken by defeat, although wholly unamenable to the English law. Early in the reign of James I., the lord-deputy came to Cavan, and issued a commission of inquiry to the judges then holding the assize there, concerning all lands escheated to the crown by attainder, outlawry, or actual death in rebellion; and a jury of the best knights and gentlemen that were present, and of whom some were chiefs of Irish septs, found an inquisition, first concerning the possessions of various freeholders slain in the late rebellion under the Earl of Tyrone, and secondly, concerning those of the late chiefs of the country who had shared the same fate; though the latter finding was obtained with some difficulty, the jurors fearing that their own tenures might be invalidated in consequence. Nor was this apprehension without foundation; for, by that inquisition, the greater part, if not the whole, of the county, was deemed to be vested in the crown; and the exact state of its property was thereupon carefully investigated.

This inquiry being completed, the king resolved on the new PLANTATION of Ulster, in which the plan for the division of this county was as follows. The tennon or church lands, in the ancient division had been 140 poles, or about 3500 acres, which the king reserved for the bishop of Kilmore; for the glebes of the incumbents of the parishes to be created, were allotted 100 poles, or 2500 acres; and the monastery land was found to consist of 20 poles, or 500 acres. There then remained to be distributed to undertakers 1360 poles, or 34,000 acres. These, after deducting 60 poles hereafter mentioned, were divided into 26 proportions; 17 of 1000 acres each, five of 1500, and four of 2000; each of which was to be a parish, and to have a church erected upon it, with a glebe of 60 acres for the minister in the smallest proportions, of 90 in the next, and of 120 in the largest. To British planters were to be granted six proportions, viz., three of the least, two of the next, and one of the largest, and in these were to be allowed only English and Scottish tenants; to servitors were to be given six other proportions, three of the least, two of the middle, and one of the largest, to be allowed to have English or Irish tenants at choice; and to natives, the remaining fourteen, being eleven of the least, one of the middle, and two of the greatest size. There then remained 60 poles or 1500 acres. Of these, 30 poles, or 750 acres, were to be allotted to three corporate towns or boroughs, which the king ordered should be endowed with reasonable liberties, and send burgesses to parliament, and each of which was to receive a third of this quantity; 10 other poles, or 250 acres, were to be appendant to the castle of Cavan; 6 to that of Cloughoughter; and the remaining 14 poles, or 346 acres, were to be for the maintenance of a free school to be erected in Cavan. Two of the boroughs that were created and received these grants were Cavan and Belturbet, and the other 250 acres were to be given to a third town, to be erected about midway between Kells

and Cavan, on a site to be chosen by the commissioners appointed to settle the plantation; this place was Virginia, which, however, never was incorporated. The native inhabitants were awed into acquiescence in these arrangements; and such as were not freeholders under the above grants, were to be settled within the county, or removed by order of the commissioners. The lands thus divided were the then profitable portions, and to each division a sufficient quantity of bog and wood was superadded. A considerable deviation from the project took place in regard to tithes, glebes, and parish churches. A curious record of the progress made by the undertakers in erecting fortified houses, &c., up to the year 1618-19, is preserved in Pynnar's *Survey*; the number of acres enumerated in this document amounts to 52,324, English measure, and the number of British families planted on them was 386, who could muster 711 armed men. Such was the foundation of the rights of property and of civil society in the county of Cavan, as existing at the present day; though not without subsequent disturbance; for both O'Reilly, representative of the county in parliament, and the sheriff his brother, were deeply engaged in the rebellion of 1641. The latter summoned the Roman Catholic inhabitants to arms; they marched under his command with the appearance of discipline; forts, towns, and castles were surrendered to them; and Bedel, Bishop of Kilmore, was compelled to draw up their remonstrance of grievances, to be presented to the chief governors and council.

Cavan is partly in the diocese of Meath, and partly in that of Ardagh, but chiefly in that of Kilmore, and wholly in the ecclesiastical province of Armagh. For CIVIL purposes it is divided into the eight baronies of Castleraghan, Clonmahan, Clonkee, Upper Loughtee, Lower Loughtee, Tullaghgarvey or Tullygarvey, Tullaghonoho or Tullyhuncu, and Tullaghagh or Tullyhaw. It contains the disfranchised borough and market towns of Cavan and Belturbet; the market and post towns of Arvagh, Bailieborough, Ballyconnell, Ballyhaise, Ballyjamesduff, Coochill, Killesandra, Kingscourt, Stradone, and Virginia; the market towns of Ballinagh and Sherrcock; the post towns or villages of Crossedoney, Mount-Nugent, and Scrabby; the modern and flourishing town of Mullagh; and, among the villages, those of Butlers-bridge and Swanlinbar. Prior to the Union it sent six members to the Irish parliament, two for the county at large, and two for each of the boroughs of Cavan and Belturbet; but since that period its only representatives have been the county members returned to the Imperial parliament, and elected at Cavan. The constituency, as registered in 1843, amounted to 2056, of whom 976 were £50, 149 £20, and 1494 £10, freeholders; 21 £20, and 111 £10, leaseholders; and 5 rent-chargers. The county is in the north-west circuit: the assizes are held at Cavan, in which are the county court-house and gaol. Quarter-sessions are held in rotation at Cavan, Bailieborough, Ballyconnell, and Coochill; and there are a sessions-house and bridewell at each of the three last-named towns. The number of persons charged with criminal offences and committed to prison, in 1841, was 564. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 12 deputy-lieutenants, and 76 other magistrates, besides the usual county officers, and a coroner. There are 93 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of a county inspector, 7 sub-inspectors, 9 head con-

stables, 30 constables, 146 sub-constables, with 9 horses; the expense of whose maintenance, in 1842, was £9782, defrayed equally by grand jury presentments and by government. The county infirmary, and one of the four fever hospitals, are at Cavan; and there are 20 dispensaries, situated respectively at Arvagh, Bailieborough, Ballyjamesduff, Ballyconnell, Belturbet, Ballymacoe, Ballinagh, Ballyhaiss, Butler's-Brig, Cotehill, Crossdoney, Cavan, Killesandra, Kingscourt, Mount-Nugent, Mullagh, Shercock, Swanlinbar, Stradone, and Virginia; all of which are maintained partly by grand jury presentments, and partly by voluntary contributions, in equal portions. The amount of grand jury presentments, for 1844, was £23,850. Cavan, in military arrangements, is included in the Belfast district, and contains the stations of Belturbet and Cavan, the former for cavalry and the latter for infantry, which afford unitedly accommodation for 13 officers, 286 men, and 101 horses.

The county lies midway in the island between the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish sea, its two extreme points being about 20 miles distant from each. The surface is very irregular, every where varied with undulations of hill and dale, occasionally rocky, and with scarcely a level spot intervening; but the only mountainous elevations are situated in the northern extremity. To the north-west the prospect is bleak, dreary, and much exposed; in other parts, however, the county is not only well sheltered and woody, but the scenery is highly picturesque and attractive; numerous lakes of great extent and beauty adorn the interior; and, generally, the features of the country are strikingly disposed for landscape decoration. Yet these natural advantages are but partially improved, though in no part of Ireland are there demesnes of more magnificence. The scenery of the lakes is varied by beautiful islands; and lofty woods overhang the river Erne, which flows into the celebrated lake of that name in the neighbouring county of Fermanagh. Bruce Hill forms a striking object in the southern extremity of the county; the Leitrim mountains overlook its western confines; while towards the north-west rises the bleak, barren, and lofty range of the Slieve-Russell mountains. But the chief mountains are those which separate this county and province from Connaught, encircling Glangavlin; namely, the Lurganaculligh, the Coilcagh, Slievenakilla, and the Mullahna, the highest of which is 2185 feet above the level of the sea. Some of the lakes cover many hundred acres, while several of the smaller are nearly dry in summer, and might be effectually drained; all abound with fish, and their waters are remarkably clear. The streams issuing from some of them, flow through the vales with much rapidity; their final destination is Lough Erne or Lough Ramor. A ridge of hills crosses the county nearly from north to south, dividing it into two unequal portions: on the summit, near Lavy chapel, is a spring, a stream descending from which takes an eastern course towards Lough Ramor, and into the Boyne, which empties itself into the Irish sea in Drogheda harbour; another stream flows westward through Lough Erne into the Atlantic, on the coast of Donegal. From the elevation and exposure of the surface, the climate is chilly, though at the same time salubrious; the exhalations from the numerous lakes are dispelled by the force of the gales. The soil in its primitive state is not fertile,

being cold, in many places spongy, and inclined to produce rushes and a spiny aquatic grass; it commonly consists of a thick stratum of stiff brown clay over an argillaceous substratum; but when improved by draining and the application of gravel or lime, it affords a grateful return of produce. In the vales is found a deep brown clay, forming excellent land for the dairy.

AGRICULTURE, long neglected, has at length attracted the attention of landlords. The chief crops are oats and potatoes; in some districts a considerable quantity of flax is cultivated, and wheat, within the last two or three years, has become more common. Green crops, hitherto seldom or never grown, except by some of the nobility and gentry, are now more generally raised. Lord Farnham has in cultivation a large and excellent farm; and around Virginia, the Marquess of Headfort's property, are evidences of a superior system of husbandry; but it is in the neighbourhood of Bailieborough, on Sir William Young's and Sir George Hodson's estates, that agriculture has made the most rapid strides within the last ten years. Other landowners also afford by example every inducement to agricultural improvement. The iron plough has been generally substituted for spade labour, by which the land was formerly almost exclusively cultivated. Into the mountain districts, however, neither the plough nor wheel-car has yet found its way; the spade, sickle, and flail are there the chief agricultural implements, cattle and pigs the common farm stock, and oats and potatoes the prevailing crops. The sides of the mountains are usually cultivated for oats to a considerable height, and their summits are grazed by herds of small young cattle. This practice more especially prevails within the barony of Tullaghagh, in the mountain district between the counties of Fermanagh and Leitrim, generally known as "the kingdom of Glau," but more properly called Glangavlin, or "the country of the Mac Gaurans." To this isolated district there is no public road, and only one difficult pass; in some places a trackway is seen, by which the cattle are driven out to the fairs of the adjacent country. It is about 16 miles in length by 7 in breadth, and is densely inhabited by a primitive race of Mac Gaurans and Dolans, who intermarry, and observe some peculiar customs; they elect their own king and queen from the ancient race of the Mac Gaurans, to whom they pay implicit obedience. Tilling the land and attending the cattle constitute their sole occupation; potatoes and milk, with, sometimes, oatmeal bread, their chief food; and the want of a road by which the produce of the district might be taken to the neighbouring markets, operates as a discouragement to industry, and an incentive to the illicit application of their surplus corn.

Wheat might be advantageously cultivated in most of the southern parts of the county, by draining and properly ploughing the land: a great defect consists in not ploughing sufficiently deep, from which cause the grain receives but little nourishment; the land soon becomes exhausted, and is allowed to recover its productiveness by natural means. Hay seeds are scarcely ever sown. Barley is sometimes raised, and the crop is generally good. In consequence of the system here practised of shallow ploughing, and, owing to the unchecked growth of weeds, flax does not flourish in this so well as in some of the other northern counties; but it is still an amply remunerative crop. The fences in most parts are bad,

consisting chiefly of a slight ridge of earth loosely thrown up. Draining and irrigation were until lately almost wholly unpractised; but the principal landowners are now carrying out the best system of draining, to a great extent, and with much success; and no county in Ireland has latterly made more improvement in these two respects. The country offers facility for both; the gentle elevations are generally dry, and afford, beneath the surface, stones for draining; while the low grounds abound with springs, whose waters may be applied to the beneficial purposes of irrigation. Large allotments in the occupation of one individual are found in the mountainous districts, and are appropriated to the grazing of young cattle during the summer months. In the demesnes of the gentry, some sheep are fattened; but there are no good sheepwalks of any extent, except in the neighbourhood of Cavan, which district, indeed, is so superior to any other part of the county for fattening, that oxen are fed to as great size as in any part of Ireland. Dairy-farms are by no means numerous, although the butter of Cavan is equal to that of any other part of the kingdom.

The breed of *Cattle* varies in almost every barony: that best adapted to the soil is a cross between the Durham and the Kerry, but the long-horned attains the greatest size. In the mountain districts the Kerry cow is the favourite; and in the lower or central parts, around Cavan, are some very fine Durham cattle and good crosses with the Dutch. The *Sheep* are mostly a cross between the New Leicester and the old sheep of the country; the fleece, though mostly light, is good, and the mutton of excellent flavour. The *Horses* are a light, hardy, active breed, well adapted to the country. The breed of *Pigs* has been much improved, and although they do not attain a large size, they are profitable, and readily fatten. Lime is the general *Manure*, although in some parts the farmer has to draw it many miles; and calcareous sand and gravel, procured from the escars in the baronies of Tullaghanohoe and Loughtee, are conveyed for that use to every part of the county where the roads permit, and sometimes even into the hilly districts by means of two boxes, called "bardocs," slung across the back of a horse, which is the only means of conveyance the inhabitants of those parts possess. The *Woods* were formerly very considerable, and the timber of uncommon size, as is evinced by the immense trees found in the hogs; but demesne grounds only are now distinguished by this valuable ornament. There are, however, numerous and extensive plantations in several parts, which in a few years will greatly enrich the scenery, particularly around the lakes of Ramor and Shellin; also near Stradone, Ballyhaise, Ballymacue, Fort Frederic, Farnham, Killasandra, and other places. The county contains *Bogs* of sufficient extent for supplying its own fuel, and of a depth every where varying, but generally extremely great: they commonly lie favourably for draining, and the peat yields strong red ashes, which form an excellent manure. There is likewise a small proportion of moor, having a boggy surface, and resting on partial argillaceous strata: in these a marl, highly calcareous and easily raised, most commonly abounds. The fuel is universal use is peat.

The *MINERALS* are, iron, lead, silver, coal, ochres, marl, fullers'-earth, potters'-clay, brick-clay, manganese, sulphur, and a species of jasper. Limestone, and vari-

ous kinds of good building-stone, are also procured, especially in the north-western extremity of the county, which comprises the eastern part of the great Connaught coal-field. A very valuable white freestone, soft to work but exceedingly durable, is found near Ballyconnell, and at Lart, one mile from Cavan. The substratum around the former place is mostly mountain limestone, which dips rapidly to the west, and appears to pass under the Slieve-Russell mountains, a range composed of the new red sandstone formation, with some curious amalgamations of greenstone. To the west of Swanlinbar rise the Bealhally mountains, through which is the Gap of Beal, the only entrance to Glangavlin; and beyond, at the furthest extremity of the county, is Lurgacullagh, forming the boundary between Ulster and Connaught. The base of this mountain range is clay-slate; the upper part consists entirely of sandstone, and near the summit is a stratum of mountain coal, ten feet thick, in the centre of which is a vein of remarkably good coal, but only about eight inches in thickness. The coal is visible on the eastern face of the mountain, at Meeneack, in this county, where some trifling workings have been made, to which there is not even a practicable road; its superficial extent is supposed to be about 600 acres. The sandstone of these mountains, in many parts, forms perpendicular cliffs of great height; and the summit of Cuilcagh, which is entirely composed of it, resembles an immense pavement, traversed in every direction by great fissures. Frequently, at the distance of from 80 to 100 yards from the edge of the precipice, are huge chasms, from twelve to twenty feet wide, extending from the surface of the mountain to the bottom of the sandstone. Some of the calcareous hills to the west of the valley of Swanlinbar rise to a height of 1500 feet, and are overspread with large rolled masses of sandstone, so as to make the entire elevation appear at first sight as if composed of the same. Iron-ore abounds among the mountains of this part of the county, and was formerly worked. A lead-mine was wrought some years ago near Cootchill, and lead and silver ore are met with in the stream descending from the mountain of Ortuacullagh, near Ballyconnell. In the district of Glan is found pure native sulphur in great quantities, particularly near Legnagroove and Dowra; and fullers'-earth and pipe-clay of superior quality exist in many parts. Proceeding towards the Fermanagh mountains, beautiful white and red transparent spars are found within a spade's depth of the surface; and here are two quarries of rough slate. Potters'-clay, in this part of the county, occurs in every townland, and some of it is of the best and purest kind; patches of brick-clay of the most durable quality are also common.

The chief *MANUFACTURE* is that of linen, upon which the prosperity of the inhabitants much depends, as it is carried on in almost every family. The average quantity of linen annually manufactured, and sold in the county, was estimated, at the commencement of the present century, to amount in value to £70,000; and pieces to the value of above £20,000 more were carried to markets beyond its limits. The number of bleaching establishments at the same period was twelve, in which about 91,000 pieces were annually finished. The quantity of linen manufactured at present is much greater, but the article is considerably reduced in price. Some of

the bleach-greens are out of work, yet, from the improvement of the process, a far greater number of webs is now bleached than was formerly; in a recent year, nearly 150,000 pieces were finished, mostly for the English market. These establishments, around which improvements are being made every year, and which diffuse employment and comfort among a numerous population, are principally in the neighbourhoods of Coochill, Tacken, Cloggy, Bailieborough, Scrabby, and Killiwilly. Frieze is made for home use, especially in the thinly-peopled barony of Tullaghagh. The commerce of the county is limited and of little variety: its markets are remarkable only for the sale of yarn, flax, and brown linen; the principal are those of Coochill and Killesandra.

Among the chief rivers is the *Erne*, which has its source in Lough Granny, near the foot of Bruce hill, on the south-western confines of the county; it pursues a northern course into Lough Oughter, and hence winds in the same direction by Belturbet into Lough Erne, which, at its head, forms the northern limit of the county. In most other parts the waters, consisting of numerous lakes and their connecting streams, are tributary to the Erne. The SHANNON has its source in a very copious spring, called the Shannon Pot, at the foot of the Cuilcagh mountain, in Glengavlin, in the townland of Derrylaghan, four miles south of the mountain road leading from Enniskillen to Manor-Hamilton, and nine miles north of Lough Allen: from this place to Kerry Head, where it falls into the sea, it pursues a course of 243 miles; it is navigable 234 miles, and during that distance has a fall of not more than 148 feet. It bounds or passes through eleven counties; Cavan, Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, King's county, Roscommon, Tipperary, Galway, Limerick, Clare, and Kerry. The main tributaries of this river are, the Buella, in Roscommon county; the Camlin and the Inny, in Longford county; the Snick, in Roscommon and Galway; the Brosna, in the King's county; the Lower Brosna, in Tipperary and King's county; the Maig, in Limerick county; the Bunnatt and the Fergus, in Clare; and the Askeaton, in Limerick; besides innumerable streams, some with, and others without, names. It expands into five different loughs, as follows: Lough Allen, in Leitrim county; Lough Boderig and Lough Boffin, in Roscommon county; Lough Ree, in Westmeath; and Lough Derg, in Tipperary. The principal islands on its waters are, Cloondra, in Longford county; Foynes, in Limerick; Scattery, in Clare; and Carrigue, in Kerry county. The chief towns and villages by which it passes are, Balintra, Leitrim, Carrick-on-Shannon, Jamestown, Drumana, and Ruskey, in Leitrim county; Newtown-Forbes, Tarmonbarry, and Lanesborough, in Longford county; Athlone, in Roscommon and Westmeath counties; Shannon-Bridge and Banagher, in King's county; Portumna, in Galway county; Killaloe, O'Brien's Bridge, Bunratty, and Kilrush, in Clare county; Limerick city, and Glin, in the county of Limerick; and Tarbert and Ballylongford, in Kerry county. Of late years, the attention of the legislature has been given to the improvement of this noble river. Other notices of its course will be found in the articles on counties which it bounds. The Shannon confers the title of Earl on the family of Boyle, by creation, 17th April, 1756.

The *Blackwater* has its source in a lake at Bailieborough Castle, and flows on by Virginia into Lough Ramor, whence it enters the county of Meath, and becomes a tributary to the Boyne. A line of artificial navigation has been proposed from Belturbet, by Coochill, into the county of Monaghan.

The old lines of ROADS within the county are injudiciously formed, so as to encounter the most formidable hills, and although the new lines are made to wind through the valleys, yet, with the exception of those very recently made, they are of inferior construction. The material formerly used was clay-slate, which pulverised in a short time; but, since the Grand Jury act came into operation, the lines have been well laid out, and the only material now used is limestone or greenstone. Several important lines have been formed, and others are in progress or contemplated: among the roads which promise to be of the greatest advantage are those through the wild and mountainous district of Glengavlin; they are all made and kept in repair by grand jury presentments.

The remains of antiquity are comparatively few and uninteresting. The most common are cairns and raths, the latter of which are particularly numerous in the north-eastern part of the county, and near Kingscourt: in one at Rathkenny, near Coochill, was found a considerable treasure, together with a gold fibula. There are remains of a round tower of inferior size at Drumlane. The number of abbeys and priories was eight, the remains of none of which, except that of the Holy Trinity, now exist, so that their sites can only be conjectured. Few also of the numerous castles remain, and all, except that of Clonghoughter, are very small. Though there are many good residences surrounded with ornamented demesnes, the seats of the nobility and gentry are not distinguished by any character of architectural magnificence; the chief are noticed under the heads of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The more substantial farmers have good family houses; but the dwellings of the peasantry are extremely poor, and their food consists almost entirely of oatmeal, milk, and potatoes. The English language is generally spoken, except in the mountain districts towards the north and west, and even there it is spoken by the younger part of the population, though the aged people all speak Irish, particularly in the district of Glan. With regard to fish, the lakes afford an abundance of pike, eels, and trout; and cod, salmon, and herrings, are brought in abundance by hawkers. The chief natural curiosities are the mineral springs: the most remarkable are those at Swanlinbar and Derrylyster, the waters of which are alterative and diaphoretic; those at Legnagrove and Dowra, containing sulphur and purgine salt, and used in nervous diseases; the well at Owen Breun, which has similar medicinal properties; and the purgative and diuretic waters of Carrickmore, which are impregnated with fixed air and fossil alkali. The mineral properties of a pool in the mountains of Loughlinlea, between Bailieborough and Kingscourt, are also very remarkable. In 1617, Sir Oliver Lamhart was created baron of Cavan, and this title was raised to an earldom in favour of his son Charles, by whose lineal descendants it is still enjoyed; the former nobleman was a distinguished soldier, and the latter a leading member and principal speaker in the Irish house of lords.



Seal.

CAVAN, a market and post town, the head of a union, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of URNEY, barony of UPPER LOUGHTEE, county of CAVAN (of which it is the chief town), and province of ULSTER, 25½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Enniskillen, and 55 (N. W. by W.) from Dublin; containing 3749 inhabitants. This town was, from a period of remote antiquity, the seat of the O'Reillys, tanists of the district now forming the county to which it gives name, and who had a castle here, of which there are no other remains than some vaults and part of the foundation. A monastery for friars of the order of St. Dominic was founded in 1300, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, by Giolla-Jisoa-Ruadh O'Reilly, dynast of Breffny; but about the year 1393, the monks were expelled by the same sept, and others of the Franciscan order substituted in their place. In 1468 the monastery, and Bally-Reilly, the castle above noticed, were burnt by the English under the Lord-Deputy Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester; but the former appears to have been restored previously to the year 1499, and to have been occupied by friars of the order of the Strict Observance. It was again reformed by John, son of Cahal O'Reilly, in 1502; and provincial chapters of the order were held in it in 1521, 1539, and 1556. Owen O'Nial, the celebrated general of the Irish army, who died by poison, as is supposed, at Cloughoughter, was buried in this abbey, in 1649. There are no remains of the establishment, which was commonly called Keadue; the tithes now belong to the Dean of Kilmore, and in his title are described as "the rectory of Keadue."

In the early part of the reign of JAMES I., the lord-deputy pitched his tent to the south of the town, which is described as being a very unimportant place, for the purpose of reducing this part of the country to the observance of English laws and customs. Under the partition of lands made pursuant to an inquisition, as stated in the article on the county, ten poles were to be allotted to the town of Cavan, which the king proposed to incorporate; ten poles to the castle; and 14 to the maintenance of a free school to be erected in the town. In 1610, James granted the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, in the preamble of which it is stated that the town was the only place of trade in the county, and the only town where the justices could conveniently meet for their assize and gaol delivery; and that the inhabitants, during the late insurrection, had supplied the garrison, and performed good and acceptable service to Queen Elizabeth, from time to time, according to their best abilities. The commissioners for the plantation of Ulster had reserved and set out eight poles of land, adjoining the town, to be granted to the new corporation; and the charter constituted the town and all lands within the compass of one mile from the stone house or castle in which Walter Bradie then dwelt, with the exception of the castle of "the Cavan," or O'Reilly's Castle, and the two poles of land called Rosgolyan, the *Borough of Cavan*. This place was the scene of some skirmishing in the time of Cromwell; and till very

late a house was standing in the principal street, in which he is said to have resided for several weeks. In 1690, some of the forces of James II. having assembled here for the purpose of attacking Belturbet, the Enniskilleners, under their victorious leader Wolsey, marched hither with a view to take them by surprise; but the Duke of Berwick having arrived with a considerable reinforcement, they had, with a force of only 1000 men, to contend with 4000 of the enemy. Wolsey, however, attacking them with spirit, the native forces of James fled at the first onset, when the Enniskilleners hurst into the town and began to plunder it; those who had fled to the fort now sallied out to renew the engagement. Wolsey, as the only means of recalling his men, set fire to the town, and having rallied his forces, completed the victory with great slaughter. Human bones have been found in great numbers on the side of the hill overhanging the town, where the battle took place.

The town is on the road from Dublin to Enniskillen, and consists of several streets, containing in the whole 555 houses, some of which are well built; there are infantry barracks capable of accommodating six officers and 130 non-commissioned officers and privates. A large garden, handsomely laid out in walks, and planted, was left by the will of the late Lady Farnham, under certain restrictions, as a promenade for the inhabitants. Since 1840 the town has been under the operation of the Lighting and Paving act. A branch of the Provincial Bank is established; but though the place is situated in the midst of a manufacturing district, there is little trade carried on. The market, originally granted in the 1st of James I. to John Bingle, gent., and subsequently, by the charter of the 8th of James I., to the corporation, is on Tuesday, but is now chiefly for potatoes and meal; a very small quantity of yarn is brought for sale. Fairs, for young cattle and horses, are held on Feb. 1st, April 4th, May 14th, June 30th, Aug. 14th, Sept. 25th, and Nov. 12th; and a chief constabulary police force has been established here. *Farnham*, the seat of Lord Farnham, is one of the noblest ornaments of the county; for though the house does not possess much exterior magnificence, it is surrounded by a demesne of nearly 3000 acres, comprising the richest pastures and the greatest variety of scenery, adorned with wood and water, and every where improved by art. Lough Oughter, on one side of it, spreads out from under the woods of Killy, and encircles many beautiful islands crowned with the finest timber. One of these, named Cloughoughter, was the place of confinement of the venerable Bishop Bedell, when in the hands of the insurgents, in the war of 1641: the tower in which he was imprisoned is now a fine ruin. Nearly adjoining the demesne is *Castle Sanderson*, surrounded by a luxuriant demesne commanding views of Lough Erne: *Cloer Hill*, an excellent mansion, has also a very beautiful demesne, richly adorned, and bordered by a spacious lake.

Under the charter of James I., the CORPORATION consisted of a sovereign, two portreeves, twelve burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. But the regular appointment of these officers had been discontinued for several years previously to the late dissolution of the corporation: the sovereign and deputy were stationary in office, and were latterly the only functionaries. On the passing of the act for the regulation of

Municipalities, the corporation was dissolved, and its property became vested in the commissioners of lighting, cleansing, and paving, to be applied in aid of those objects. The town and the lands enumerated in the charter are held at a fee-farm rent of £1 English currency per annum. The charter conferred the privilege of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which was exercised till the period of the Union, when £15,000, awarded as compensation for the abolition of the franchise, were paid in moieties to Theophilus Clements, and T. Nesbitt, Esqrs. The charter also granted to the corporation a borough court of record, to be held before the sovereign and two or more burgesses, every three weeks; but this court has not been held since 1796. The assizes, and the Hilary and Midsummer quarter-sessions are held here; petty-sessions are also held, every week. The county court-house is a fine building, with a portico in front. The county gaol is a very spacious edifice, to which additions have been made on the radiating principle: it contains in the whole 68 cells, 6 day-rooms, 4 work-rooms, and 11 airing-yards, in one of which is a tread-mill; a good school has been established in it.

The parish church of Urney is situated in the town. The Roman Catholic chapel, erected in 1824 at an expense of £1000, is a neat building; over the altar is a painting of the Descent from the Cross. On the confines of the town is a classical school of royal foundation, under a charter of the 2nd of Charles I., which vested several townlands in the counties of Armagh, Cavan, Fermanagh, Donegal, and Tyrone, in the Primate and his successors in trust for the endowment of schools in each of those counties. By a late act of parliament the management was transferred to the Board of Commissioners of Education; the nomination of the master rests with the Lord-Lieutenant. The school-house, erected in 1819, at an expense of £800, is a spacious building, calculated for the reception of 100 pupils, and beautifully situated on a lawn bounded by a branch of the Erne and surrounded with an amphitheatre of hills. The income arising from the endowment is £641. 13. per annum, out of which the master receives a salary of £400, and the remainder is appropriated to the repayment of a loan from government for the buildings. The county infirmary is a plain building capable of receiving 52 patients. There is an almshouse for poor widows, supported by the vicar. In Swellan lake, about a quarter of a mile from the town, have been found, at different times, some of the largest horns of the elk that have been discovered in Ireland. The celebrated Dr. Sheridan, the friend and correspondent of Dean Swift, was for many years master of the royal school of this place, and was frequently honoured with visits from the dean; a bower in the garden, called Swift's bower, is still in existence.—See URNEY.

CECILSTOWN, a village, in that part of the parish of CASTLEMAIGNER which is within the barony of DUBHALLOW, union of KANTURK, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Mallow, containing 346 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Mallow to Kanturk, and consists of 52 houses, the greater number thatched. A receiving-house for letters in the village is in connexion with Mallow, and a constabulary police force is stationed here; petty-sessions are held in a school-house every Monday. Cecilstown

has a patent for four fairs annually, but they are not now held.—See CASTLEMAIGNER.

CELBRIDGE, or KILDROUGHT, a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of SOUTH SALT, but chiefly in that of NORTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Naas, and 11 (W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 1559 inhabitants, of whom 1132 are in the market-town of Celbridge, which extends into the parish of Donaghcumper, and contains altogether 1289 inhabitants. This town is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the river Liffey, over which is a handsome stone bridge, and on the turnpike-road from Dublin to Prosperous; it is indebted for its origin to the Limerick family, from whom it was purchased by the Right Hon. W. Conolly, speaker of the Irish house of commons, whose representative, Colonel E. M. Conolly, is the present proprietor. It consists principally of one street; the houses, 220 in number, are in general well built, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The woollen manufacture was once carried on to a considerable extent, a very large range of building having been erected in 1805, comprising all the requisite machinery for that manufacture in its various branches; the works were put in motion by a water-wheel of 200-horse power, and when in full operation afforded employment to 600 persons. They have latterly been converted into a flax spinning mill; and adjoining the town, in the parish of Donaghcumper, is another flax-mill, employing, when in full work, about 100 persons. The market is on Saturday, chiefly for provisions and hardware; fairs are held on the last Tuesday in April, Sept. 8th, and Nov. 7th; and a constabulary police station has been established here. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Monday.

The parish comprises 1843½ statute acres. The environs of the town are justly celebrated for their great beauty, and are ornamented with several gentlemen's seats. *Castletown*, the splendid mansion of Colonel Conolly, is a noble structure of hewn stone, consisting of a centre connected with two wings by semicircular colonnades of the Ionic and Corinthian orders; it is situated in an extensive park, intersected with numerous avenues of stately timber, and sloping gently to the Liffey, which flows through the demesne, and separates the parishes of Celbridge and Donaghcumper. *Oakly Park* is also within the parish; and contiguous to it is *Celbridge Abbey*, built by Dr. Marley, Bishop of Clonfert. The latter house is associated with the memory of Dean Swift, who is said to have spent much of his time here, in the society of the lady whom he has celebrated under the name of Vanessa; and a rustic seat on the bank of the Liffey, which passes through the demesne, and over which is a spacious bridge of stone, is said to have been planned by him. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, episcopally united, in 1801, to the rectory and vicarage of Killadoon, the vicarage of Straffan, the rectory of Castledillon, the half rectories of Donoghmore and Donaghcumper, and the chapelry of Simonstown, together forming the union of Celbridge, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes rent-charge of the parish is £108. 15. The church, situated in the lower extremity of the town, is a neat edifice, erected in 1813 by a loan of £1500 from the Board of First Fruits; it has a

tower and spire, and within it is the mausoleum of the Conolly family. The glebe for the whole union comprises 48 acres: the glebe-house is in Straffan. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Celbridge and Straffan, in each of which is a chapel. About half a mile from the town is a handsome school-house, built by the Right Hon. William Conolly, in 1740, and endowed by him with 50 acres of land and a rent-charge of £309 per annum out of the estate of Castletown; this endowment has been transferred to the funds of the Incorporated Society, who have the appointment of the master and mistress. The school-house has been greatly enlarged since its connexion with the society, and is now capable of receiving 150 children; there are at present about 100 girls on the foundation, 30 of whom are nominated by the Conolly family. A parochial school-house, built by the same family, is entirely supported by the founders; and there are other schools in the parish; also a fever hospital and dispensary, a neat building erected in 1813, and containing six wards with four beds in each. The workhouse, on a site of five acres purchased for £300, was completed in 1840, at a cost of £4600, and is constructed to contain 400 paupers. In the old churchyard was a sumptuous monument to the memory of the Right Hon. W. Conolly, the founder of the Castletown property; which has been closed up; and on the north side of the demesne are the ruins of a chapel belonging formerly to the Earl of Limerick.

CHAPEL-CHARON, an ancient parish, in the union of WEXFORD, barony of SHELMLALIER, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N.W.) from Wexford: the population is returned with the parish of Killurin, into which it has merged. It consists of only two small townlands, and is not now recognised as a parish in any civil or ecclesiastical divisions. The place is situated on the river Slaney, and on the road from Wexford to Enniscorthy; and is presumed to have been, prior to the Reformation, an appendage to Carrigmannon, the ancient seat of the family of Devereux, who had a chapel here. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and is part of the union of Killurin. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is in the district of Glynn.

CHAPEL-IN-THE-WOODS.—See WOODS-CHAPEL and ARDTREA.

CHAPEL ISLAND, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union and barony of BANTRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N.W.) from Bantry. This island, which is situated in the bay of Bantry, derived its name from a chapel founded on it, of which there are no vestiges except the burial-ground. It comprises about 24 statute acres of extremely fertile land, in a high state of cultivation, and, as part of the Bandon estate, is the property of the Duke of Devonshire. There is one house, occupied by the farmer who manages the land. Though nearly adjoining Hog and Horse Islands, which also belong to the duke, it is more than 30 miles from any other portion of the Bandon estate.

CHAPEL ISLAND, in the parish of GREY ABBEY, barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER. It lies in Lough Strangford, and comprises 26 statute acres, forming a long and narrow strip of land, on which are the ruins of a chapel.

CHAPELIZOD, a parish, in the union of SOUTH DUBLIN, barony of CASTLEKNOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Dublin; containing 1536 inhabitants, of whom 1102 are in the village, which extends into the parish of Palmerstown, and contains altogether 1575 persons. This place is supposed to have derived its name from *La Belle Isode*, a daughter of one of the ancient Irish kings, who had a chapel here. The lands were granted by Hugh de Lacy, in 1173, to Hugh Tyrrell, which grant was confirmed by Henry II. In 1176, they were given by the Tyrrells to the hospital of the Knights Templars of Kilmainham, and after the suppression of that order, they remained in possession of their successors, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, till the dissolution of monasteries, in the reign of Henry VIII. They subsequently passed through various hands till 1665, when the Duke of Ormonde, by command of the king, purchased the entire manor, with the mansion, from Sir Maurice Enstatce, for the purpose of inclosing the Phoenix park; and the old mansion-house became the occasional residence of the Lord-Lieutenant. In 1671, Colonel Lawrence obtained a grant of several houses and about 15 acres of land adjacent to the village, for 41 years, at an annual rent of £42, for the purpose of establishing the linen manufacture; and the Duke of Ormonde, with a view to promote its success, invited over numerous families from Brabant, Rochelle, the Isle of Rhé, and other places, who were skilled in the art of manufacturing linens, diapers, tickens, sail-cloth, and cordage, and who established those manufactures here in the greatest perfection. In 1690, General Douglas, on his march to Athlone, encamped for one night at this place; and soon after, King William himself, subsequently to his expedition to the south, passed several days here in issuing various orders and redressing grievances. In 1696, Lord Capel, Lord-Deputy of Ireland, died at the vice-regal residence after long illness, during which several important meetings of the council took place; but though the house was repaired by Primate Boulter, when lord-justice of Ireland, in 1726, it has never since been occupied by the lord-lieutenants. A house near the village, called the King's, is said to have been used as the vice-regal lodge.

The village is situated on the south-western verge of the Phoenix park, and contains about 180 houses. It is within the delivery of the Dublin post-office; and is chiefly remarkable for the beautiful scenery in its vicinity, especially along the banks of the Liffey, towards Lucan; and for the strawberry-beds which are spread over the northern side of the vale. The woollen manufacture was formerly carried on very extensively, and continued to flourish till the commencement of the present century, when there were a large factory, two fulling-mills, and a corn and wash mill: these have been succeeded by a flax-mill, affording constant employment to more than 600 persons. There are also a bleach-green and several other mills. The parish comprises 53¼ statute acres. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, united at a period unknown to the rectories of Palmerstown and Ballyfermot, together forming the union of Chapelizod, in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithe rent-charge of Chapelizod is about 30s., and the amount for the whole benefice £226. 10. The old church is a

small plain edifice, erected in the reign of Anne, and remarkable only for its tower covered with ivy, from the summit of which is an extensive and highly interesting prospect over the surrounding country. A new church has lately been erected at an expense of £1068, whereof £708 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £360 from private sources; it affords accommodation to 300 persons. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Castleknock: there is a chapel in the village; and a new one called the "Church of the Nativity," the first stone of which was laid in Sept. 1843, is in course of completion. The parish contains the Hibernian school, situated in Phoenix park, and described in the article on Dublin. A dispensary is supported in the usual way. Colonel Lawrence, the founder of the manufactures of the place, was the author of a well-known pamphlet, published in 1682, and entitled *The Interest of Ireland in its Trade and Wealth*.

CHAPELMIDWAY, an ancient parish, in the poor-law union of BALROTHERRY, barony of NETHERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (N.) from Dublin; containing about 335 inhabitants. This district, which is situated not far from the borders of the county of Meath, comprises an area of 1295 statute acres, 3 roads, and 18 perches; and is intersected by the old road from Dublin to the Naul, and by a small stream which is here crossed by a bridge and, flowing in an eastern direction to the village of Swords, joins the Broad-Meadow Water, and with it falls into the sea between the parishes of Donahate and Malahide. The parish of Kilsallaghan bounds the parish on the north-west, and a detached part of Finglas lies on the east; the lands are generally of good quality. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Kilsallaghan, with which the tithes are included. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is part of the district of Finglas. The ruins of the church are situated on the old road from Dublin to the Naul.

CHAPEL-RUSSELL, a parish, in the poor-law union of RATHKEALE, barony of KERRY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with the post-town of Pallas-Kerry, 1150 inhabitants. This place was formerly called *Killelura* or *Cillenalator*, and was created a parish, under its present name, by the late Dr. Elrington, while Bishop of Limerick. It is situated on the road from Limerick to the quay of Ringmoileau, and within a mile of the river Shannon; and contains 634 statute acres, nearly all arable. Prior to 1785, the whole was an open field, on which a great number of cattle pastured; but it has been inclosed. The land is tolerably fertile, and the soil is every where based on limestone, which in some places rises above the surface. Near the town of Pallas-Kerry are two small lakes, apparently formed by cutting turf. The living is in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop; it was formerly part of the bishop's mensal, but on its being erected into a rectory by Dr. Elrington, he endowed it with all the tithes. The tithe rent-charge is £39. 10. 2., and is augmented from Primate Boulter's fund by a grant of £33. 2. per annum, and by a further grant of £20 annually from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The parish seems originally

to have been part of the parish of Ardcanney, or to have been held by the same incumbent; and the church of that place being in a ruinous state, and situated at the southern extremity of the parish, it is the intention of the bishop to unite the two parishes, when the church of Chapel-Russell, which is a large and handsome edifice, will become the church of the union. It was built in 1822, by aid of a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits, and £100 from the Incorporated Society: the latter sum was for the erection of a gallery for the children of the Shannon Grove charter school; but as this school was suppressed soon afterwards, the gallery is now open to the parishioners. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £116 for repairing the church. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Kildimo: the chapel, a neat building, is at White Forge. There is also a chapel for Wesleyan Methodists. Here were formerly two charter schools, one of which long since fell into decay, but the other existed till within the last few years, under the patronage of the Charleville family. The school-house, which cost £5000, is large and well built, and is now occupied in separate tenements; the land is held by a farmer. A loan fund has been established. Within the parish are the ruins of the castle of Pallas-Kerry, originally built by the O'Donovans, but subsequently occupied by the Fitzgeralds, Knights of the Valley, who enlarged and strengthened it at various periods: a great part of the walls fell down in the winter of 1834, but it is still a picturesque and beautiful ruin. Not far distant from it is the curious little church of Killenalator, only twelve feet long and eight broad; the walls, the west door, and the east window are quite perfect.—See PALLAS-KERRY.

CHAPELTOWN, a village, in the parish of BALLYNAHAGLISH, union of TRALEE, barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 5½ miles (W.) from Tralee; containing 264 inhabitants. It is situated on the bay of Tralee, and contains 43 houses. Here is the Roman Catholic parochial chapel; and a little to the east of the village, on an eminence called Church hill, are the church and glebe-house, commanding fine views of the bay of Tralee, and the Dingle mountains.

CHAPPLE (OF THE CHAPEL OF ST. CLEMENT), a parish, in the barony of BANTRY, poor-law union of ENNISCORTHY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S.S.W.) from Enniscorthy; containing 1031 inhabitants. It is situated on the little river Boro, and on the mail-car road from New Ross to Enniscorthy; and contains 3586½ statute acres, which are chiefly under tillage. The soil is in general light and poor, and the state of agriculture has undergone but little improvement. The living is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, and is part of the union of Killegney; the rectory is appropriate to the bishopric. There is a glebe of 16 acres, and the tithe rent-charge is £130. 3. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Templeudigan, also called Killcughey: the chapel, a neat building, is at Cloughawn or Cloughbawn, in this parish, and was erected soon after 1798, partly by a loan from government. There are several schools within the limits of the parish.



Seal.

CHARLEMONT, a market-town and district parish, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the union, barony, and county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Armagh, and 68 miles (N. by W.) from Dublin: the total population is returned with Loughgall; the town contains 485 inhabitants. This place derives its name from

Charles Lord Mountjoy, who, while lord-deputy of Ireland in 1603, erected a castle here, and called it Charle-Mont, partly after his name, and partly after his title. The fortress was built to prevent the incursions of the O'Nials into the English pale, and to guard the wooden bridge which then afforded the only passage over the Blackwater. In 1641 it was deemed a place of considerable importance, and was taken by stratagem by Sir Phelim O'Neil, on the 22nd of October. Lord Caulfeild, a brave officer grown old in the royal service, had been made governor, and lived with his Irish neighbours in unsuspecting confidence, when Sir Phelim invited himself to sup with his lordship; and he and his followers being received, the chief, on a pre-arranged signal, seized the family, made the garrison prisoners, ransacked the castle, and afterwards killed Lord Caulfeild in one of O'Nial's houses. The chieftain subsequently retiring before the English forces, made this castle his head-quarters for a short time. Owen O'Neil, expecting to be besieged here, strengthened the defences; and when the Scottish General Munroe attempted to surprise it, he was repulsed with loss; but the castle was at length captured by Sir Charles Coote. In 1665 it was sold to Charles II. for £3500, since which time it has belonged to the crown. It was garrisoned by the Irish for James II., in 1690, under Sir Teague O'Regan, and was invested by Duke Schomberg. Caillémote, a French officer, being posted on the Blackwater, and harassing the garrison, after some time the governor was summoned to surrender. O'Regan, a courageous Irish officer, determined to hold out to the last extremity; but the distresses of the garrison becoming intolerable, he proposed terms of capitulation on the 13th of May, and on the 14th the garrison marched out with the honours of war, to the number of 800 men. On taking possession of the castle, the duke found in it 17 pieces of cannon, one large mortar, 83 barrels of gunpowder, and various munitions of war.

The town is situated near the confluence of the rivers Blackwater and Callan, and on the road from Armagh to Dungannon and Coleraine. It contains 194 houses, and is connected with the post-town of Moy by a recently erected stone bridge. Charlemont Castle is still a place of great strength, fortified with bastions, a dry ditch, and escarp and counterscarp; and there are two ravines, one in front, the other in rear of the works, surrounded by a glacis which runs along the side of the Blackwater. It is the ordnance depôt for the north of Ireland, and the head-quarters of the artillery for the district of Ulster. Formerly it had a military governor; but on the death of General Sir

John Doyle, Bart., in 1835, the office was abolished, as being a sinecure. The barracks, which are occupied by two companies of the Royal Artillery, are constructed to accommodate 5 officers, 151 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 79 horses, with an hospital attached for 22 patients. The town is well situated for trade, the river Blackwater being navigable for vessels of 90 tons' burthen to Lough Neagh; it is connected with Belfast by the Lagan canal, and with Newry by the canal of that name, while the great Ulster canal to Lough Erne opens communication with the west of Ireland. The linen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent. There is a good market on Saturday; and fairs are held on the 12th of May, Aug. 16th, and Nov. 12th, for cattle, linen-yarn, and provisions. The charter granted to the corporation a market on Tuesday, and a fair on the 1st and 2nd of May, with the tolls; and a subsequent patent to Sir Toby Caulfeild, dated March 1st, 1692, granted to him a market on Wednesday, and a fair on the 5th and 6th of August, with the tolls; but these charter and patent fairs and markets have long been discontinued.

The borough, which comprised the townland of Charlemont, containing above 300 acres, and the liberties, containing 20 acres, was incorporated by charter of James I., dated April 29th, 1613. The corporation, previously to its late dissolution, consisted of a portreeve, 12 burgesses, and an unlimited number of freemen. The portreeve was by charter to be elected annually, on St. John's day, by the portreeve and free burgesses, the latter of whom were to be elected for life out of the inhabitants; and the freemen were to consist of all the inhabitants, and as many other persons as the corporation might elect. The charter also conferred on the portreeve and free burgesses the right of returning two members to parliament, which was exercised until the Union, when Francis William, Earl of Charlemont, received £15,000, as patron of the borough, for the abolition of its franchise. After the Union, the burgesses did not act; but Mr. Livingstone, the last portreeve, some time before his death, summoned in his official capacity a "corporation jury," similar to that which existed in Armagh; and in the year 1821 the surviving members of that jury elected a portreeve. From that time meetings were held annually, at which a portreeve, town-clerk, and other officers were elected, and burgesses and freemen admitted; and from 1827, the Lord-Lieutenant regularly ratified the portreeve's election. On the passing of the act 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108, however, the corporation was dissolved, and its property became vested in the poor-law guardians of the union of Armagh. The borough court, granted by the charter to be held weekly, under the presidency of the portreeve, with jurisdiction in personal actions not exceeding five marks, having fallen into disuse, was renewed by the corporation jury; but is now discontinued. Courts leet and baron for the manor of Charlemont are held by the seneschal in the town of Moy, in May and November, and their jurisdiction extends over a wide district.

The agriculture of the surrounding district is in a progressive state of improvement: there is some good peat bog, and coal also is said to exist. The LIVING, which was created in 1833, is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Rector

of Loughgall. The parish or district comprises the townlands of Charlemont, Corr, and Donavally, with Anagh McManus, Keenahan, Abinlig, Lishlosly, Kinnego, Mollaghmore, Termaeranonn, Anasamery, and Clenmaine. The church is a handsome structure, resembling in front one of the grand altars of York Minster; it was built and consecrated in 1833, by His Grace the Lord Primate, and contains a monument to Mrs. Jackson, and another to the Rev. Silver Oliver, for upwards of thirty-six years rector of the parish of Loughgall. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe; the income of the perpetual curate is an annual money payment from the rector. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in the town. There are some remains of the fortifications at Legerhill, from which Duke Schomberg bombarded the town; and of a Danish rath. A curious gold ring, and a gold cross studded with gems and said to have belonged to Sir Teague O'Regan, have been discovered here; also, a few years since, a body almost in a complete state of preservation, with the clothes and spurs perfect. In the museum of Messrs. W. & J. Jackson is a rare collection of minerals, petrifications, coins, and other relics found in and near the town. Charlemont gives the title of Earl to the family of Caulfeild.

CHARLESTOWN, a village, in the parish of MONTAGHS, union of LURGAN, barony of O'NEILLAND EAST, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER; containing 122 inhabitants. It is situated near Lough Neagh, on the road to the Bannfoot Ferry; and was built by the Right Hon. Charles Brownlow, who obtained a fair for it on the first Monday in every month.

CHARLESTOWN, a village, in the parish of KILBRIDE-LANGAN, union of TULLAMORE, barony of KILCOURSEY, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER; adjoining the town of Clara, and containing 202 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Farnham to Kilbeggan, and was formerly the seat of an extensive linen trade, for the management of which a linen-hall was established. The village consists of 53 houses; and had a patent for two annual fairs, and for a linen market weekly on Monday. Adjoining it is the castle of Kilcoursey, once a place of great strength, and which gave name to the barony. In the vicinity are also, Cloghatana, the old residence of the Fox family; Ballynamintan and Marshbrook, the ancient seats of the Mars family; and Kilflyan, the residence of a branch of the De Berminghams.

CHARLESTOWN, a parish, in the poor-law union of ARDEE, barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Ardee; containing 1390 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Ardee to Monaghan, and comprises 2699½ statute acres. The soil is very fertile, and the system of agriculture much improved: there is some bog, which supplies the inhabitants with fuel, but very little waste land. A few individuals are employed in weaving linen; but the principal part of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits. There are some quarries of stone fit for building. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, united, by acts of council in 1737 and 1754, to the vicarages of Tallanstown and Mapastown, and the rectories of Philipstown and Clonkeehan: the five parishes constitute the union of

Charlestown or Philipstown, in the patronage of the Lord Primate. The rectory is inappropriate in the family of Foster. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £195. 2. 9., of which £161. 15. 3. are paid to the impropricators, and the remainder to the vicar; the total net income of the incumbent, including glebe, is £341. 16. 4. The church, a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a tower and spire together 108 feet high, was erected in 1827, at an expense, exclusively of the spire, of £1385, a loan from the Board of First Fruits: the spire was added at an expense of £220, defrayed by the Rev. R. Olpherts, the incumbent, and by several of the resident gentry. The churchyard is inclosed with an iron palisade resting on a low wall of hewn stone, towards the east of which the Lord Primate contributed £50. The glebe-house, a handsome residence within a quarter of a mile from the church, was built by a gift of £250 and a loan of £550 from the Board of First Fruits, and £775 advanced by the late incumbent, and chargeable on his successor; the whole amount being £1575, late Irish currency. The glebe comprises seven acres of land, valued at £3 per acre, but subject to a rent of £11. 10. per annum, payable to the representatives of the late Alexander Dawson, Esq. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Tallanstown. Adjoining the church is the parochial school-house, containing two large rooms, with suitable apartments for the master and his family; it was built in 1827, chiefly at the expense of the Rev. R. Olpherts, aided by a grant from government and some charitable donations. There are some remains of the ancient parish church.

CHARLEVILLE, a market and post town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of RATHGOGAN, union of MALLOW, barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 29 miles (N. by W.) from Cork, and 11¼ miles (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 4287 inhabitants. This town, so named in honour

of Charles II., is of comparatively recent origin, having been founded by Roger, first Earl of Orrery and Lord-President of Munster, in the year 1661. That nobleman erected a magnificent mansion here for his own residence, in which he kept his court of presidency: and by his influence he obtained for the inhabitants a charter of incorporation from Charles, dated May 29th, 1671. Charleville House was burnt by the Irish under the command of the Duke of Berwick, in 1690, and by his particular order, after he had died in it. In 1691, Colonel Lumley came to this place on the 18th of August, with a party of soldiers, when the enemy posted here fled, leaving many of their men killed and wounded. Captain Massey, who had been left behind, fired his pistols at the soldiers of William's army; and he and a cornet, being taken prisoners with protections in their pockets, were hanged as deserters.

The town is situated on the coach-road from Cork to Limerick, near the border of the latter county, and on the north-east side of an elevated tract, from which



Seal.

stretches an extensive plain of rather cheerless aspect. The land to the south is of superior quality, producing abundant crops. At the western end of the town, the plantations of Sanders Park demesne have a pleasing appearance. It consists principally of two parallel streets, communicating by two others crossing them at right angles; one of the former is a wide and spacious thoroughfare, and the chief place of traffic, particularly on market-days. Since 1840 the town has been under the operation of the Lighting and Paving act, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water from springs and a public pump. Little else appears to have been done for the improvement of the place for some years; but the lord of the manor, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, is now renewing upon advantageous terms a number of long leases that have fallen in, which has given an impulse to improvement; and several new houses have been erected. A road eight Irish miles in length has been completed from Charleville to Croom, shortening the distance to Limerick. There are three tan-yards and a small blanket-manufactory in the town; and immediately adjoining it are two large flour-mills. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied with provisions. Fairs are held on the 10th of January, March 16th, May 12th, Aug. 15th, Oct. 10th, and Nov. 12th, for fat-cattle, pigs, hardware, and other merchandise; the last two are held by patent, the others are of recent establishment. The shambles for butchers' meat are in a small inclosed area at the back of the court-house. A branch of the National Bank of Ireland has been open since 1835; and a constabulary police station has been established.

By charter granted in the 23rd of Charles II. to Roger, Earl of Orrery, and erecting his lands into a manor, this town was made a free borough, and the inhabitants were incorporated under the designation of the "Sovereign, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Borough of Charleville." The corporation, previously to its late dissolution, consisted of a sovereign, two bailiffs, twelve burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen. The sovereign and bailiffs were elected annually from the burgesses, by the corporation, on the Monday after St. John's day, and sworn into office on the Monday after Michaelmas-day. The burgesses were elected by the corporation, as vacancies occurred by death or otherwise; and the persons proposed were at the same time made freemen. The sovereign was a justice of the peace within the borough, and acted occasionally in that capacity; he was also coroner and billet-master. The corporation was some years since nearly extinct, the members being reduced to the sovereign and one bailiff only. In 1826, however, the sovereign and bailiff re-elected themselves, and filled up all the vacancies; and the corporation latterly consisted of a sovereign, two bailiffs, and twelve burgesses, as originally constituted. By the act 3rd and 4th of Victoria, cap. 108, the corporation was dissolved, and its property became vested in 21 commissioners of lighting and paving, to be applied towards defraying the rates. The charter conferred upon the corporation the privilege of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which was regularly exercised till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation were paid in moieties to the earls of Shannon and Cork. The sovereign, or his deputy, was usually

appointed seneschal of the manor, the greater portion of which extends into the county of Limerick; and as such he held a court of record, now extinct, the jurisdiction of which extended to the determination of pleas not exceeding £200 late currency: the proceedings were according to the usual course of common law, and actions were commenced either by arrest of the person, attachment of the goods, or servicable writ; under the act of the 7th and 8th of George IV., cap. 59, he had also a civil bill jurisdiction. Petty-sessions are held in the town every alternate Monday, by the county magistrates. The court and market house is a small plain building on the north side of the main street.

The original parish church of Rathgogan has been for a long time in ruins: the present church, which is the third, is a new and handsome edifice of cut stone, standing 100 feet from the street, with a tower and spire 116 feet in height, and having a fine stained-glass window in the chancel, the gift of the Earl of Cork. The earl also contributed £800 towards the expense of building the church; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted £1000; and £400 were collected by the Rev. W. Hall: the total cost was £2300. The Roman Catholic chapel in the town, a neat and spacious edifice erected by subscription in 1812, is ornamented with quoins, cornices, and window-mouldings of hewn stone; the altar is large, and remarkably elegant, being embellished with several paintings of superior execution: a cupola was added to the chapel in 1829, and adjoining it is a house for the priest. An edifice has been erected for the meetings of Bible and other similar associations; also as a place for occasional preaching. Among the schools is a national school recently established, for which a neat building of hewn limestone has been erected, at an expense of £800, of which £600 were raised by subscription, and the remainder granted by the National Board. A classical school was founded by the first earl of Cork and Orrery, who endowed it with £40 per annum, continued by the present earl, who appoints the master: the celebrated Barry Yelverton, attorney-general for Ireland, subsequently chief baron of the exchequer, and afterwards created Viscount Avonmore, was educated here. A dispensary is supported; and a fever hospital has been erected, towards which the Earl of Cork subscribed £100. Near the town was formerly a charter school for female foundlings, which has been discontinued for many years: the buildings are at present unoccupied. The interest of a bequest of £100 by the late Mr. Ryan is applied towards the support of the national school; and a further bequest of £50, in clothing to the poor of Charleville. At Belfort, near the town, is a spring of remarkably pure water, with a slight mineral tinge; it is held in great veneration by the peasantry, who resort to it in numbers. John Macdonald, commonly called *Shawn Clarragh*, an Irish poet, resided here for several years, and was buried at Ballyslally, near the town.

CHEEKPOINT, or BOLTON, a village, in the parish of FAITHLEIGH, union of WATERFORD, barony of GAULTIER, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Passage; containing 274 inhabitants. This place, which was part of the estate of the late Mr. Bolton, is situated on Waterford harbour, at the confluence of the rivers Suir and Barrow, the latter

of which is navigable for ships to the town of New Ross. It was formerly the Waterford post-office packet station, and the seat of a hosiery and cotton manufacture; but the station has been removed to Waterford, and the manufacture has failed. Rope-making was also carried on to a limited extent; but since the removal of the packet station, the place has fallen into decay.

CHURCH-HILL, a village, in the parish of **INNISMACSAINT**, union of **BALLYRHANNON**, barony of **MAGHERABOY**, county of **FERMANAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, 9 miles (N. W.) from Enniskillen, and 89½ miles (N. W.) from Dublin; containing 139 inhabitants. This place is situated near the coach-road from Dublin to Ballyshannon, and has a sub post-office to the latter place and Enniskillen. Fairs are held on the 14th of May, 30th of August, and 30th of November. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a dispensary.

CHURCH ISLAND, or **INNISMORE ISLAND**, in the parish of **CALRY**, barony of **CARRERY**, union and county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 3½ miles (E.) from Sligo. It is situated in Lough Gill, and comprises 41½ statute acres. St. Lemon founded a church here in the time of St. Columba, the ruins of which still exist at the east end of the island, overgrown with ivy. An abbey that had been erected was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1416, when the valuable manuscripts of O'Carin, together with the "short book" of that family, and many other rare curiosities, perished. In former ages the isle was the burial-place of the parishioners.

CHURCH-JERPOINT.—See **JERPOINT, CHURCH**.

CHURCHTOWN, or **BALINTEMPLE**, a parish, in the union of **CLOYNE**, barony of **IMOKILLY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S. E.) from Cloyne; containing 1748 inhabitants, of whom 111 are in the village. This parish, called also **Ballygourney**, is situated on St. George's Channel, and comprises 4730 statute acres. The greater part of the surface is hilly; the soil generally is light and shallow, resting wholly on a substratum of clay-slate, and the lands are principally under tillage. The village consists of 29 dwellings, most of which are small mud cabins roofed with thatch. Between this parish and that of **Kilmahon** is a detached portion of the parish of **Ballyloughtra**, called **Snugborough**, containing 92 acres, and more than two miles distant from the main body of that parish. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Cloyne**, and is part of the union of **Lisgoold**, and the corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of **St. Colman, Cloyne**. The tithe rent-charge is £375. 3. 9. The old parish church has long been in ruins; but a district church for this parish and that of **Ballycotton** was erected in 1835, at an expense of £330, raised by subscription. The glebe comprises ten acres in two portions. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of **Cloyne**; the chapel is a small neat edifice. There are two coast-guard stations, situated respectively at **Ballyandrein** and **Ballycotton**, within the **Youghal** district.

CHURCHTOWN, or **BRUHENVY**, a parish, in the union of **MALLOW**, barony of **ORRERY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Buttevant; containing 2689 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Buttevant to **Liscarroll**, and contains 7029½ statute acres: the land is generally good,

and mostly in pasture; and agriculture is improving. Some bog, limestone, and a reddish-coloured marble are found here. The principal seats are, **Burton House**, originally built by **Sir Philip Perceval**, destroyed in the war of 1641, and rebuilt by the late earl of **Egmont**; and **Churchtown House**. The village contains several neat slated houses, a good inn, and a constabulary police station. A court for the manor of **Burton**, which includes several parishes, is held once in three weeks, and debts not exceeding 40s. late currency are recoverable. The greater part of the parish is the property of **Sir Edward Tierney, Bart.** The living is a rectory, in the diocese of **Cloyne**, and in the patronage of **Sir Edward**: the tithe rent-charge is £412. 10. The church is a plain building with a square tower; and the spire, which was thrown down about 13 years since, has been rebuilt by a grant of £258 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is no glebe-house, but a glebe of seven acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of **Liscarroll**; the chapel is a neat cruciform building. The Earl of **Egmont** takes his title from the townland of **Egmont** here.

CHURCHTOWN, county of **DUBLIN**.—See **TANEY**.

CHURCHTOWN, or **RHEBAN**, a parish, in the poor-law union of **ATHY**, barony of **WEST NARRAGH** and **RHEBAN**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, containing, with part of the post-town of **Athy**, 2294 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river **Barrow**, and on the road from **Athy** to **Monastereven**; and comprises 7330½ statute acres. It is the site of the ancient city of **Rheban**, noticed in **Ptolemy's** map as one of the principal inland cities; the only remains are a deep quadrangular intrenchment, with a high conical mount at its western extremity. A fair held here on **St. Michael's** day, has long since been removed to **Athy**. **Churchtown** is an inappropriate curacy, in the diocese of **Dublin**, and is one of the nine denominations which constitute the union of **Athy**; the rectory is inappropriate. The tithe rent-charge is £292. 10., whereof two-thirds are paid to the impropror, and one-third to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish forms part of the union or district of **Athy**.

CHURCHTOWN, a village, in the parish and union of **NEWCASTLE**, barony of **GLENQUIN**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**; containing 190 inhabitants. It is situated on the river **Arra**.

CHURCHTOWN, a parish, in the union of **NAVAN**, barony of **LOWER NAVAN**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Trim; containing 509 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from **Ardracran** to **Trim**, and on that from **Athboy** to **Navan**; and is separated from **Clonmacduff** by a small river: it comprises 1336½ statute acres. The land is principally under tillage, and has a substratum of limestone. **Churchtown** is in the diocese of **Meath**, and is one of the six parishes which constitute the union of **Ardracran**; the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of **Miss Reynell**, of **Killynann**. The tithe rent-charge is £39. 16., of which £32. 10. are payable to the impropror, and the remainder to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to **Clonmacduff**, **Moymet**, **Tullyhanogue**, **Rataine**, and **Kilcooly**, the whole called the union of **Dunderry**, or of **Churchtown** and **Moymet**, in each of which later

places are chapels; that of Churchtown is situated at Dunderry bridge. Some small remains of the old church exist, with a burial-ground attached.

CHURCHTOWN, a parish, in the poor-law union of MULLINGAR, barony of RATHCONRATH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Mullingar; containing 1108 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Mullingar to Athlone, and on Lough Ennel, by which it is bounded on the south; it comprises 5302 statute acres. The land is chiefly in pasture; that which is under tillage produces good crops, and the system of agriculture is gradually improving: there is a small portion of bog, and abundance of limestone. The Royal Canal nearly touches the northern extremity of the parish. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1809, to the rectory of Dysart and the chapelry of Conragh, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £135. 6.; and of the whole union, payable to the incumbent, £280. 1. The church is a neat building with a square tower, erected in 1810, by aid of a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits; it is nearly in the centre of the union. The glebe-house, near it, was built in 1814, by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £210 from the same Board: there are two glebes, comprising together 24 acres, valued at £2 per acre. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is also the head of a union, co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are chapels at Dysart and Conragh. Here are some remains of the old church, with a cemetery; and at Teaghboyen are the remains of a monastery, of which St. Baithen was abbot, and probably the founder; no records of it since the year 1229 are extant.

CHURCHTOWN, a district, in the union of WEXFORD, barony of FORTH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Broadway. It is situated on the Lough of Tacumshane; and was constituted an ecclesiastical district, comprising the parishes of Ballymore and Tacumshane, in 1834. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Chancellor of the diocese for the first three turns, after which the right of presentation will vest in the Bishop. The tithes of five townlands comprising 693 statute acres, now amounting to £52. 17. 6. rent-charge, and a glebe of more than four statute acres, were allotted, in 1834, for the support of the curate; and in 1839 the tithe of three other townlands, amounting to £24. 2. 6., was given by the then chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Elrington, in augmentation of his income. The incumbent is also perpetual curate of Ishartom. The church, a neat building, was finished in 1835, at an expense of £900, granted by the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions Churchtown is partly in the district of Maglans, and partly in that of Lady's Island; in which respectively are the chapels of Ballymore and Tacumshane. The only remains of antiquity are the ruins of the old parish church of Tacumshane.

CHURCHTOWN, a village, in the parish of HOOK, union of NEW ROSS, barony of SHELBURNE, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Fethard; containing 158 inhabitants. It is near Waterford harbour, and is occupied by fishermen.

CLADDAGH, a village, and suburb of the town of GALWAY, in that part of the parish of RAHOON which is within the ancient county of the town of GALWAY, union of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT: the population is returned with the parish. This place is situated on the coast of the bay of Galway; and from that circumstance, its name, which in the Irish language signifies "the sea-shore," is said to be derived. It is a large and populous village, consisting almost entirely of thatched cottages, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen engaged in the extensive fishery carried on in the bay. Though within the jurisdiction of the town of Galway, and separated from it only by the mouth of the river, it forms a kind of colony, remarkable for the primitive peculiarity of its inhabitants, who differ not only in habits and character, but also in dialect from those of Galway. The whole estate is the property of Mr. Whalley, whose ancestor was a colonel in Cromwell's army. The people pay no direct taxes, nor do they suffer strangers, whom they call "transplanters," to live among them. They seldom marry out of their own village, and generally marry at a very early age; the parents contriving to give as a dowry either a boat or a share in a boat, which is sufficient to secure a maintenance for the families. They depend entirely on the FISHERY; on the men returning from sea, the fish is consigned by them to the women, who dispose of it to hawkers and to those who have standings in the market-place of Galway. About 140 sail-boats, each of from 12 to 14 tons' burthen, and about 50 row-boats, are engaged in the fishery, which affords employment to nearly 2000 persons, but which is carried on without much enterprise, and might under better regulations be very much increased. The fishermen elect from among themselves, annually on St. John's day, officers whom they call a mayor and sheriffs; they then march in procession through the town of Galway, preceded by men carrying bundles of reeds fastened to the ends of poles, to which at night they set fire from numerous houffes kindled in various parts of the town. To these officers they pay implicit obedience, in all things submitting to their authority; the official distinction used by the mayor is the white sail of his boat and a flag at the mast head.

The time of fishing is indicated by the approach of sea-fowl and other unfailing signs; the fleet then assemble, and stand out to sea by signal from the mayor, who also regulates the time for setting the nets, which at first is done simultaneously, after which each boat is allowed to fish at pleasure. The inhabitants claim and exercise an exclusive right to fish in the bay, according to their own laws, any infringement of which is punished by the destruction of the nets, or even the boats, of the offending party. For the protection of those who attempted to fish against the regulations of the Claddagh fishermen, a gun-brig was stationed in the bay some few years since, during which time the object was obtained; but on its removal, the fishermen again enforced their authority, and they now exercise an uncontrolled power of preventing others from fishing in the bay, in opposition to their peculiar laws. The bay abounds with fish of every kind, but the Claddagh boats are principally engaged in the herring-fishery; shell fish of all descriptions is abundant, and few places are better supplied with oysters. The boats, since the increase of their tonnage, navigate to Limerick, Westport, Sligo,

and other places. A very convenient pier has been constructed for the boats belonging to this place, and the Commissioners of Public Works lately advanced £300 on loan towards continuing the quay wall.

With the exception of two Protestant families that settled among them during the last century, the inhabitants are all Roman Catholics; their chapel is attached to a Dominican friary nearly in the centre of the village. This friary occupies the site of the ancient convent of St. Mary of the Hill, founded by the O'Hallorans for Premonstratensian nuns, on whose retirement it was granted, in 1488, by Pope Innocent VIII. to the Dominican friary of Athenry. The convent was richly endowed by various inhabitants, but was dispossessed of its revenues at the Dissolution; and in 1642, Lord Forbes, on his landing here, seized upon the house, and converted it into a battery for the reduction of the town of Galway; failing in which object, he defaced the church and committed other outrages. In 1652 the whole of the buildings were levelled with the ground by the corporation, to prevent their conversion by Cromwell's soldiers into a station for assaulting the town. The present friary was built upon the site, and the chapel was completed in 1800: the latter is a neat edifice, 100 feet in length and 28 feet in breadth; the high altar is richly decorated, and a spacious gallery with a good organ has been erected. The residence of the friars, adjacent to the chapel, commands some beautiful and extensive views, including a pleasing prospect over the bay, terminated by the opposite shores of Oranmore, Renville, and Ardfray, and the Clare mountains, with the new lighthouse and part of the town, quay, and shipping.

CLADY.—See CLADRY.

CLAHANE, county of KERRY.—See CLOUGHANE.

CLANDUFF, county of DOW.—See CLONDUFF.

CLANE, a post-town and parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of NAAS, barony of CLANE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N.N.W.) from Naas, and 14 miles (W.S.W.) from Dublin; containing 2160 inhabitants, of whom 535 are in the town. This place, which gives name to the barony, is of very great antiquity; and appears to have derived its present appellation from *Cluaine*, in the Irish language signifying a "sanctuary," or "sacred retreat." The town most probably owes its origin to the foundation of an abbey in the sixth century, by St. Ailbe, who made St. Senechal the elder its first abbot. In this abbey a great synod was held in 1162, under Gelasius, Archbishop of Armagh, assisted by 26 bishops and a great number of abbots, when a decree was passed that no person should be admitted professor of divinity in any college in Ireland who had not studied at Armagh. In 1272, a Franciscan convent was founded here by Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, the third lord Ophalee; this establishment flourished till the Dissolution, and was, with all its appurtenances, assigned in the 34th of Henry VIII. to Robert Eustace, John Trevor, and others, in *capite*. A castle was built here, but at what time or by whom does not appear; it added greatly to the importance of the place, but has long been in ruins. The town, or rather village, in which a few houses were burned by the king's troops during the disturbances of 1798, is pleasantly situated on the river Liffey, over which is a bridge of six arches; and comprises 56 houses neatly built. The woollen manufacture is car-

ried on to a small extent. The market, from its vicinity to that of Naas, has fallen into disuse; but fairs, chiefly for the sale of cattle, sheep, and pigs, are held on March 28th, April 28th, July 25th, and Oct. 15th. A sub post-office here is in connexion with Naas, and a constabulary police station has been established; petty-sessions are held by the county magistrates every alternate Saturday.

The parish comprises 4663½ statute acres; the greater portion is under tillage, the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improved. There are quarries of good limestone, worked with success; and limestone, lime, and sand are sent to Dublin by the Grand Canal, which passes within two miles of the village. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, episcopally united to the vicarages of Mainham and Clonshamboe, and to the rectory of Killybegs, together forming the union of Clane, the patronage of which is in the Crown; the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of Lord Falconberg. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £141. 9., of which £74. 7. 3. are payable to the improprators, and the remainder to the vicar. The church, an ancient structure, was repaired and enlarged in 1828, at an expense of £900; it is a neat edifice with a tower and spire, and is kept in repair by a small estate called Economy Lands, now producing about £60 per annum. The glebe-house is a handsome building, erected at a cost of £750; the glebe lands for the union comprise 29 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Clane, Balrahan, Ballynefagh, Timaboe, and Mainham, and containing three chapels, situated respectively in the three first-named parishes; that of Clane is a plain cruciform building in good repair. The parochial school is maintained by subscription among the Protestant inhabitants; the school-house is a building of stone, erected at an expense of £300. A Roman Catholic free school, formerly supported by the Dublin Patrician Society, is now under the National Board of Education; the school-house was built in 1819, at an expense of £300. Other schools are supported by subscription. At Betaghstown is an endowed school, which was suspended for several years, but in 1824 the court of chancery passed a decree for its revival. A dispensary is supported in the usual way. Of the Franciscan convent founded by Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, the skeleton of the conventual church is standing, in the body of the church, and serving as the headstone of a modern grave, is the lower half of the effigy of a crusader, probably part of the monument of the founder.

About a mile from Clane, but in the parish of Mainham, is CLONGOWES WOOD COLLEGE, formerly Castle Browne, the seat of Wogan Browne, Esq., by whom it was greatly enlarged and beautified in 1788, and from whose brother and heir, General Browne, it was purchased for the purposes of a college for the education of the sons of the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry, in 1814. The building, to which large additions have been since made, for the accommodation of the students, is a spacious quadrangular structure, flanked at the angles by four lofty towers; and is pleasantly situated in the centre of an ample and richly wooded demesne. The principal corridor is more than 300 feet in length; the hall for study is above 80 feet long and 38 feet wide, and is lighted by a double range of windows on each side; the refectory is of the same dimensions, and the

apartments of the students are also spacious and lofty. The chapel is 80 feet in length, and is divided into a nave and aisles by two ranges of Ionic columns; it has a fine organ, and the tabernacle on the high altar is wholly of marble and agate. The college contains an extensive library and museum, with a theatre for lectures in natural philosophy and experiments in chymistry, for public exercises in declamation, and musical concerts of the pupils. The whole is under the direction of a president, a minister or dean of the college, a procurator or bursar, and a prefect or general director of studies; there are six professors in the classical department, a professor of mathematics, and a professor of natural philosophy and chymistry. There are also three prefects whose duty is to superintend the conduct of the pupils during the hours both of study and recreation.

CLARA, a market and post town, in the parish of KILBRIDE-LANGAN, union of TULLAMORE, barony of KILCOURSEY, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Tullamore, and 45½ miles (W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 1155 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Brosna, and on the road from Tullamore to Athlone; it comprises 215 houses, most of which are neatly built, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with timber, fuel, and water. It had formerly a considerable trade, and not less than eleven small distilleries were conducted with success; but since the completion of the Grand Canal, it has been deprived of most of its trade: the weaving of cotton and linen, which until lately employed about 260 persons, has much declined; and the manufacture of tobacco, soap, and candles, which was also carried on here, has been discontinued. There are still, however, a bleach-green, a tan-yard, and four corn and flour mills; and an extensive market for grain is attended by buyers from Enniskillen, Boyle, Longford, and Mullingar. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on Jan. 6th, Feb. 1st, March 25th, May 12th, June 29th, July 25th, Sept. 26th and 27th, and Nov. 1st, for cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. Clara is a constabulary police station; and petty-sessions are held every Wednesday.

The late ecclesiastical district of Clara comprised the parishes of Kilmanaghan and Kilbride-Langan, forming a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of Ardnorcher. The church, a handsome edifice, was built about 1770; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £212 for its repair. The glebe-house was built in 1813, by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits. The income of the perpetual curate was £92. 6. per annum, arising from 10 acres of glebe, a stipend of £55. 7. per annum paid by the incumbent of Ardnorcher, and £18 per annum from Primate Boulter's Augmentation fund. In lieu of this arrangement, the vicarages of Kilmanaghan and Kilbride-Langan have been united to form a benefice, including the town, and separate from the benefice of Ardnorcher. In the Roman Catholic divisions the district forms part of the unions of Kilmanaghan and Clara; the latter also comprising the parishes of Ardnorcher and Kilbride-Langan, and containing two chapels; one at Horseleap; and the other at Clara, where preparations are in progress for erecting, in a handsome style, St. Bridget's Abbey, as a new Roman Catholic church, on an eminence overhanging the town. There are places of worship for Primitive

and Wesleyan Methodists; also a dispensary. About two miles north from Clara is the extensive bog of Kilmaleady, which in 1821 burst its bounds, and flowed for nearly a mile and a half down an adjoining valley. Its further progress was arrested by judicious measures, but not till after it had covered about 150 acres, of which from 60 to 80 were buried under a superincumbent stratum of bog from six to ten feet in depth.

CLARA, county of MAYO.—See CLARE-LELAND.

CLARAH, or CLARA, a parish, in the poor-law union of KILKENNY, barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3¼ miles (E. by N.) from Kilkenny; containing 663 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the coach-road from Dublin to Kilkenny, and contains 3201 statute acres. The principal seats are, Clifden, the property of Viscount Clifden, to whom it gives title; Kilmagan; and Clara Castle. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and is part of the union of St. John's; the rectory is inappropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny. The tithe rent-charge is £202. 10., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriators, and one-third to the vicar. The parochial church is in ruins: there is a glebe of 15 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Gowran, and has a neat chapel.

CLARAN-BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of STRADBALLY, union of GALWAY, barony of DUNKELLIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3½ miles (S.) from Oranmore, on the mail-coach road from Galway to Gort; containing 200 inhabitants. A patent was granted in 1820 for a market, which is held on Tuesday, principally for oats and wheat: fairs, chiefly for pigs and horses, are held on the first Thursday after the 11th of Feb., May, Aug., and November. The inlet of Ballinacourty runs up to the bridge at this place, and great benefit would result from the erection of a small pier, considerable quantities of sea-weed being landed here for manure, and peat for fuel. Near the village and in the demesne of Kilcorman, are the ruins of an ancient castle, stated to have been the residence of Norah Burke, a cruel chieftainess of the Clanricarde family: not far distant is Kilcolgan Castle. At the eastern entrance to the village are the Roman Catholic chapel and the monastery of St. Patrick, built by the present proprietor's grandfather and father, who endowed the monastery with seven acres of land, on condition that the monks should gratuitously educate the poor children on the Kilcorman estate.—See STRADBALLY.

CLARE, an ancient village, in the parish of BALLYMORE, poor-law union of BANBRIDGE, barony of LOWER ORION, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Tanderagee; the population is returned with the parish. It originally formed part of the extensive possessions of the O'Neils; after the attainder of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, it was granted by James I. to Michael Harrison, from whom it passed to Henry Boucher, who in 1619 erected a bawn of stone and lime, 100 feet long by 80 wide, and subsequently built a large stone edifice, which was the origin of Clare Castle, and located many English and Scottish families here. These settlers soon afterwards erected a meeting-house, which was destroyed, together with the whole village, in the war of 1641. A patent for a weekly market on Tuesday, and for a fair on the 12th of May and two following days, was obtained in the reign of James I.: the market

has not been held for many years, but the fair still exists, and is well supplied with horses, cattle, and pigs. The village is situated on the river Cusher, over which is an ancient stone bridge; and on the river are very extensive flour, meal, and flax mills. Several important privileges were formerly exercised as belonging to the manor; but the estate having been sold by the Earl of Sandwich, in 1807, no manorial court has since been held. In the village is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, occupying the site of that destroyed in 1641. In the vicinity are the ruins of Clare Castle, standing on an eminence which commands extensive prospects over one of the best cultivated districts in the north of Ireland.—See BAL-
LYMORE.

CLARE (County of), a maritime county of the province of MUNSTER, bounded on the east and south by Lough Derg and the river Shannon, which successively separate it from the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; on the west by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the north-west by Galway bay; while on the north and north-east an imaginary boundary divides it from the county of Galway. It extends from $52^{\circ} 30'$ to 53° (N. Lat.) and from $8^{\circ} 15'$ to $9^{\circ} 30'$ (W. Lon.); and comprises 827,994 statute acres, of which 455,009 are arable land, 296,033 uncultivated, 8304 plantation, 728 under towns and villages, and 67,920 water. The population, in 1821, was 209,089; in 1831, 258,262; and in 1841, 286,394.

The inhabitants of this tract, in the time of Ptolemy, were designated in the Latin language *Gangani*, and are represented as inhabiting also some of the southern parts of the modern county of Galway: in the Irish language their appellation was *Síol Gangan*; and they are stated, both by Camden and Dr. Charles O'Connor, to have been descended from the *Conani* of Spain. The present county formed from a very early period a native principality, designated *Tuath-Mumhan*, or *Thomond*, signifying "North Munster;" and contained the six cantreds of Hy Lochlean, Corcumruadh, Ibh Caisin, Hy Garman, Clan Cuilean, and Dal Gaes. In *Hy Lochlean*, or *Bhurin*, the present barony of Bnrrin, the O'Laghins or O'Laghins were chiefs; in *Corcumruadh*, the modern Corcomroe, lived the O'Garbhs, although that portion is stated by Ware to have been occupied by the sept of O'Connor and O'Loghlin; in *Ibh Caisin*, the present Ibrickane, were the Camhead-mor O'Briens, this being the hereditary patrimony of the O'Briens or O'Briceans; in *Hy Garman*, the modern Moyrta, the O'Briens Arta; and in *Clun Cuilean*, the present Clonderkaw, the Mac Namaras. *Dal Gaes* comprised the more extensive districts included in the baronies of Inchiquin, Bunratty, and Tulla, forming the entire eastern half of the present county; and was ruled by the O'Briens, who exercised a supreme authority over the whole, and who preserved their ascendancy here from the date of the earliest records to a late period. Few have more honourably distinguished themselves in the annals of their country than these chiefs and their brave Dalcassian followers, especially in the wars against the Danes, who long oppressed this county with their devastations, and formed permanent stations on the Shannon, at Limerick and Iniscattery. From these stations and from the entire district the Danes were, however, finally expelled, early in the 11th century, by the well-directed

efforts of the great Brien Boroihme, the head of this sept, and monarch of all Ireland, whose residence, and that of his immediate successors, was at Kinkora, near Killaloe.

About the year 1290, the Anglo-Norman invaders penetrated into the very heart of Thomond, and in their progress inflicted the most barbarous cruelties especially upon the family of O'Brien; but they were compelled to make a precipitate retreat on the advance of Cathal, Prince of Connaught. De Burgo, in the year 1290, also harassed this province from Limerick; and William de Braos received from King John extensive grants here, from which, however, he derived but little advantage. Donald O'Brien, amid the storms of war and rapine that laid waste the surrounding parts of Ireland, was solicitous for the security of his own territories, and, as the most effectual method, petitioned for, and obtained from Henry III., a grant of the kingdom of Thomond, as it was called, to be held of the king during his minority, at a yearly rent of £100, and a fine of 1000 marks. Nevertheless, Edward I., by letters-patent dated Jan. 26th, 1275, granted the whole land of Thomond to THOMAS DE CLARE, son of the Earl of Gloucester, who placed himself at the head of a formidable force to support his claim. The O'Briens protested loudly against the encroachment of this new colony of invaders. In a contest which speedily ensued, the natives were defeated, and the chief of the O'Briens slain; but with such fury was the war maintained by his two sons, that the new settlers were totally overthrown, with the loss of many of their bravest knights: De Clare and his father-in-law were compelled to surrender, after first taking shelter in the fastnesses of an inaccessible mountain; and the O'Briens were acknowledged sovereigns of Thomond, and acquired various other advantages. De Clare, however, afterwards attempted with some success, to profit by the internal dissensions of the native septs. He died in 1287, at Bunratty, seized, according to the English law, of the province of Thomond, which descended to his son and heir, Gilbert de Clare, and, on the death of the latter without issue, to Richard de Clare. The O'Briens being subdued by Piers Gaveston, Richard de Clare extended his power in this province, where, in 1311, he defeated the Earl of Ulster, who had commenced hostilities against him. But shortly after, the English received a defeat from the O'Briens, and de Clare, who died in 1317, had no English successor in the territories. Of the settlements made by these leaders, the principal were Bunratty and Clare, long the chief towns of the district; and the English colonists still maintained a separate political existence here; for so late as 1445, we find the O'Briens making war upon those not yet expelled. All of them, however, were eventually put to the sword, driven out, or compelled to adopt the manners of the country; the entire authority reverting to the ancient septs, among whom the Mac Mahons rose into some consideration.

In the reign of Henry VIII., Murchard or Murrough O'Brien was created EARL OF THOMOND for life, with remainder to his nephew Donogh, whose rights he had usurped, and who was at the same time elevated to the dignity of Baron Ibrakin. Murrough was also created Baron Inchiquin, with remainder to the heirs of his body; and from him the present Marquess of Thomond traces his descent. On the division of Connaught into

six counties by Sir Henry Sidney, then lord-deputy, in 1565, Thomond, sometimes called O'Brien's country, was also made shire ground, and called Clare, after its chief town, and its ancient Anglo-Norman possessors. In 1599 and 1600, Hugh O'Donnell plundered and laid waste the whole county: Tegg O'Brien entered into rebellion, but was shortly after slain. In accordance with its natural position, the county, on its first erection, was added to Connaught; but subsequently, in 1602, it was re-annexed to Munster, on petition of the Earl of Thomond.

With the exception of three parishes in the diocese of Limerick, Clare is included in the dioceses of Killaloe and Kilfenora, the whole of the latter one being comprised within its limits: the county is wholly in the province of Dublin. For purposes of CIVIL JURISDICTION it is divided into the baronies of Bunratty Upper, Bunratty Lower, Burren, Clonderlaw, Corcomroe, Ibrickane, Inchiquin, Islands, Moyarta, Tulla or Tullagh Upper, and Tulla or Tullagh Lower. It contains the borough and market-town of Ennis; the sea-port and market-town of Kilrush; the market and post towns of Curofin and Ennistymon; the post towns or villages of Newmarket-on-Fergus, Six-mile-Bridge, Scariff, Killaloe, Kildysert, Miltown-Malbay, Knock, Broadford, New Quay, and Bunratty; the town and port of Clare; and the smaller towns of Kilkee and Liscarrow, the latter of which has a harbour. The election of the two members returned by this county to the Imperial parliament, takes place at Ennis: the constituency registered in 1843 amounted to 2015, whereof 324 were £50, 148 £20, and 1385 £10, freeholders; 14 £20, and 126 £10, leaseholders; and 18 rent-chargers. There never was more than one parliamentary borough, that of Ennis, which sent two members to the Irish parliament, and still sends one to that of the United Kingdom. Clare is included in the Munster circuit: the assizes are held at Ennis, and the quarter-sessions at Ennis, Six-mile-Bridge, Kilrush, Ennistymon, and Miltown-Malbay. The county gaol is at Ennis, and there are bridewells at Kilrush, Tulla, Six-mile-Bridge, and Ennistymon: the number of persons charged with criminal offences, and committed to the county gaol in 1844, was 621. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 17 deputy-lieutenants, and 113 other magistrates, with the usual county officers, including three coroners. The number of constabulary police stations is 54, having in the whole a force consisting of a county inspector, 8 sub-inspectors, 7 head constables, 44 constables, and 249 sub-constables, with 9 horses; maintained equally by grand jury presentments and by government. Parties of the revenue police are stationed at Ennis and Killaloe. At Ennis are the county house of industry, the county infirmary, and a fever hospital; besides which there are 24 dispensaries, situated respectively at Curofin, Doonass, Ballyvaughan, Six-mile-Bridge, Carrigaholt, Kilrush, Ennistymon, Tomgrany, Kildysert, Newmarket, Killaloe, &c., and all maintained by grand jury presentments and voluntary contributions in equal portions. The total amount of grand jury presentments, for 1844, was £41,913. In military arrangements this county is included in the Limerick district: it contains the three barrack stations of Clare Castle, Killaloe, and Kilrush, affording in the whole accommodation for 19 officers and 325 men; and there are small parties sta-

tioned at the respective forts or batteries of Kilkerrin, Scatterry Island, Dunaha, and Kilcredane, erected during the continental war to protect the trade of Limerick, and each affording barrack accommodation to 16 artillerymen; also at Aughnish Point and Finvarra Point, on the southern shore of the bay of Galway.

The county possesses every diversity of surface and great natural advantages, which require only the hand of improvement to be heightened into beauty. Of the barony of Tulla, forming its entire eastern part, the northern portion is mountainous and moory, though capable of improvement; the eastern and southern portions are intersected by a range of lofty hills, and studded with numerous demesnes in a high state of cultivation. There is a chain of lakes, also extending through this and the adjoining barony of Bunratty, which might easily be converted into a direct navigable line of communication between Broadford, Six-mile-Bridge, and the river Shannon. Bunratty barony, which includes the tract between this and the river Fergus, has in the north a large proportion of rocky ground, which is nevertheless tolerably productive, very luxuriant herbage springing up among the rocks, and affording pasturage for flocks of sheep. The southern portion of this barony, adjoining the rivers Fergus and Shannon, contains some of the richest land in the county, both for tillage and pasturage; the uplands of this district are also of a superior quality. Inchiquin barony, lying to the north-west of Bunratty, has in its eastern part chiefly a level surface, with a calcareous, rocky, and light soil; the western consists mostly of moory hills, with some valleys of great fertility. The part adjoining the barony of Corcomroe is highly improvable, limestone being every where obtained. The barony of Islands, which joins Inchiquin on the south and Bunratty on the west, is chiefly composed, on the western side, of low moory mountain; but towards the east, approaching the town of Ennis and the river Fergus, it greatly improves, partaking of the same qualities of soil as Bunratty, and containing a portion of the corcasses. Between Islands and the Shannon is the barony of Clonderlaw, very much enumbered with bog and moory mountain, but highly improvable, from the facility of obtaining lime and sea manure. The four remaining baronies stretch along the western coast. That of Moyarta constitutes the long peninsula between the Shannon and the Atlantic, forming the south-western extremity of the county, and terminating at Cape Leen or Loop Head, where there is a lighthouse: this barony also abounds with bog and moory hills, capable of great improvement. The southern part of Ibrickane, which lies north of Moyarta, is nearly all bog, and the northern is composed of a mixture of improvable moory hills and a clay soil. Corcomroe, the next maritime barony on the north, is of the same character as the last mentioned lands, having a fertile clay soil on whinstone rock, here called cold-stone, to distinguish it from limestone: the land about Kilfenora and Doolan is some of the richest in the county. Burren, forming the northern extremity of the county, is very rocky, but produces a short, sweet herbage excellently adapted for sheep of middle size and short clothing wool, of which immense numbers are raised upon it, together with some store cattle.

Besides the numerous picturesque islands in the Shannon and Fergus rivers, there are various small islets on

the coast, in the bay of Galway, and in the great recess extending from Dunbeg to Liscanor, called Malbay, an iron-bound coast rendered exceedingly dangerous by the prevalence of westerly winds. The principal of these is Mutton Island, near which are Goat Island and Ennis-kerry Island, the three forming a group of the latter name. The coast at Moher presents a magnificent range of precipitous cliffs, varying from 600 to nearly 1000 feet in height above the sea at low water, and on the summit of which a banqueting-house in the castellated style was lately erected by Cornelius O'Brien, Esq., for the use of the public. The lakes are very numerous, upwards of 100 having names: the majority are small, though some are of large extent, namely, Lough Graney, Lough O'Grady, Lough Tedane, and Lough Inchiquin; the last is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and for its fine trout. Turloughs, called in other places Loghans, are frequent; they are tracts either of water forced under ground from a higher level, or of surface water collected on low grounds, where it has no outlet, and remains until evaporated in summer. There is a very large one at Turloughmore; two may be seen near Kilfenora, and more in other places. Although the water usually remains on the surface for several months, yet on its subsiding, a fine grass springs up, that supports great numbers of cattle and sheep.

The climate is cool, humid, and occasionally subject to boisterous winds, but remarkably conducive to health; frost or snow are seldom of long continuance. So powerful are the gales from the Atlantic, that trees upwards of fifty miles from the shore, if not sheltered, incline to the east. On the rocky parts of the coast these gales cause the sea, by its incessant attrition, to gain on the land; but where sand forms the barrier, the land is increasing. The soil of the mountainous district extending from Doolan southward towards Loop Head, and thence along the Shannon to Kilrush, and even still further in the same direction, together with that of the mountains of Slieveboghda, which separate the county from Galway, is generally composed of moor or bog of different depths, from two inches to many feet, over a ferruginous or aluminous clay, or sandstone rock. It is highly capable of improvement by the application of lime, which may be procured either by land carriage or by the Shannon. A large portion of the level districts is also occupied by bogs, particularly in the baronies of Moyarty and Ibrickane, where there is a tract of this character extending from Kilrush towards Dunbeg, about five miles in length, and of nearly equal breadth. On the boundaries of the calcareous and schistose regions the soils gradually intermingle, and form some of the best land in the county, as at Lemenagh, Shally, Applevale, Riverstown, &c. A piece of ground of remarkable fertility also extends from Kilnoe to Tomgraney, for about a mile in breadth. But the best soil is that of the rich low grounds called corcasses, which extend along the rivers Shannon and Fergus, from a place named Paradise to Limerick, a distance of more than 20 miles. They are computed to contain upwards of 20,000 acres, and are of various breadth, indenting the adjacent country in a great diversity of form. From 18 to 20 crops have been taken successively from them without any application of manure; they are adapted to the fattening of the largest oxen, and furnish vast numbers of cattle to the merchants of Cork and Limerick for ex-

portation. The part called Tradree, or Tradruibe, is proverbially rich. These corcasses are called black, or blue, according to the nature of the substratum: the black is the more valuable for tillage, as it does not retain the wet so long as the blue, which latter consists of a tenacious clay. The soil in the neighbourhood of Quinn Abbey is a light limestone, and there is a large tract of fine arable country where the parishes of Quinn, Clonlea, and Kilmurry-Negaul unite.

The arable parts of the county produce abundant crops of potatoes, oats, wheat, barley, flax, &c. A large portion of the tillage is executed with the spade, especially on the sides of the mountains and on rocky ground, partly owing to the unevenness of the surface and partly to the poverty of the cultivators. The system of cropping too often adopted is the impoverishing mode of first burning or manuring for potatoes, set two or three years successively; then taking one crop of wheat, and lastly repeated crops of oats, until the soil is completely exhausted. But this system is gradually giving place to a better. Fallowing is practised to some little extent; and many farms are cultivated on an improved plan, one important part of which is an alternation of green crops. A superior method of spade husbandry (trenching or Scotch drilling) has been introduced, and if generally adopted would be productive of great advantages. Vast quantities of potatoes, usually boiled, and sometimes mixed with bran, are used to feed cows and other cattle in winter. Beans were formerly sown to a great extent in the rich lands near the rivers Shannon and Fergus, but this practice has greatly declined. Red clover and rye-grass are the only artificial grasses generally sown. The corcasses yield six tons of hay per Irish acre, and even eight tons are sometimes obtained. Except near the town of Ennis, there was till lately but a very small number of regular dairies, a few farmers and cottagers merely supplying the neighbouring villages with milk and butter. A considerable quantity of butter is sent to Limerick from Ennis, being chiefly the produce of the pastures near Clare and Barnatick; and it is also now made by the small farmers in most parts, and sent to Limerick for exportation to London.

The pastures of Clare are of sufficient variety for rearing and fattening stock of every kind. Much diversity is presented by the limestone crags of Burren, and the eastern part of the baronies of Corcomroe and Inchiquin, which are, with few exceptions, devoted to the pasturage of young cattle and sheep, though in some places so rugged that four acres would not support one of the latter. Intermixed with the rocks, are found lands of a good fattening quality, producing mutton of the finest flavour, arising from the sweetness of the herbage; though to a stranger it might appear that a sheep could scarcely exist upon them. The parishes of Kilmoon and Killeiny, in Burren, contain some of the best fattening land in the county. Large tracts of the mountains are let by the bulk, and not by the acre. The other baronies of the county likewise present every variety, from the rich corcass to mountains producing scarcely any thing but heath and carex of various sorts, barely sufficient for keeping young cattle alive. The inclosed pastures are often of very inferior quality, from the ground having been exhausted with corn crops, and never laid down with grass seeds, but allowed to recover

its native herbage; a gradual improvement, however, is taking place in this respect. But the great defect consists in not properly clearing the ground. In the eastern and western extremities of the county, the pasture land is usually reclaimed mountain or bog, having a coarse sour herbage, intermixed with carex, and capable of sustaining only a small number of young cattle. The herbage between Poulanishery and Carrigaholt is remarkable for producing good milk and butter. That of the sand hills opposite Liscannor bay and along the shore from Milltown to Dunbeg, is also of a peculiar kind: these elevations consist entirely of sands blown in by the westerly winds, and accumulated into immense hills by the growth of various plants, the first of which was perhaps sea-reed or mat-weed.

Besides the home manures, some farmers apply (though not to a sufficient extent) limestone-gravel, which is found in different parts; limestone, now used very extensively; marl, of which the bed of the Shannon produces inexhaustible quantities, and by the use of which astonishing improvements have been effected in the neighbourhood of Killaloe; and other species of marl, of less fertilizing powers, dug at Kilnoe, and between Feacle and Lough Graney, in the barony of Tulla. Near the coast are obtained sea-sand and seaweed, with which the potato-ground is plentifully manured, and which are frequently brought up the Fergus by boats to Ennis, and thence into the country, a distance of four miles. Ashes, procured by burning the surface of the land, until lately formed a very large portion of the manure used here; but the employment of them is now much condemned, especially for light soils. Great improvements have been made upon the old rude implements of agriculture; the Scotch plough is generally used. In the rocky regions the only fences are, of necessity, stone walls, mostly built without mortar: walls ten feet thick, made by clearing the land of stones, are not uncommon in these districts. The Cattle are nearly all long horned, generally well-shaped about the head, and tolerably fine in the limb, good milkers, and thrifty. A few of the old native breed are still found, chiefly in mountainous situations; they are usually black or of a rusty brown, have black turned horns and large bodies, and are also good milkers and very hardy. The improved Leicester breed has been introduced to a great extent, and of late years the short-horned Durham and Ayrshire cattle have been in request. Oxen are not often used in the labours of husbandry. The short and fine staple of the wool of the native Sheep has been much deteriorated by the introduction of the Leicester breed, but the encouragement of the South Down may in a measure restore it. The breed of Swine has been highly improved, the small short-eared pig being now universal. The breed of Horses has also undergone improvement; the horse-fair of Spencel Hill is attended by dealers from all parts of Ireland. The chief markets for the fat-cattle are Cork and Limerick; great numbers of heifers are sent to the fair of Ballinasloe. Formerly there were extensive orchards in this county, especially near Six-mile-Bridge; and a few still remain. Very fine cider is made from apples of various kinds, mixed in the press, and it is in such repute that it is generally bought for the consumption of private families, principally resident.

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though few afford more favourable situations for the growth of timber where sheltered from the cold winds of the Atlantic: the practice of planting is gaining ground, but the general surface of the county is still comparatively bare. The most valuable timber is that found in the bogs; it consists of fir, oak, and yew, but chiefly the two former: in red bogs, fir is usually found; in black bogs, oak. The fir is frequently of very large dimensions, and most of the farmers' houses near places where it can be procured are roofed with it. The manner of finding these trees is somewhat curious: very early in the morning, before the dew evaporates, a man takes with him to the bog a long, slender, sharp spear, and as the dew never lies on the part over the trees, he can ascertain their situation and length, and, thrusting down his spear, can easily discover whether they are sound or decayed; if sound, he marks with a spade the spot where they lie, and at his leisure proceeds to extricate them from their bed. Along the coast of Malbay, where not even a furze-bush will now grow, large bog trees are often found. The extensive boggy wastes are susceptible of great improvement: the only part not containing large tracts of this kind is the barony of Burren, the inhabitants of the maritime parts of which bring turf in boats from the opposite coast of Connemara. On the other hand, a considerable quantity of turf is carried from Poulanishery to Limerick bay, a water carriage of upwards of forty miles; for the supply of which trade, immense ricks are always ready on the shore; and sometimes the boats return laden with limestone from Askeaton and Aughnish. Although many tracts formerly waste, including all the corcasses, have been gained from the Fergus and the Shannon, yet a large portion of the marshes on their banks still remains subject to the overflow of these rivers. The fuel chiefly used is turf, but a considerable quantity of coal is now consumed by respectable families.

The principal MINERALS are, lead, iron, manganese, coal, slate, limestone, and various kinds of building-stone. Very rich Lead-ore has been found near Glendree, near Tulla, at Lemenagh, and at Glenvaan in the barony of Burren: a vein of lead was discovered, in 1834, at Ballylicky near Quinn, the ore of which is of superior quality, and very productive; it is shipped at Clare, for Wales. There are strong indications of Iron in many parts, especially near the western coast; but it cannot be rendered available until a sufficient vein of coal shall have been found in its vicinity. Manganese occurs at Kilredane Point near Carrigaholt Castle, near Newhall, on the edge of a bog near Ennismaym, and at the spa-ward of Fierd on the sea-shore near Cross, where it is formed by the water on the rocks. Coal has been found in many places, particularly near the coast of the Atlantic; but few efforts have been made to pursue the search with a view to work it. The best Slates are those of Broadford and Killaloe, the former of which have long been celebrated, though the latter are superior; both are nearly equal to the finest Welsh slates: the Killaloe quarry is worked to a greater depth than the quarries of Broadford. Near Ennistymon are raised thin flags, used for many miles around for covering houses, but requiring strong timbers to support them. The Ballagh slates are however preferred for roofing, as being thinner than most of the same kind. There is another quarry of almost the same sort near Kilrush; also one near Gle-

nomers, and others in the western part of the county. At Money Point, on the Shannon, a few miles from Kilrush, are raised very fine flags, which are easily quarried in large masses. Limestone occupies all the central and northern parts of the county, in a vast tract bounded on the south by the Shannon, on the east by a line running parallel with the Ougarnee river to Scariff hay, on the north by the mountains in the north of Tulla and the confines of Galway, and on the west by Galway bay and a line including Kilfenora, Curofin, and Ennis, and meeting the Shannon at the mouth of the Fergus. The limestone rises above the surface in Burren and in the eastern parts of Corcomroe and Inchiquin, in some places exhibiting a smooth and unbroken plane of several square yards; the calcareous hills extending in a chain from Curofin present a very curious aspect, being generally isolated, flat on the summit, and descending to the intervening valleys by successive ledges. Detached limestone rocks of considerable magnitude frequently occur in the grit soils; and large blocks have been discovered in Liscanor bay, seven or eight miles from the limestone district: in a bank near the harbour of Liscanor, water-worn pebbles of limestone are found and burned. At Craggleith, near Ennis, a fine black *Marble*, susceptible of a very high polish, is procured. The shores of Lough Grane, in the north-eastern extremity of the county, produce a *Sand* chiefly composed of crystals, which is sought for by the country people for upwards of 20 miles around, and is used for scythe boards, which are much superior to those brought from England: sand of similar quality is likewise procured from Lough Coutra, in the same mountains. *Copper* pyrites occur in several parts of Burren. An unsuccessful attempt to raise copper-ore has been made at Glenvaan. In the time of James I., as appears from a manuscript in the Harleian collection, there was a *Silver*-mine adjacent to O'Loughlin's Castle in Burren; and an old interpolator of Nennius mentions that precious metals abounded here. Antimony, valuable ochres, clays for potteries, and beautiful fluor-spar, have likewise been discovered in small quantities.

Linen, generally of coarse quality, is manufactured by the inhabitants in their own dwellings, for home consumption. A small quantity of coarse diaper for towels is also made, and generally sold at the fairs and markets, as is canvas for sacks and bags; but this trade is now very limited. Frieze is made, chiefly for home use; and at Curofin and Ennistymon, coarse woollen stockings, the manufacture of the adjacent country, are sold every market-day; they are not so fine as the stockings made in Connemara, but are much stronger. The only mills besides those for corn are a few tuck-mills scattered over the country. Yet there is no lack of water-power: the river Ougarnee, from its copiousness and rapidity, is well adapted for supplying manufactories of any extent, and runs through a populous country.

Though the numerous bays and creeks on the Shannon, from Loop Head to Kilrush, are excellently adapted for the fitting out and harbourage of fishing boats, the business is pursued with little spirit. The boats that are used are not considered safe to be rowed within five miles of the mouth of the Shannon, and from their small size, the fish caught is not more than sufficient for supplying the markets of Limerick, Kilrush, and Miltown, and the southern and western parts of the county; the

northern and eastern being chiefly supplied from Galway. In the herring season, from 100 to 200 boats are fitted out in this river for the fishery, which, however, is very uncertain. It is thought that a productive turbot-fishery might be carried on in the mouth of the river, but there are no vessels or tackling adapted for it. The boats are chiefly such as have been used from the remotest ages, being made of wicker-work, and formerly covered with horse or cow hides, but latterly with canvas; they are generally about 30 feet long, and only three broad, and are well adapted to encounter the surf, above which they rise on every wave. Kilrush has some larger boats. In Liscanor bay, a considerable quantity of small turbot is occasionally caught. Fine mullet and bass are sometimes caught at the mouths of the rivers; and many kinds of flat-fish, together with mackerel and whiting, are taken in abundance in their respective seasons. Oysters are procured on many parts of the coast. Those at Pouldoody, on the coast of Burren, have long been in high repute for their fine flavour: the bed, however, is of small extent, and the property of a private gentleman, and the fish are not publicly sold. Near Pouldoody is the great Burren oyster-bed, called the Red Bank, where a large establishment is maintained, and from which a constant supply is furnished for the Dublin and other markets. Oysters are also taken at Scatterly Island, and on the shores of the Shannon, particularly at Querin and Poulanshery; the beds are small but the oysters good, and almost the whole of their produce is sent to Limerick. Crabs and lobsters are caught in abundance on the shores of the bay of Galway, in every creek from Black Head to Ardfry; and are also procured, in smaller quantities, on the coast of the Atlantic, from Black Head to Loop Head. The salmon-fishery of the Shannon is very considerable, and a few are taken in every other river. Eels are abundant, and weirs for taking them are extremely numerous. The commerce of the county consists entirely in the exportation of agricultural produce, and the importation of various foreign articles for home consumption: of this trade Limerick is the centre, although Kilrush likewise participates in it. The only harbours between the mouth of the Shannon and Galway bay, an extent of upwards of 40 miles, are, Dunmore, which is rendered dangerous by the rocks at its entrance; and Liscanor, which is capable of properly sheltering only fishing-boats. The fine river Fergus is made but little available for the purposes of commerce, the trade with Limerick being chiefly by an expensive land carriage. The corn-markets are those of Ennis, Clare, and Kilrush, which are very abundantly supplied, and much grain is purchased at them for the Limerick exporters; corn is also shipped for Galway at Ballyvaughan and New Quay, on the north coast.

The most important river is the Shannon, which first touches the county on its eastern confines as part of Lough Derg, and thence sweeps round by Killaloe, where it forms the celebrated falls and separates the county from the county of Tipperary. Passing thence to O'Brien's Bridge, along the boundary of the county of Limerick, it flows on to Limerick, from which city to the sea, a distance of 60 miles, it forms a magnificent estuary, nine miles wide at its mouth, between Kerry Head in the county of Kerry, and Loop Head in that of Clare, where it opens into the Atlantic. This noble river is diversified by many picturesque islands, bays, and pro-

montories. It washes no less than 97 British miles of the boundary of Clare; is the great channel of the trade of the county; and, besides its maritime advantages, affords a navigable access to all the central parts of the kingdom, and to Dublin. The navigation, however, was incomplete until, through the exertions of the Board of Inland Navigation, the obstacles at Killaloe were avoided by the construction of an artificial line for some distance. The numerous bays and creeks on both its sides render it, in every wind, perfectly safe to the vessels navigating to Limerick, the quays of which place are accessible to ships of large burthen. *The Fergus*, a river of this county exclusively, has its source in the parish of Clonney, barony of Corcomroe, and running through the lakes of Inchiquin, Tedane, Dromore, Ballyally, and several others, and receiving the waters of various smaller streams, pursues a southern course to the town of Ennis, where it is augmented by the waters of the Clareen. Flowing thence, by Clare, it spreads below the latter place into a wide and beautiful estuary, studded with picturesque islands and opening into the Shannon: from this river it is navigable up to Clare, a distance of eight miles, for vessels of nearly 500 tons burthen; and up to Ennis for small craft. Its banks in many places present a rich muddy strand, capable of being inclosed so as to form an important addition to the corcass lands: it receives many mountain streams, and after heavy rains rises so rapidly, that large tracts of low meadow are occasionally overflowed, and the hay destroyed. *The Scariff* rises in Lough Ferrogg on the top of the mountain of Slieveboughta, in the barony of Tulla, and on the confines of Galway, and runs southward into the beautiful Lough Graney: winding hence eastward it collects the superfluous waters of Annalaw Lough and Lough O'Grady, and about two miles below the latter, falls into Scariff bay, a picturesque part of Lough Derg. The fine stream of *Ougarnee* rises near and flows through Lough Breedy, communicates with Lough Doon, receives the waters of Lough Clonlea, and, after forming of itself a small lake near Monntcashel, in the parish of Kilfinaghty, pursues its southern course by Six-mile-Bridge, and falls into the Shannon near Bunratty Castle, about nine miles below Limerick; the tide flows nearly to Six-mile-Bridge. The other considerable streams are the *Ardsallias*, *Blackwater*, and *Clareen*, and the *Ennistymon* river: the smaller streams are almost innumerable, except in the harony of Burreen, which is scantily supplied.

Except the canal between Limerick and Killaloe, there is no artificial line of navigation, although it has been proposed to construct a canal from Poulanshery harbour, about twelve miles distant from Loop Head, across the peninsula to Dunbeg, and another from the Shannon, at Scariff bay, through Lough Graney, to Galway bay. The roads are numerous, and generally in good repair: the principal have been much improved within the last few years, and many hills have been lowered. Soon after the famine and distress of 1822, a new road was made near the coast, between Liscanor, Miltown-Malhay, and Kilrush, and another between the last-named place and Ennis. The roads recently completed, and in aid of which grants were made by the Board of Public Works, are, a direct road leading from the newly-erected Wellesley-bridge at Limerick to Cratloe, partly at the expense of the Marquess of

Lansdowne; a road from Knockhreda to the boundary of the county towards Longhrea, extending along the eastern side of Lough Graney, and proposed to be continued to Kiltannan, towards Tulla and Ennis; and a road along the shore of Lough Derg, between Killaloe and Scariff. A road has also been made, at the expense of the county, from Scariff bay, along the northern side of Lough O'Grady and the western side of Lough Graney, to the boundary of the county, towards Gort; with a branch to the south, towards O'Callaghan's Mills. The bridges are generally good: a handsome new bridge has been built, under the superintendence of the Board of Public Works, over the Fergus at Ennis; and another, of large dimensions and elegant structure, over the Inagh near Liscanor.

THE REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY are numerous and diversified. There are cromlechs at Ballygannor, Lemenagh, Kilnaboy, Tullynaglashin, Monnt Callan, and Ballykishen; near the last-named are two smaller, and the remains of a cairn. Rathas abound in every part, and many have been planted with fir-trees; one occupies the spot near Killaloe where formerly stood King Brien Boroihme's palace, or castle, called Kinkora. Pillar-stones occur only in a few places; some may be seen on the road between Spancel Hill and Tulla. Of the ancient round towers, this county contains five, viz., those of Scatterry Island, Drumcleve, Dysert, Kilnaboy, and Inniscalthra, in Lough Derg. Near the cathedral of Killaloe is the oratory of St. Moluah, supposed to be one of the oldest buildings in Ireland. Thirty religious houses were founded in this county, but at present there are remains only of those of Corcomroe, Ennis, Quin, Inniscalthra, and Inniscattery. At Kilenfara, several ancient crosses of great curiosity are to be seen; a very remarkable one is fixed on a rock near the church of Kilnaboy; and near the church and round tower of Dysert a very curious one lies on the ground. The castles still existing entire or in ruins amount in number to 120, of which the family of Mac Namara, it is traditionally said, built 57. There are 25 in the harony of Bunratty, of which those of Bunratty and Knopoge are inhabited; 13 in Burreen, of which those of Castletown and Glaninagh are inhabited, and Newtown Castle is a round fortress on a square base; 8 in Clonderlaw, of which that of Donogroge is inhabited; 14 in Corcomroe, of which that of Smithstown is inhabited; 6 in Ibrickane; 22 in Inchiquin, of which those of Mahre and Dysert are inhabited; 3 in Islands; 4 in Moyarta, of which that of Carrigaholt is inhabited; and 25 in Tulla. Many of them are insignificant places, built by the proprietors in times of lawless turbulence; others, small castellated houses erected by English settlers. Bunratty Castle, however, is of considerable extent, and was once considered a place of great strength.

The better class of farmers and graziers have generally comfortable dwelling-houses and convenient offices, with roofs of slate or flags. The poorer classes are usually badly lodged in houses built of stone without mortar, and the walls of which are consequently pervious to the wind and rain. The cottages are always thatched, either with straw, sedges, rushes, heath, or potato-stalks: a want of cleanliness is universally prevalent. Few cottages are without sallow-trees, for kishes or baskets, which many of the labourers know how to

make; and almost all have small potato-gardens. The Irish yet spoken in the remote parts of the county is chiefly a jargon of Irish with English intermixed, and is rapidly falling into disuse. Hurling matches are a favourite sport of the peasantry; and chairs, or meetings of both sexes at night in some public-house, constitute another source of amusement. *Mineral Waters* are found in many places, chiefly chalybeate: that at Lisdownvarna has long been celebrated for its efficacy in visceral complaints; at Scool and Kilkishen are others well known; and two more are situated near Cloneen, about a mile north-west of Lemenagh Castle, and at Cassino near Miltown-Malbay. Many holy wells, remarkable naturally only for the purity of their waters, exist in different parts, but are little regarded except by the peasantry. The great falls in the Shannon, near Killaloe, are worthy of especial notice. The title of Earl of Thomond, derived from this county, was raised to a Marquessate in 1800, in favour of the family of O'Brien, which also derives from the extensive territory of Inchiquin the titles of Earl and Baron, and from the district of Borran that of Baron. The title of Earl of Clare is borne by the family of Fitzgibbon.

CLARE, a town, in the parish of CLARE-ABBAY, union of ENNIS, barony of ISLANDS, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (8.) from Ennis; containing 879 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Fergus, about 12 miles from its confluence with the Shannon; is of great antiquity; and was formerly the capital of the county. In 1278 a battle was fought here between Donell O'Brien and Mahon O'Brien, in which the latter was defeated. According to the annals of the Mac Brodies, the castle of Clare was built by Donogh O'Brien, surnamed Cairbreach, King of Thomond: in 1641 it was surprised and burnt by Murrough O'Brien, who took possession of the lands. The town contains 158 houses; some of them are good slated buildings, but the greater number are thatched, and on the commons to the west, poor cottiers from various parts have located themselves and erected wretched cabins, which gives to this suburb an air of extreme poverty. On part of the site of the castle are cavalry barracks, affording accommodation for 17 officers and 234 men; and, from its central situation, the town is well adapted for a military dépôt. Fairs are held on May 21st, Aug. 17th, and Nov. 11th. A great quantity of salmon is taken in the Fergus, and occasionally sold at the low price of 3d. per lb. The parochial church, a Roman Catholic chapel, the parochial school, and a dispensary, are in the town.

This is one of the principal ports of the county for the export of grain, by means of the Fergus. The estimated value of the grain exported, including meal and flour, amounted in a recent year to £16,617; the imports, chiefly coal, wrought iron, and hardware, were in the same year £1672. The entrance to the river lies between Rinana Point on the east, and Innismurry on the west, and is about five miles wide; but the ship channel does not exceed three-fourths of a mile in width, and is not adapted for vessels drawing more than 16 feet of water. The quay, although only 80 feet long, and therefore accommodating but one vessel at a time, is yet of considerable service, as before its erection in 1815 there were no means of shipping or discharging a cargo, and vessels of any kind very rarely visited the

town. At present, one or two come every month, bringing coal, and taking back grain to Liverpool, where, in 1831, it was sold at a higher rate than any other grain in the market. About 600 feet above the quay is a bridge the abutments of which rest on a solid bed of rock, forming an obstruction that separates the Upper from the Lower Fergus; this bridge leads to an island, on which stand the remains of the castle. A second and smaller bridge, leading to the mail-coach road to Limerick, crosses the arm of the river that runs round Castle Island. The main branch of the river, from the bridge to the quay, is about 250 feet wide. From Clare to Ennis, by the Upper Fergus, is a distance of three miles: this is a fine piece of water, about 150 feet wide, wearing much the appearance of a large canal; it sometimes overflows its banks, and greatly fertilizes the adjacent country. To form a communication between the Upper and Lower Fergus, it is proposed to place a dam and lock at the falls, about a furlong above the bridge, and to deepen the bed of the river between those places from three to six feet, and between the quay and the bridge about four feet.

CLARE, or CLARA, an island, in the parish of KILGAVOWER, union of WESTPORT, barony of MURRISK, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 15 miles (W.) from Westport; containing about 1616 inhabitants. It is situated in the middle of the entrance of Clew bay, off the western coast; and is the property of Sir Samuel O'Malley, Bart., a descendant of that ancient sept, of which name there were 67 families resident in 1821. A cell of Carmelite friars was founded here in 1924, under the Invocation of the Blessed Virgin, and was afterwards annexed to the abbey of Knockmoy, in the county of Galway. Grace O'Malley, better known by the name of *Grana Uile*, and whose exploits in the 16th century are traditionally preserved in the island, made this place her stronghold, built a castle here, and had all her large vessels moored in the bay. This extraordinary woman was the daughter of Owen O'Malley, and widow of O'Flahertie, two chiefs in this part of Connaught. After the death of O'Flahertie, she married Sir Richard Bourke, called Mac William Oughter, who died in 1585. She was high spirited, bold, and adventurous, and at an early age became fond of a maritime life; she was ever foremost in danger, and her fame for intrepidity was such that Lord-Deputy Sydney, writing to the English council in 1576, observes, "O'Malley is powerful in galleys and seamen."

The island is about four miles in length, and comprises 3959 statute acres of cultivable and mountain land, which is undivided, and held by the inhabitants in common. The agriculture is improving, and large quantities of grain are shipped here for Westport; the soil is fertile, but the crops are sometimes seriously injured by storms. Within the limits of the island are four lakes, Lough Avollin, Lough Creggan, Lough Leinapolhouty, and Lough Merrignagh. In the Roman Catholic divisions the islands of Clare and Innisturk form a parish, in which are places of worship, but no regular chapel; the inhabitants are all Roman Catholics. There are some remains of the old castle, and of a telegraph; the highest point of land is 1520 feet above the level of the sea. About 340 persons, who are farmers, are occasionally employed in the fishery; and

a pier has been constructed, which is also used for the landing of sea-manure. On the north-east point of the island a lighthouse was erected in 1818, by the corporation for improving the port of Dublin; it is situated in lat. 53° 49' 30" (N.) and lon. 9° 55' 30" (W.) and shews a steady bright light from 21 lamps, at an elevation of 487 feet above the sea. The light may be seen at a distance of 29 nautical miles in clear weather. Clew bay is from 10 to 12 miles in length, and about 6 miles in breadth; one-third of the breadth at the entrance is occupied by Clare Island, and in the upper part are numerous small isles, which, with the adjoining creeks and inlets of the main land, form a variety of safe roadsteads and harbours for vessels of every class. The islands and channels on the Westport side of the bay are protected from the sea by a very singular breakwater of shingle and boulder stones, running with little interruption from the entrance of Newport harbour, at Innishugh Island, to the southern shore, under Croaghpatrick mountain. Within this line of beach are six navigable openings, the most important of which is Beulascona, nearly in the centre, forming the ordinary channel up to Westport, and marked by a small lighthouse on the northern beach.

CLARE, or CLAREMORRIS, a market and post town, in the parish of KILCOLEMAN, union of BALLINROBE, barony of CLANMORRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 14 miles (S. E. by S.) from Castlebar, and 117½ (W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 2256 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Ballinrobe to Castlerea, and consists of one long street, and a smaller one crossing it at nearly right angles; the whole comprising about 400 houses, principally slated. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on Jan. 28th, May 24th, June 22nd, Aug. 17th, Sept. 27th, and Nov. 23rd. It is a chief station of the constabulary police: quarter-sessions are held twice in the year at the court-house, which is a large building, situated at the east end of the smaller street; and petty-sessions are held every Thursday. The parochial church, a handsome building, in the town, of ancient English architecture, with a light steeple, was erected by aid of a gift, in 1828, of £831, and a loan of £923, from a public board. The Roman Catholic chapel, a spacious slated building, is also in the town, and there is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. About two miles distant are the ruins of the castle of Marneen.—See KILCOLEMAN.

CLARE-ABBEY, a parish, in the union of ENNIS, barony of ISLANDS, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (S.) from Ennis; containing, with the town and commons of Clare, 3250 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Fergus, and on the road from Ennis to Limerick, was the seat of a richly endowed abbey, founded in 1195, for Augustinian friars, by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick. At the Suppression, in 1543, the abbey was granted to the Barons of Ibrackan by Henry VIII., and in 1620 was given in fee to Donough, Earl of Thomond, which grant was confirmed in 1661, to Henry, Earl of Thomond. The parish contains 7028½ statute acres; there are about 200 acres of bog, and the rest is principally in pasture: sea-weed is procured for manure on the shores of the Fergus, and limestone exists in abundance. Three fairs are held annually at Clare; and a

seneschal's court for the recovery of small debts is held there monthly, for the manor of Clonroad. The principal seats are, Buncraggy, finely situated on the bank of the Fergus, and surrounded by a richly wooded demesne, the property of the Marquess of Conyngham; Carnelly; and Barntick. The living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the Wyndham family, the representatives of Giles Daxon, Esq., and the Rev. F. Blood. Of the 7028½ acres, the tithes rent-charge of 1153 acres, amounting to £26. 6. 1., is paid to the incumbent alone; that of 1005, amounting to £20. 15. 4., to the impropriators alone; and of 1904, amounting to £40. 12. 1., in equal shares to the incumbent and impropriators: the remaining 2966½ acres, being unprofitable land, pay no rent-charge. The church is a neat structure with a square tower, erected in 1813, by aid of a gift of £800 from the Board of First Fruits, and repaired recently by a grant of £162 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house was built in 1824, by aid of a gift of £450, and a loan of £50 from the Board: the glebe comprises 15 acres, now subject to a rent of 10s. per acre only, as £450 were paid by the Board to reduce the rent. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, called Clare, comprising the parishes of Clare-Abbey and Killone, in each of which is a chapel; that at Clare is a thatched building. The remains of the abbey consist of a tower in tolerable preservation, surmounted by graduated battlements, and of the ivy-clad walls of the abbey church, which together form a very picturesque object when viewed from a distance.

CLARE-GALWAY, a parish, partly in the barony of CLARE, but chiefly in that of DUNKELIN, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (N. E.) from Galway; containing 4042 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Clare, four miles from its influx into Lough Corrib, and comprises 12,453½ statute acres. A monastery for Franciscan friars was founded at Clare-Yndowl about the year 1290, by John de Cogan, who erected the buildings in a very elegant style and at a great expense. It is stated by some, that during the vacancy of the see of Enachdune, the pontificalia were deposited in this monastery till the appointment of a bishop; and that they were forcibly carried off, in 1296, by Philip de Blund, archdeacon of Tuam, by order of the archbishop, who was desirous of annexing the see of Enachdune to that of Tuam. The monastery was further endowed in 1369, by Thomas, Lord Atheury, and subsisted till the Dissolution, when, with other possessions, it was granted to Richard, Earl of Clanricarde. The ruins are highly interesting, and give an adequate idea of the original extent and character of the building. The tower of the church still remains; it is supported on a pointed arch of beautiful symmetry, and, being close to the road from Galway to Tuam, is an object of great attraction to travellers. A portion of the ruins has been converted into a residence for Franciscan friars, and a small chapel has been built adjoining it, forming a strong contrast with the elegant grandeur of the ancient monastery. A castle was erected in the parish by one of the family of De Burgo; it was strongly garrisoned by the Earl of Clanricarde on the breaking out of the war of 1641, and in 1643 was seized for the Irish by Captain Burke, but was re-

taken by Sir Charles Coote in 1651. The remains, which are in good preservation, prove it to have been a fortress of great strength. The river Clare is navigable for boats to Lough Corrib during the winter, and at a moderate expense might be rendered so at all seasons. A post to Galway and Tuam has been established. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate to the Warden of Galway; the tithe rent-charge is £180. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a small slated building.

CLARE-TUAM.—See BELCLARE.

CLASHACROW, or DE-GLAISHCROE, a parish, in the union of KILKENNY, barony of CRANAGH, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Freshford; containing 291 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Nore, and on the road from Kilkenny to Freshford; and comprises 990 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, and forms part of the union of Aghoure; the tithe rent-charge is £55. 7. 9. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Freshford.

CLASHMORE, a post-town and parish, in the union of DUNGARVAN, barony of DECIES-WITHIN-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 12 miles (S. W.) from Dungarvan; containing 3777 inhabitants, of whom 232 are in the town, or rather village. Glaismhor abbey was founded here, according to Archdall, by Cauncheer, at the command of St. Mochuda of Lismore, who died in the year 655; it subsisted till the general suppression, when its possessions were granted to Sir Walter Raleigh. The town is situated on the coach-road from Waterford through Youghal to Cork, and near the river Blackwater: a navigable pill runs up from the river to within half a mile of the town, and in one part of its course receives the waters of the Greague rivulet; it is navigable for lighters of 20 tons' burthen, and might be greatly improved at a trifling expense. Over the Blackwater is a handsome and very long wooden bridge, which leads towards Youghal. A distillery was until lately carried on, producing nearly 20,000 gallons of whisky annually; and there is a large bottling-mill. Fairs are held on Feb. 8th, May 20th, Aug. 20th, and Dec. 16th. A constabulary police force is stationed here; and petty-sessions are held every alternate week. The small village of Ballinamultina, in the parish, is about half a mile to the north-east of the town, on the road to Dungarvan.

The parish is bounded on the west by the Blackwater, and comprises 7202 statute acres; the lands near the river are fertile, but towards the east mountainous and of inferior quality. About one-half is under tillage, and the remainder in pasture. Clashmore House, now the seat of the Earl of Huntingdon, is pleasantly situated in a fine demesne, near the confluence of the Greague stream with the branch of the Blackwater; the grounds are embellished with some remarkably fine trees, and near the mansion is a well of excellent water, called St. Mochuda's well. The living is in the diocese of Lismore; the rectory is inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire, and the vicarage constitutes the corps of the prebend of Clashmore in the cathedral of Lismore, and is in the patronage of the Bishop of Cashel. The tithe

rent-charge is £528. 17., of which £287. 2. 6. are payable to the impropror, and £236. 5. to the incumbent. The church is a neat edifice with a spire, erected in 1818, by aid of a grant of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house, which is pleasantly situated, was built in 1826, by aid of a gift of £400, and a loan of £500, from the same Board; the glebe comprises 10 acres, subject to a rent of £3 per acre. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, including also the parish of Kinsalebeg, in each of which is a chapel; that of Clashmore is a neat and commodious edifice, recently erected. Here is a dispensary.

CLAUDY, a village, in the parish of UPPER CUMBER, barony of TIRKERAN, union and county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Londonderry; containing 191 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Belfast to Londonderry, in connexion with which latter town, and with Dungiven, it has a receiving-house for letters. Eight fairs are held for cattle, horses, and pigs; a constabulary police force has been stationed in the village, and petty-sessions are held on the first Friday in every month. In the vicinity are some handsome seats, and extensive woods and plantations; also some large bleach-grounds, not now in use. In the village are a Roman Catholic chapel and a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly.

CLAUDY, a village, in the parish of URNEY, union and barony of STRABANE, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Strabane; containing 219 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Londonderry to Sligo, and on the river Finn, comprising one irregularly built street of 44 houses, most of which are old. Fairs for the sale of cattle, sheep, and pigs, are held on Aug. 1st and Nov. 16th. Close to the village is a handsome bridge of seven arches over the Finn, connecting Claudy with the county of Donegal. Prior to the erection of this bridge, there was an important ford here, which was contested with great slaughter by the partisans of William and of James, in 1688; and at the time of the siege of Londonderry it was a strong post under Colonel Skeffington, who was driven from it by the Duke of Berwick, a short time before James II. crossed the Finn at this place. — See URNEY.

CLEENISH, a parish, partly in the baronies of MAGHERASTEPHANA and TYRKENEEDY, but chiefly in the barony of CLANAWLEY, union of ENNISKILLEN, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER; containing with the post-town of Lisbellaw (*which see*), 11,075 inhabitants. This place derived its name, originally *Cluan Innis*, from an island in Lough Erne, where was a monastery, of which St. Synell was abbot about the middle of the 6th century: St. Fintan resided here with Synell for more than 18 years. The parish is situated on each side, east and west, of Lough Erne, and on the road from Dublin to Enniskillen; it comprises 36,531 statute acres, of which 996 $\frac{1}{2}$ are in the barony of Magherastephana, 4698 $\frac{1}{2}$ in that of Tyrkenney, and 30,636 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the barony of Clanawley. Of the whole area 3804 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres are under water, including 1051 in Upper, and 492 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Lower, Lough Mac Mean, 1448 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Upper Lough Erne, and 811 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the river Erne and small loughs. In Upper Lough Erne are several islands, of which Bellisle, Killygowan, Cleenish, and part of Inis-

more, with several smaller ones, are within the limits of this parish. There is little wood, except on gentlemen's demesnes, and there are several bogs and a large tract of mountain. The land generally, however, is of good quality, and the system of agriculture is improving; a large portion is in meadow and pasture, and that which is under tillage produces good crops. Limestone and freestone are abundant, and are quarried for agricultural and for building purposes; in the mountainous parts of the parish, good flags are obtained. The gentlemen's seats are numerous, and several of them command fine lake and mountain views: near Cliniharon Cottage, now in ruins, is a holy well, overspread by the branches of a large thorn. Fairs are held at Holywell and Lisbellaw, for cattle and pigs. A manorial court is held on the estate of General Archdall; and petty-sessions, at Shanmullagh and Lisbellaw every fortnight.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £426. 11. 6. The church is a neat edifice, built in 1818 by aid of a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits, and surrounded by plantations. There are chapels of ease at Lisbellaw and at Mullaghdan or Skea, both neat buildings, to the latter of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently made a grant of £134 for repairs. The glebe-house is a good residence, built in 1825; the glebe comprises 840 statute acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions, the parish is partly in the district of Enniskillen, and partly a parish of itself; there are four chapels, one of which, at Lisbellaw, belongs to the union of Enniskillen, and the other three to this parish. The latter are situated respectively at Mullaghdan, Mullymeisker, and Holywell, and are all neat edifices; that at Holywell was built in 1829, at an expense of £400. At Lisbellaw is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; also one for Wesleyan Methodists. Several mineral springs exist in different parts of the parish, but they are not used medicinally.

CLEMENTSTOWN, a village, in the parish of ASHFIELD, union of COOTEHILL, barony of TULLAGHGARVEY, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. N. W.) from Cootehill; containing 229 inhabitants. This place derived its name from its proprietor, Colonel Clements: it is situated on the road from Cootehill to Red Hills and Belturbet, and contains 41 houses. Here is a good stone bridge of four arches, crossing the Cootehill river from Bellamont forest to Lough Erne.

CLENORE, a parish, in the union of MALLOW, barony of FERMOV, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Doneraile; containing 1348 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the north side of the river Blackwater, and on the road from Mallow to Castletown-Roche; and contains 4289 statute acres, about two-thirds of which are arable, and the remainder pasture. The land is in general of superior quality, and by the exertions of Pierce Nagle, Esq., irrigation and other improvements in agriculture have been extensively introduced. There is a small quantity of wet bog, and abundance of limestone, which is worked for building and agricultural purposes: culm exists, and a shaft has been sunk, from which some fine specimens have been obtained. Among the seats are, Ana-

kissy, the residence of Mr. Nagle, and Castle-Kevin, of E. Badham Thornhill, Esq.: the ancient castle was the property of the Roches; the present extensive castellated mansion was built by Mr. Thornhill after designs by Mr. Flood, in the Elizabethan style. It consists of a regular front flanked by semicircular towers with embattled parapets: at the back is an octagonal tower, from which the light is thrown into the grand hall through a window of stained glass, exhibiting the family arms, &c. The entrance is through a porch of heavy limestone, and a screen of the same material extends along the front of the building.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united from the earliest period with the rectories of Ahacross and Templemolloghy, part of the rectory of Ballyvourney, and the nominal vicarage of Rogeri Calvi, which only exists in the incumbent's titles and the diocesan records: these parishes constitute the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Cloyne, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of this parish is £262. 10., and the entire tithes of the union payable to the incumbent amount to £593. 16. The church is a neat edifice with a square tower, built in 1813, near the ruins of one of ancient date, by aid of a gift of £800 from the Board of First Fruits. There is no glebe-house, but a glebe of about 6 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is one of the three that form the district of Monanymy, which has chapels at Kealavullen in the parish of Monanymy, and at Anakissy.

CLERAHAN, a village, in the parish of BALLYCLERAHAN, union of CLONMEL, barony of IFFA and OFFA EAST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Clonmel; containing 339 inhabitants. This place is situated on the border of Newchapel, and on the road from Clonmel to Cashel, and contains 69 houses; it has a fair on Sept. 30th, and is a constabulary police station. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in the village.

CLIFDEN, a sea-port, and market and post town, in the parish of OMEV, poor-law union of CLIFDEN, barony of BALLYNAHINCH, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Galway, and 144 miles (W.) from Dublin; containing 1509 inhabitants. It is situated on an eminence on the shore of a winding estuary that falls into Ardara, or Clifden, harbour, on the Connemara or western coast; and is quite of modern origin, as it contained only one house in 1815, when John D'Arcy, Esq., settled here, principally through whose exertions it has been built. It now contains 213 houses, including a commodious hotel for the accommodation of visitors; and although Clifden and a large tract of country did not yield 1s. of revenue in 1814, it yielded in a recent year a revenue of £7000. In the same year 800 tons of oats were exported to London and Liverpool, though, so lately as 1822, scarcely a stone of oats could be procured. There is a daily post to Galway. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town; and it is the residence of the inspecting commander of the Clifden district of coast-guard stations, which comprises Innislaken, Mannin bay, Claggan, and the Killeries. Markets are held in a neat market-house on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs on June 25th, Sept. 1st, Oct. 15th, and Dec. 17th. This is a quarter-sessions town, and petty-sessions are held every second Thursday: there is a bridewell, con-

taining three day-rooms and several cells, with keepers' apartments; also a handsome sessions-house. An elegant church and school have been erected, principally at Mr. D'Arcy's expense; and there are a Roman Catholic chapel, national school, dispensary, and fever hospital: the union workhouse was opened in March 1844. At a short distance, on the northern side of the town, is Clifden Castle, the delightful residence of the D'Arcy family, proprietors of the district, by whom it was erected. It is a castellated house, standing on the verge of a fine lawn sloping down to the bay, and sheltered behind by woods and a range of mountain; the view to the right embraces a wide expanse of ocean. The pleasure-grounds comprise about fifteen acres, and are adorned with a grotto of considerable extent, through which passes a stream, and with a shell house or marine temple, composed of shells, spar, ore, &c.; though the demesne is on the shore of the Atlantic, the trees and shrubs flourish luxuriantly. Two copper-mines were worked here for a short period, and some coal has been found in the neighbourhood: green and white marble are met with near Clifden Castle, and the former has been worked, but not extensively.

The surrounding country is mountainous: much of it has been brought into cultivation by Mr. D'Arcy. It has generally a boggy soil, from three to four feet deep; sea-sand has been principally employed in reclaiming the bog, which thus produces particularly fine oats, that have borne a higher price in London than any other in the market. In 1822, roads were commenced by government from Oughterard to Clifden, from Galway to Clifden, and from Clifden to Westport, the completion of which and the formation of new ones in Connemara would prove highly beneficial to the district. There is a quay at Clifden, where vessels of 200 tons' burthen can lie: part of the funds for the relief of the distressed Irish were expended in lengthening it. Corn and butter are shipped here for Liverpool, and large quantities of sea-manure landed. The quay was commenced by Mr. Nimmo, in 1822, and its completion would be of great benefit, as it is the place from which the corn and fish of Clifden are exported, and at which salt, iron, pitch, tar, hemp, timber, groceries, and manufactured goods, are imported. There is a great quantity of fish on this coast, and vessels from the Skerries and other places often fish here: at the head of Ardbear harbour is a good salmon-fishery. The shores of the bay of Clifden, which is also called Ardbear, are high; the entrance to the harbour would be greatly benefited by the erection of a lighthouse on Carsgrone rock. Mackenzie, in his chart of the western coast, lays this down as the safest and best harbour for large vessels: it is a rendezvous for vessels of war on this coast, which can ride in the greatest storms, secure from all gales. Stores for salt, and other necessities for the fishery, or for ships in distress, have been erected near the harbour. Within a mile of the town are the remains of a Druids' altar; and at Clifden Castle is an excellent chalybeate spring.—See OMEY.

CLODY.—See CLOYDAGH.

CLOGH, or CLOUGH, a village, in the parish of DUNAGHY, poor-law union of BALLYMENA, barony of KILCONWAY, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Broughshane. This place is situated at the junction of several roads, on the acclivity of a hill, near the Ravel water. It is the head

of the manor of Old Stone, and contains the manorial court-house, in which the court was formerly held once in three weeks; but the court met only in now held there. The court-room is large, and of good proportions; adjoining it is a jury-room, and underneath are two rooms for debtors, against whom decrees have been issued out of the manor court: it is maintained by the barony. On a high rock which overlooks the village and the surrounding country to a considerable distance, formerly stood a castle, the principal remains of which are part of a gateway of great strength. Within it there appears to have been a draw well, and beyond it a fosse, which divides the surface of the rock into two equal parts: the foundations of various buildings may yet be perceived. It is stated by tradition to have belonged originally to the Mac Quillans, until taken from them by the Mac Donnells, after a great battle fought on the mountain of Ora or Slievenahra. At an early period, a nunnery also stood on this rock. Fairs are held on May 27th, Aug. 5th, Nov. 8th, and Dec. 9th, chiefly for the sale of cattle, and a great number of ponies are brought to them from the Highlands of Scotland.—See DUNAGHY.

CLOGHAN, a village or post-town, in the parish of GALLAN, poor-law union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of GARRYCASTLE, King's county, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Banagher, and 60 (S. W. by W.) from Dublin; containing 664 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the road from Fernane to Banagher, and near the river Shannon and the Grand Canal, contains 130 dwellings, consisting chiefly of thatched and neatly whitewashed cottages. Fairs are held on Jan. 1st, May 16th, and Oct. 29th; and a constabulary police force is stationed in the village. Numerous ruined castles of the O'Coghlan sept are scattered over the surrounding country: the most remarkable is that of Streamstown, near Castle-Iver, where are also some bonking-mills; and about a mile from the village was the ancient manorial mansion of the family.—See GALLAN.

CLOGHANE, or CLAHANE, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of CORKAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Dingle; containing 2994 inhabitants, of whom 206 are in the village. This place is situated on St. Brandon's bay on the western coast; and the parish is divided by part of the Connor range of hills into the northern and southern portions. In the former is St. Brandon's Hill, the second highest mountain in Ireland, being 3120 feet above the level of the sea, and near whose summit are the remains of an oratory or chapel, dedicated to St. Brandon, and a remarkably fine spring of water. This mountain, of which, from its proximity to the sea, the summit is rarely seen unclouded, is terminated on the north by the promontory of Brandon Head, $8\frac{1}{2}$ nautical miles (E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.) from Smernick, and between which and Magharee Head, on the east, is Brandon bay. The bay, from the number of sunken rocks and the frequent squalls from the mountains, is extremely dangerous; and vessels can only anchor in safety on the western side, and there only in fair weather. A small pier, now in ruins, was erected by the late Fishery Board. The fishery is chiefly carried on in yawls and canoes; it affords employment during the season to 150 persons, who at other times are engaged in agriculture. A considerable quantity of sea-manure is landed; great quan-

titles of butter are sent hence in hookers to Cork; and there are a flour-mill and a tucking-mill in the parish, both worked by water. At Ballyguin is a coast-guard station, being one of those which constitute the district of Dingle. The village, near the shore of the bay, contains 35 dwellings, all thatched; and in it are situated the parochial church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a school.

The parish, including a detached portion called Lateeves, a very fertile tract of 889 acres, locally in the parish of Kilmelchor, comprises 27,740 statute acres, much of which consists of mountain and bog: a small portion of the land is under tillage, producing excellent and early crops; the chief manure is sea-weed. The **LIVING** is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardferd and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £138. 9. 3. The church, a neat edifice with a square tower, situated in the village of Cloghane, was erected in 1823, by aid of a gift of £630 from the Board of First Fruits. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions, the north portion of the parish forms part of the district of Killeiny, or Castle-Grigory; the south portion, with the exception of Lateeves, is included in the district of Dingle; and the detached portion of Lateeves forms part of the district of Kilmelchor. The chapel in the village, a commodious slated building, erected in 1824, is dependent on that of Killeiny. The ruins of the old parish church are still remaining; and on the sea shore are some remains of an ancient castle, of which no account is extant. At Coomainaire, or "the Valley of Slaughter," numerous arrows have been found at various times, from which circumstance and the traditional name of the place it would appear that a battle was fought here at a very remote period. A patron is held on the last Sunday in July, in honour of St. Brandon.

CLOGHEEN, a market and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of SHANRAHAN, barony of IFFA and OFFA WEST, county of TIPPERRARY, and province of MUNSTER, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Clonmel, and 94 (S.W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 2049 inhabitants, and 348 houses. This place is situated on the river Tar, and on the coach-road from Clonmel to Cork, near the foot of the steep northern ascent of the mountain of Knockmeladown. A large trade in agricultural produce is carried on, chiefly for exportation; more than 80,000 barrels of wheat are annually purchased in Clogheen market and in the neighbourhood, which is made into flour of very superior quality, and sent by land to Clonmel, whence it is conveyed down the Suir. For this purpose there are seven flour-mills in the town and vicinity, worked by fourteen water-wheels; there is also an extensive brewery. A new road has been made from Clogheen to Lismore, with a branch to Cappoquin; the greatest rise on which is one in 30 feet. The neighbouring mountains abound with iron-stone, and iron-ore was formerly smelted here: at Castle-Grace, near the town, a lead-mine was worked about 50 years since, the ore of which contained a large proportion of silver. The environs abound with varied scenery. In the immediate vicinity is Bay loch, about three-quarters of a mile in circumference, and whose depth in the centre is about 33 yards; a mountain rises above it with nearly a perpendicular ascent to an elevation of about 600 feet,

and eagles are sometimes seen hovering over the lake. On the north side of Knockshannacoolen, Lord Lismore lately planted about 500 acres of trees, which thrive well, and form a pleasing contrast with the ruggedness of the neighbouring mountains; in 1843 this nobleman also planted 75 acres, and he is now planting 100 acres more. Shanbally Castle, the splendid seat of his lordship, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town.

The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on Whit-Monday, Aug. 1st, Oct. 28th, and Dec. 12th: the market-house is a commodious building. At the entrance of the town are barracks for the accommodation of two troops of cavalry. A constabulary police force has been stationed here; a manor court is held before the seneschal of the manor of Everard's Castle, in which the town is included, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £10; and petty-sessions are held on alternate Thursdays. There is a small bridewell, comprising four cells, two day-rooms, and two airing-yards; also a dispensary and fever hospital. The union workhouse is situated about a quarter of a mile south of the town; it was built in 1842, and is constructed to admit 500 paupers. At a short distance from the church are the ruins of the parish church of Shanrahan, near which are the remains of St. Mary's Abbey; on the summit of Knockmeladown were interred the remains of Henry Eccles, who published many papers on electricity. A few miles distant, at Skihennarinky, on the estate of the Earl of Kingston, is a very remarkable cavern in the limestone strata. The entrance is by a descent of 15 or 20 feet, in a narrow cleft of the rock, into a vault 100 feet in length and 60 or 70 feet high; a winding passage on the left leads for about half a mile through a variety of chasms, some of which are so extensive that, when lighted up, they have the appearance of a vaulted cathedral supported by massive columns. The walls, ceiling, and pillars often present highly fantastic forms, and are incrustured with spar of great brilliancy. The stalactites in some places form entire columns, and in others have the appearance of drapery hanging from the ceiling in graceful forms; the angles between the walls appear as if fringed with icicles, and in one part of the cavern is a deep pool of water, the passage of which has not been yet explored. About a quarter of a mile to the east of this cavern is the entrance to another that was discovered in 1835.—See SHANRAHAN and TULLAGHORTON.

CLOGHER, or **KILCLOGHER**, a parish, in the union of DROGHEDA, barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from Drogheda; containing 1371 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Kilfinnabhair*, was distinguished, in the earliest ages of Christianity in Ireland, by the foundation of a religious establishment, of which St. Nectan, nephew of St. Patrick, was abbot or bishop. It is situated on the eastern coast; and the village, which is about half a mile to the west of Clogher Head, contains 161 houses: the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fishery, which employs seven smacks of from 25 to 40 tons' burthen each, and 20 row-boats. On the north side of Clogher Head is a small cove or dock, partly natural and partly excavated, to which a passage for boats has been cut through the beach. It is much frequented by fishing vessels, on account of its affording shelter from all winds but the north-east; it was improved by the late Wallop

Brabazon, Esq., and might be made one of the best safety harbours in the kingdom. On the south side of the promontory, a broad strand extends four miles to the mouth of the Boyne; and to the north of the village, stretching to Dunany Point, is a sandy bay with low reefs, one of which, nearly in the centre, called Cargee, is covered at high water. At Clogher Head is a coast-guard station, one of the six that constitute the Dundalk district. The parish comprises 186½ statute acres, and is principally under tillage; there is no waste land. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, and is part of the union of Termonfeckan: the tithe rent-charge is £73. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Rathdrummin, and has a neat chapel at Hackett's Cross, with a national school adjoining. Near Glaspistole House are the ruins of an ancient castle, consisting principally of a square tower; and at the village of Clogher are the ruins of the old church.

CLOGHER, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of KILNEMANAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S.W.) from Thurles; containing, with the parish of Rathkennan, 2643 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the high road from Tipperary to Thurles, and comprises 8119 statute acres. About one-half is good arable and pasture land, and the remainder, with the exception of a small portion of underwood, is mostly mountainous, with some bog. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, united at a period unknown to the vicarages of Inshyanly and Dovea, and the rectory and vicarage of Moykarkey, together forming the corps of the chancellorship of Cashel, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in W. Moore, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £207. 14., of which two-thirds are payable to the proprietor, and the remainder to the incumbent; the amount for the whole union, payable to the chancellor, is £339. 4. 6. There is neither church nor glebe-house: the Protestant parishioners of Clogher attend the church of Clonoulty; those of Inshyanly, the churches of Thurles and Templemore; and those of Moykarkey, that of Holy Cross. The glebe comprises 27 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clonoulty, comprising the parishes of Clonoulty and Clogher, in the former of which are two chapels, situated respectively at Clonoulty and Rossmore.

CLOGHER, a market and post town, a parish, the head of a diocese, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the poor-law union of CLOGHER, barony of CLOGHER, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 7 miles (W.) from Anghnacloy, and 8½ (N.W. by N.) from Dublin; containing, with the towns of Augher and Five-mile-town, and the village of Newtown-Saville (all separately described), 17,813 inhabitants, of whom 702 are in the town. This place is said to have derived its name from a stone covered with gold, which in pagan times is reported to have made oracular responses. The *Clogh-or*, or "golden stone," was preserved long after the abolition of paganism; for M'Guire, canon of Armagh, who wrote a commentary on the registry of Clogher, in 1490, says, "this sacred stone is preserved at Clogher, on the right of the entrance into the church, and traces of the gold with which it was covered by the worshippers of the idol called *Cerned Celsetacht* are yet visible." There is still a stone lying on the south

side of the cathedral tower, which many believe to be the real Clogh-or: it appears to have some very ancient characters engraved on it, but is evidently nothing more than the shaft of an antique cross of rude workmanship. Clogher is called by Ptolemy *Rhigia* or *Regia*. According to some authors, St. Patrick founded and presided over a monastery here, which he resigned to St. Kertenn when he went to Armagh to establish his famous abbey there; according to others, the monastery of Clogher was built at the command of St. Patrick in the street before the royal palace of Ergal, by St. Macartin, who died in 506, and from its vicinity to this palace both the abbey and the town appear anciently to have been called Uriel or Ergal. In 841 the abbot Moran Mac Inrachty was slain by the Danes. In 1041 the church was rebuilt, and dedicated to St. Macartin. In 1126 the archdeacon Muireadhach O'Cuilleen was killed by the people of Fermagh. *Moelia O'Carrol*, Bishop of Clogher, in 1183, on his translation to the archbishopric of Armagh, presented to this abbey a priest's vestments and a mitre, and promised a pastoral staff; he also consecrated the abbey church. Bishop *Michael Mac Antair*, in 1279, exchanged with the abbot the episcopal residence that had been built near the abbey by Bishop *Donat O'Fidabra*, between 1218 and 1227, for a piece of land outside the town, called *Disert-na-cusiac*, on which he erected another episcopal palace. His immediate successor, *Matthew Mac Catusaid*, erected a chapel over the sepulchre of St. Macartin. In 1361 the plague miserably afflicted Ireland, particularly the city of Clogher, and caused the death of the bishop. In April 1395, while Bishop *Arthur Mac Canaill* was employed in rebuilding the chapel of St. Macartin, a calamitous fire occurred: the abbey, the cathedral, two chapels, the episcopal residence, and 32 other houses were destroyed; but the bishop applied himself with unwearied diligence to the rebuilding of his cathedral and palace. In 1504 another plague ravaged Clogher, and caused the death of the bishop. James I., in 1610, annexed the abbey and its revenues to the see of Clogher, by which it was made one of the richest in the kingdom. Between 1690 and 1697, Bishop *Tennison* repaired and beautified the episcopal palace; and his successor, Bishop *St. George Ash*, expended £900 in repairing and improving the palace and lands, two-thirds of which sum were repaid by his successor. Bishop *Sterne*, in 1720, laid out £3000 in building and in other improvements of the episcopal residence, £2000 of which were charged on the revenues of the see.

The town is situated on the river Blackwater, the source of which is in the parish; and consists of one row of 109 houses, the northern side only being built upon. Some of the houses are large and handsome, well built with hewn stone, and slated. The *Episcopal Palace* is a spacious edifice close to the cathedral, on the south side of the town, and consists of a centre with two wings; the entrance is in the north front, by an inclosed portico supported by lofty fluted columns. The mansion is built throughout of hewn freestone, and, standing on elevated ground, commands extensive views over a richly planted undulating country. Its erection was commenced by Lord John George Beresford, Primate of Armagh, while Bishop of Clogher, and completed by Lord Robert Tottenham, the present bishop, in 1823. Attached to the palace is a large and well-planted de-

mesne of 566 acres, encircled by a stone wall; and within the demesne are the remains of the royal dwelling-place of the princes of Ergallia, a lofty earthwork or fortress, protected on the west and south by a deep fosse: beyond this, to the south, is a camp surrounded by a single fosse, and still further southward is a tumulus or cairn, encircled by a raised earthwork. The market is on Saturday; the market-house was built by Bishop Garnett. Fairs for live stock are held on the third Saturday in every month. The market was granted to the bishop by letters-patent dated April 20, 1629; he was also authorised about that time to appoint two fairs, and receive the profits of the market and fairs. The two fairs, which are supposed to have been granted by the charter, are regularly held every year on May 6th and July 26th.

At the solicitation of Bishop Spottiswood, Charles I., in 1629, directed that, "for the better civilizing and strengthening of these remote parts with English and British tenants, and for the better propagation of the true religion, the lord-lieutenant should by letters-patent make the town of Clogher a CORPORATION." This was to consist of a portreeve and 12 burgesses, to be at first nominated by the bishop; the portreeve was afterwards to be elected on Michaelmas-day, by and from among the burgesses. No freemen were created, and the bishops appear to have connected a burgess-ship with each of the stalls in the cathedral. Prior to March 29th, 1800, the bishops had nominated the members of parliament for the borough without opposition, and the seneschal of their manor had been the returning officer; but at that time the Irish house of commons resolved that the limits of the borough were co-extensive with the manor, and as the freeholders of the manor had tendered their votes in favour of two candidates, they were declared by parliament to be duly elected, and the bishop's nominees were unseated. At the Union, the £15,000 granted as compensation for abolishing the elective franchise were claimed by the bishop, the dean and chapter, and prebendaries of the cathedral, and the Rev. Hugh Nevau, seneschal of the manor; but their claim was disallowed, and the money paid to the Board of First Fruits. By the charter a grant was to be made to the corporation, by the bishop, of 700 Irish acres near the town, for which a rent of 8d. per acre was to be paid. Out of the profits of 200 acres of this land the corporation was, within two years, to erect a school-house, and maintain a schoolmaster, with a servant, for a grammar school: English was to be taught by the master, who was always to be appointed by the bishop. The portreeve was to have 200 acres of the grant, assigned for his support while holding the office, and for the payment of a steward and serjeant or bailiff; and the profits of the remaining 300 acres were to be divided among the burgesses. This grant appears not to have been made. The charter also granted a civil court of record to the corporation, with a jurisdiction extending to a circle of three miles in every direction round the cathedral, and to the amount of £5 English, with a prison for debtors. Since the death of the last seneschal, however, about 1823, this court has not been held. Quarter-sessions are held four times a year, in the sessions-house here, for the barony of Clogher; and there is a bridewell in the town containing five cells, two day-rooms, and two yards.

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Arms of the Bishopric.

The SEE of CLOGHER is one of the most ancient in Ireland. It had its origin in the religious foundation instituted by St. Patrick, or his friend St. Macartin, a descendant of Fiachus Araidh, King of Ulster, and who was succeeded in the mingled abbacy and prelate by St. Tigernach, St. Lasearian, St. Aidan (who converted the Northumbrians to Christianity, and was the first bishop of Lindisfarne), and other celebrated ecclesiastics of the early ages. So late as the 12th century, Edan O'Killedy, bishop of this see, subscribed his name as Bishop of "Uriel" to the great charter of Newry. The equally ancient see of Clones was at a remote period annexed to it, as also were those of Ardsrath and Louth. About 1240, Henry III. sent a mandatory letter to Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord-Justice of Ireland, commanding him to unite the bishopric of Clogher to the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, on account of the poverty of both. This union was not then effected, but under the Church Temporalities act it will take place on the death of the present bishop, though not with a view to increase the income of the primacy. About 1266, the bishopric of Ardsrath was taken possession of by the bishop of Derry, and Louth by the archbishop of Armagh; and on the death of Bishop Arthur Mac Camael, the archbishop claimed his best horse, ring, and cup, as an heriot. Clogher being situated in a part of the island to which the English arms or laws had scarcely ever extended, had not a bishop of English extraction before the time of Edmund Courcay, who was consecrated in 1485. The last bishop who held the see and its temporalities from the court of Rome was Hugh or Odo O'Cervellan, promoted by Paul III., and confirmed by Henry VIII., in 1542. The first Protestant bishop was Miler Magrath, who had been a Franciscan friar, and was made bishop of Down by Pope Pius V., but subsequently becoming a Protestant, was placed in this see by Queen Elizabeth in 1570, and soon afterwards was made archbishop of Cashel. From the time of his translation, owing to the disturbances in this part of the country, there was no bishop till 1605, when George Montgomery, a native of Scotland, was made bishop by James I.; he held the see with those of Derry and Raphoe, and afterwards with that of Meath. On the death of Bishop Boyle, in 1687, the episcopal revenues were paid into the exchequer, and the see continued vacant about three years, when King William translated Dr. Tennison to it.

This diocese is one of the sixteen which constitute the ecclesiastical province of Armagh. It comprises a small portion of the county of Louth, parts of the counties of Donegal and Tyrone, the greater part of Fermanagh, and the whole of Monaghan; and is 76 British miles long and 25 broad, comprehending a superficies of about 528,700 plantation acres, of which 1850 are in Louth, 25,000 in Donegal, 68,100 in Tyrone, 254,150 in Fermanagh, and 179,600 in Monaghan. The chapter consists of a dean, archdeacon, precentor, chancellor, and the five prebendaries of Kilskeerry, Fintona, Tullycorbet, Tyhallon, and Deveshish. Accord-

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ing to the registry, the ancient chapter consisted of twelve canons, the dean and archdeacon being two: this was altered by Bishop Montgomery, and the offices of precentor and chancellor were added; hence it is that the archdeacon of this diocese, as the more ancient officer, ranks next the dean. The lands belonging to the see amount to 22,591 statute acres, of which 18,851 are profitable land; and the gross average annual income, as returned by the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Inquiry, is £10,371; and the net revenue, £8666. 11. There is no economy fund connected with the cathedral; it was for many years kept in repair out of a fund bequeathed for charitable purposes by Bishop Sterne, but the trustees lately withdrew the grant. The consistorial court of the diocese is held at Monaghan: its officers are, a vicar-general, a surrogate, two registrars and a depnty, and two proctors; the registrars are keepers of the records, which consist of copies of wills from 1659 to the present time, documents relating to inductions to benefices, &c. The diocesan school is at Monaghan, and is described in the article on that place; there are free schools connected with the diocese at Carrickmacross and Enniskillen. The total number of civil parishes in the diocese is 45; they are either rectories and vicarages, or vicarages the rectorial tithes of which are appropriate to the see or inappropriate in lay persons. The benefices ten years ago were also 45, of which one was in the gift of the Crown, 37 in that of the Bishop, four in that of Trinity College, Dublin, one in that of the Marquess of Ely, and one in that of Sir Thomas B. Lennard, Bart.; the remaining one was a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the prebendary of Devenish. The only union was that of Currin and Drmkrin. The number of churches was 61, and of glebe-houses, 38. During the last ten years, however, the number of incumbencies has been considerably increased, and several district churches have been built. In the Roman Catholic divisions this diocese, as originally constituted, forms a distinct bishopric, and is one of the eight suffragan to Armagh: it comprises 37 parochial unions or districts, containing 81 chapels served by 37 parish priests and 51 coadjutors or curates. The bishop's parish is Carrickmacross, where he resides; and the dean's Monaghan.

The PARISH is of great extent, and comprehends the manor of Augher, in which is the town of that name; Clogher (granted by Charles I. to the bishop), in which is the town of Clogher; Blessinghurne, in which is the town of Five-mile-Town; Mount-Stewart; and part of the manor of Killyfaddy, granted to Sir William Cope, and the rest of which is in the adjoining parish of Donaghue. There are eight townlands of the manor of Clogher, called abbey lands, which are tithe-free. The parish comprises 49,761 statute acres; nearly 30,000 are good arable and pasture land, 213½ are water, and 19,761 are waste, heath, and bog, the greater part of which is, however, highly improvable. The land in the vicinity of the town is remarkably fertile and well cultivated; freestone and limestone are abundant, and there are indications of coal and lead ore. Clogher is situated on a lofty eminence, in the midst of a rich and diversified country encircled by mountains, which on the south approach within one mile, and on the north within two miles, of the town, and the highest of which is Knockmany. Slieve Beagh, on the southern border of the

parish, rises to an elevation of 1254 feet above the level of the sea. Besides the episcopal palace, the parish contains several fine residences. The deanery or glebe-house, about a quarter of a mile west of the cathedral, is a handsome house in a fertile and well-planted glebe; and not far distant from it is Augher Castle, the splendid residence of Sir J. M. Richardson Bunbury, Bart.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, constituting the corps of the deanery of Clogher, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £637. 10.; and the total income of the dean, including rent-charge and glebe, is £1154. The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Macartin, and from time immemorial has been used as the parish church, was built in the ancient style of English architecture by Bishop Sterne, in 1744, at his own expense; but was remodelled in the Grecian style in 1818, by Dean Bagwell, who erected stalls for the dignitaries, and a gallery for the organist and choir; also galleries in the two transepts; and about the same time the whole was newly roofed and ceiled. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently made a grant of £197 for repairs. It is a large cruciform structure, with a lofty square tower rising from the west front, where is the principal entrance: the throne, which is very beautiful, occupies the western angle of the south transept, and the whole of the interior is handsomely fitted up. There are several elegant monuments, among which are those of Bishop Garnett, who died in 1783, and Bishop Porter, who died in 1819. The chapter-house is near the entrance, on the right. There are two chapels of ease in the parish, one at Five-mile-Town, or Blessinghurne, and one at Newtown-Saville; and divine service is regularly performed every Sunday in the market-house at Augher, in several of the school-houses in distant parts of the parish, and also at Lislie during the summer. The glebe comprises 556a. 1r. 24p. statute measure, of which 100a. 1r. 28p. are annexed to the deanery-house, and 455a. 3r. 36p. are leased, at a rent of £337. 15. and renewal fines amounting to £20. 7. per annum. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and there are chapels at Agdrummond, Escragh, and Aghentine; also places of worship for Presbyterians at Longridge and Aghentine. The free school in the town is under the patronage of the bishop; the master's salary is derived from the proceeds of a bequest of £420 by Bishop Garnett, which the existing bishop augments to £40 per annum. The school-house was built in 1780, by Bishop Garnett, at an expense of £300. At Beltany is a male and female school, on Erasmus Smith's foundation, endowed with two acres of land by the Rev. F. Gervais, who, in conjunction with the trustees of that charity, built the school-house, at an expense of £658. There are several other schools in various parts of the parish, and a dispensary is maintained in the customary manner: the union workhouse will accommodate 500 paupers. At Lumford Glen is a deep ravine, in which a small stream of water flows through a cleft in the rock, and forms a beautiful cascade: a carriage-drive, edged with fine plantations, has been made to this waterfall.

CLOGHERBRIEN, a parish, in the poor-law union of TRALEE, barony of TRAUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (W.N.W.) from Tralee, containing 1444 inhabitants. This parish is

situated on the road from Tralee to the Spa, and near the bay of Tralee; and comprises 3410 statute acres. The land is generally good, and mostly under tillage: the system of agriculture is gradually improving, and seaweed is much used as manure. There is no bog; turf is supplied from Castle-Gregory, on the south-west side of the bay. Clogherbrien is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardferret and Aghadoe, and is part of the union of Ballynahaglish: the tithe rent-charge is £249. 4. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is chiefly included in the union or district of Tralee, but a small part is in the union of Ardferret. The church is in ruins; but the burial-ground, by the road side, is much used, and contains several neat tombs.

CLOGHEREEN, a village, in the parish and poor-law union of KILLARNEY, barony of MAGONINHY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (S.) from Killarney. It is situated on the new road to Kenmare, and some of the houses are of recent erection, neatly built, and slated. From its proximity to the enchanting demesne of Muckross, to the interesting and highly picturesque ruins of the abbey of that name, and to the shores of the great Lower Lake of Killarney, it has of late years been very much frequented during the season by visitors to the lakes, for whom neat lodging-houses have been erected. About ten years ago, several improvements were projected: it was then in contemplation to build a spacious hotel, with coach-houses and other suitable accommodations. The small river that runs from the village into the Lower Lake was to be made navigable for boats, and a basin formed within the gate of Muckross demesne, the seat of H. A. Herbert, Esq., who had it in contemplation to erect a church and school-house, and to endow the former with £100 per annum for the support of a curate. This is usually the starting point for those who ascend Maugerton mountain. The road hence to Killarney is skirted with gentlemen's seats; and the new road towards Kenmare winds round the richly wooded base of Torc mountain, and along the shores of the Middle and Upper lakes, embracing a succession of grand and sublime scenery, constantly varying in character.

CLOGHERNY, a parish, in the poor-law union of OMAGH, barony of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (S. E.) from Omagh; containing 7553 inhabitants. This parish, anciently *Donaghaneigh*, is situated on the road from Dunganon to Omagh, and comprises 17,791½ statute acres, including a detached portion of 3266½ acres; about 8000 of the whole are arable, mostly under a good system of cultivation. There is a market at Beragh on Wednesday, and a fair on the first Monday in every month; and fairs are also held at Seskinore, on the second Monday in every month, for live stock. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, who purchased the advowson in 1830: the tithe rent-charge is £519. The church is a large edifice, built about 1746, and enlarged and much improved in 1773. The glebe-house was built in 1774, about which time the parish was disunited from Termon; it is handsome, and is situated on a glebe of 154 acres: there is also a glebe at Upper Clogherny, comprising 492 acres, and another called Mullaghshin, in the parish of Termon, comprising 508 acres; making a total of 1084 acres of

arable land, besides about 850 acres of mountain and bog. The Roman Catholic parish is called Ballintinach; there are chapels at Beragh, Seskinore, and Bracky. At Dervethroy is a meeting-house for Presbyterians, and at Seskinore is another, both in connexion with the General Assembly. The parochial school, situated near the church, is a large and handsome edifice, built by the inhabitants at a cost of £800, and is supported by the rector. About a mile from the church, are the ruins of the old church of Donaghaneigh, in a large townland which is extra-parochial and belongs to the Bishop of Clogher.

CLOGHJORDAN, a post-town and district parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 9½ miles (W.) from Roscrea, and 70½ (S. W.) from Dublin: the population of the whole district is returned with Modreeny; the town contains 1164 inhabitants. This town is situated on the road from Nenagh to Parsons-town, and consists principally of one main street; it contains 205 houses, and has a neat and cheerful appearance. A large distillery is carried on, in which from 40,000 to 60,000 gallons of whisky are annually made. A market has been established: fairs are held on May 12th, Aug. 12th, and Dec. 1st; and a police force is stationed in the town. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Killaloe, erected out of the parish of Modreeny in 1826, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of that parish: the stipend of the curate is £76. 3., of which £46. 3. are paid by the incumbent of Modreeny, and £30 from the augmentation fund under the management of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church, a handsome light edifice in the later English style, with an elegant spire, was built in 1827, by a gift of £900 and a loan of £923 from the late Board of First Fruits; it has been enlarged at an expense of £260, paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions CloghJordan is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Modreeny, Ardcroney, and Kilruan, and in which are three chapels. There are places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists; also a dispensary and fever hospital. A plan for the relief and diminution of pauperism originated in the town with William Trench, Esq., of Cangort Park, who, in 1823, established the "Deacon's Poor Fund," at first limited to CloghJordan, but subsequently extended to many other places, particularly to Dolla, Kilmorc, and Ballynaclogh, in which it has been attended with beneficial results.

CLOGHPRIOR, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Burrisokane; containing 1306 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the river Shannon, and on the high road from Nenagh to Burrisokane; and comprises 3724 statute acres. About 480 acres are common; there is a small portion of bog; and of the remainder, by far the greater part is under tillage: the soil is light, and rests on a substratum of limestone. The gentlemen's seats are, Ashley Park, and Prior Park, both richly planted demesnes; East Prospect; and Carney Castle. The last is a handsome modern house and occupies part of the site of the ancient castle, now in ruins, and formerly for many years the residence of the Grace family; the castle was

attacked by Cromwell, and becoming forfeited, was repurchased by the same family, and has descended by inheritance to its present proprietor. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Finnee: the tithe rent-charge is £160. 15. In the Roman Catholic divisions Cloghprior is part of the district of CloghJordan. There are some slight remains of a religious foundation, probably a priory, from which the parish may have taken its name; but no record of it is extant.

CLOGHRAN-EAST, or CLOGHRAN-SWORDS, a parish, in the poor-law union of BALROTHERY, barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Swords, containing 549 inhabitants. This parish, which takes the adjunct of Swords to distinguish it from another parish of the same name south-west from Dublin, is situated on the road from Dublin to Swords, and comprises 1557½ statute acres. Limestone exists, and around the church is a quarry, now much exhausted, in which fossils have been found; there is some lead-ore, and, it is said, copper-ore also. A residence here, called Castle Moat, takes its name from a moat, or rath, within the grounds, from which is a fine view of the country towards the village of Man-of-War and the sea, including Lambay Island, Ireland's Eye, Howth, and the Dublin and Wicklow mountains. In 1822, some ancient silver and copper coins, Danish pipes, pikes, and musket-bullets, were ploughed up near the spot. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £138. 9. 3. The church is a very simple edifice, built in 1712. The glebe-house was rebuilt in 1812, by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £392 from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of cultivated land, in detached portions. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Swords.

CLOGHRAN-HIDART, or CLOGHRAN-WEST.—See BALLYCOOLANE.

CLOHAMON, a village, in the parish of KILRUSH, union of ENNISCORTHY, barony of SCARAWALSH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Newtownbarry; containing 309 inhabitants. It is seated on the river Slaney, over which is a stone bridge on the road to Ferns. Near the bridge are cotton and flour mills.

CLOMANTO, or CLOGHMANTAGH, a parish, in the barony of CRANAGH, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Freshford, on the road from Kilkenny to Thurles; containing 1058 inhabitants. This parish, also called Woodsgift, comprises 3703 statute acres; about 480 acres are mountain and woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture. The system of agriculture is very much improved; and there is abundance of limestone, which is quarried for building, but mostly for burning into lime, the chief manure. The two principal seats are, Woodsgift, the residence of Sir R. B. St. George, Bart., adjoining the demesne of which are temporary loughs, called Loghans, formed by springs that burst forth at the commencement of the wet season but discontinue in the spring; and Balief Castle, in the demesne of which are the remains of the ancient castle, a round tower in a good state of preservation. The Clomanto

flour-mills, capable of manufacturing about 12,000 barrels annually, are impelled by a small river that intersects the parish; and attached to them is a large starch-manufactory. The living consists of a rectory and vicarage united, and a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Ossory. The rectory and vicarage form part of the union of Freshford and of the corps of the prebend of Agboure in the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny. The perpetual curacy was instituted by act of council, in 1828, by detaching five townlands from this parish, and uniting them with the parishes of Urlingford and Tubrid, and portions of the parishes of Burnchurch and Tullaroan, together forming the perpetual curacy of Clomanto, in the patronage of the incumbents of the several parishes out of which it was formed, each of whom contributes to the curate's stipend. The tithe rent-charge is £138. 9. 4. The old parish church is in ruins; there is a glebe of 3 acres, but no glebe-house. The church of the perpetual curacy, built in 1829, on the verge of the parish, is a neat edifice; the cost of its erection was £1124, whereof £900 were a grant from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Urlingford, and partly in that of Freshford. The remains of the old castle of Clomanto consist of a square tower in good preservation; both it and Balief Castle belonged anciently to the Shortall family. On the summit of Clomanto hill is a circular mound of stones, 87 paces in circumference, and inclosed by a circular barrier of stones including several acres, approaching nearest to the mound on the east. Part of this circle has been destroyed; the name *Cloghman-Ta*, signifying in the Irish language the "stone of God," is sufficiently indicative of the use to which the place was applied.

CLONABRENY, or RUSBAGH, a parish, in the union of OLDCASTLE, barony of DEMIFORE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by N.) from Crossakel: the population is returned with the parish of Diamore. This parish, which is situated on the road from Killesandra, by Athboy, to Dublin, contains 1668 statute acres, as appertained under the tithe act. The lands are generally in a good state of cultivation, and the system of agriculture has of late been very much improved. The seat of Clonabreny is a handsome mansion in a highly cultivated and richly planted demesne of 615 statute acres. There is a patent for a manorial court, but none is held. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and is part of the union of Loughcrew: the tithe rent-charge is £24. In the Roman Catholic divisions Clonabreny forms part of the district of Kilsyre. There are some small remains of the old church, with a burial-ground.

CLONAGH.—See CLOUNAGH.

CLONAGHEEN, a parish, partly in the barony of MARYBOROUGH EAST, but chiefly in that of MARYBOROUGH WEST, union of ABBEYLEIX, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Mountrath: the population and extent are returned with the parish of Clonagh. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Limerick, and is bounded on the south-west by the river Nore, over which is a neat bridge, here called the Poor Man's Bridge. There is a large tract of valuable bog. Clonagheen is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and is part of the ecclesiastical

cal union of Cloneagh. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Mountrath.

CLONAGHLIS, a parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of SOUTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Celbridge; containing 127 inhabitants. It is situated on the left bank, from Dublin, of the Grand Canal; and comprises $477\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. In the ecclesiastical arrangements, it forms part of the vicarage of Kill, in the diocese of Kildare.

CLONAGOOSE, a parish, in the union of CARLOW, barony of IDRONE EAST, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER; comprising the village of Borris, and containing 2656 inhabitants. This parish, also called *Cloneford*, is bounded on the south-west by the river Barrow, the navigation of which extends down to New Ross and Waterford, and up the river to Athy, where the canal to Dublin commences. It comprises $4699\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, mostly in a high state of cultivation; there are about 325 acres of woodland, and 460 of waste. The principal seat is Borris House, the residence of the ancient family of Kavanagh, for a description of which see *Borris*. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, episcopally united, in 1714, to that of Kiltannel, but recently separated from it, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in Lord Cloncurry. The tithe rent-charge is £191. 5., of which £123. 15. are payable to the proprietor, and the remainder to the vicar, whose income has been augmented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with a grant of £10 per annum, from Primate Bonlter's fund. In connexion with the Established Church is a beautiful private chapel attached to Borris House, built by the late Mr. Kavanagh. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is partly attached to the district of Borris, and partly to that of Dunleckney; at the former place, is a handsome chapel, built at an expense of £2000. A parochial school for boys and girls, and an infants' and a Sunday school, are supported by Lady Harriet Kavanagh; and at Ballymartin and Ballymurphy are national schools for both sexes. A charitable loan fund having a capital of about £1500, is conducted for the benefit of the poor of all denominations. The remains of the old church are situated in a burial-ground about a mile from Borris.

CLONAKILTY, or CLOUGHNAKILTY, a sea-port, a market and post town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of KILGARRIFFE, union of Bandon, East Division of the barony of EAST CARBERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Cork, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 3993 inhabitants. This town, anciently called *Tuagh Mc Cilli*, appears to have had a corporation at an early period, for, in the records of the city of Cork, there is a petition from the portreeve and corporation of Clonakilty, dated July 5th, 1605: it, however, owes its importance to the family of Boyle. Sir Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork, obtained for the inhabitants, in 1613, a charter of incorporation from James I. On the breaking out of the war in 1641, the English settlers in the town were compelled to flee for refuge to Bandon, carrying with them the charter and muniments of the borough. In the following year, Lord Forbes, with his English regiment from Kinsale and some companies from Bandon, arrived here, and leaving

two companies of Scottish troops and one of the Bandon companies to secure the place till his return, proceeded on his expedition towards the west. This force was, soon after his departure, attacked by multitudes on all sides; and the Scottish troops, refusing to retreat, were cut to pieces. The Bandon company defended themselves, with great difficulty, in an old Danish fort on the road to Ross, till a reinforcement came to their relief, when they attacked the Irish, and forced them into the island of Inchidony, near which, the tide coming in, upwards of 600 of them were drowned. The troops then returned to the town, to relieve a great number of their friends who had been taken prisoners and were confined in the market-house. In 1691, the town was attacked by 800 Irish troops in the service of James II., but they were quickly repulsed by the garrison, consisting of 50 dragoons and 25 foot. During the disturbances of 1798, a skirmish took place here between the king's forces and the insurgents, in which many of the latter were killed and the remainder dispersed.

The town is situated at the extremity of an arm of the sea, about two miles from the coast; on the Gorar or Farla river, which falls into the bay close to the principal street; and in a pleasant fertile valley environed by hills of moderate elevation, which descend to the harbour. There are four chief streets, diverging at right angles from the centre, and containing 654 houses; and the town is well supplied with water from two public pumps erected by the Earl of Shannon. It has been much improved recently by the erection of several good houses and of a spacious square, the centre of which is planted, and laid out in walks, so as to form an agreeable promenade; and the act for Cleansing and Sweeping, 9th George IV., has been brought into operation. Some excellent roads have also been made in the neighbourhood. A public library was established by a body of shareholders, in 1825; there are three news-rooms, and a lending library for the poor; and balls are occasionally given in the rooms over the market-house, during the sessions week. Here are commodious infantry barracks for 4 officers and 68 privates. The staple trade of the town is the linen manufacture, which was formerly more extensive, as, when the trade was in the height of its prosperity, the weekly sales were frequently £1000: the cotton-manufacture also employs a number of looms. A spacious linen-hall was built some years since by the Earl of Shannon; it is attended by a sworn salesman and three deputies, by whom all the cloth brought to the hall is measured and marked. The corn trade is carried on chiefly by agents for the Cork merchants, who ship it here, and receive coal as a return cargo. There are several lighters of 17 tons' burthen each, regularly employed in raising and conveying sand to be used in the neighbourhood as manure. The harbour is only fit for small vessels, the channel being extremely narrow and dangerous, and having at the entrance a bar, over which vessels above 100 tons can only pass at high spring tides: large vessels, therefore, discharge their cargoes at Ring, about a mile below the town. Clonakilty is much used as a safety harbour by the small craft for several miles along the coast. The market is held on Friday, and is amply supplied with good and cheap provisions. Three fairs are held under the charter on April 5th, Oct. 10th, and Nov. 12th, and two, subsequently established, on June

1st and Aug. 1st, all for cattle, sheep, and pigs; the Oct. and Nov. fairs are noted also for a large supply of turkeys and fowls. A spacious market-house was built some years ago, at an expense of £600; and shambles were erected in 1833, by the corporation, on ground let rent-free by the Earl of Shannon. A chief constabulary police force has been stationed here.

By the charter of James I., the inhabitants were incorporated under the designation of the "Sovereign, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Cloughnakilly;" and Sir Richard Boyle was constituted lord of the town, with power to appoint several of the officers, and to a certain extent to superintend the affairs of the CORPORATION. The body was to consist of a sovereign, and not less than 13 nor more than 24 burgesses, assisted by a serjeant-at-mace, three constables, a toll collector, and weighmaster. Until the late dissolution of the borough, the sovereign was annually elected by the lord of the town out of three burgesses chosen by the corporation, and the recorder was also appointed by him. Vacancies among the burgesses were filled up by themselves from among the freemen, who were admitted solely by favour of the corporation. The sovereign and recorder were justices of the peace within the borough, the limits of which extended for a mile and a half in every direction from a point nearly in the centre of the town, called the Old Chapel. The corporation continued to exercise its functions until the passing of the act 3d and 4th of Victoria, cap. 108, when it was dissolved, and the tolls and customs of the borough became vested in the commissioners of lighting, cleansing, and paving, elected under the act 9 George IV. The charter conferred the right of sending two members to the Irish parliament, which it continued to exercise till the Union, when the £15,000 awarded as compensation for its disfranchisement were paid to the Earl of Shannon, a descendant of Sir Richard Boyle. The sovereign and recorder were empowered to hold a court of record, for the recovery of debts and the determination of all pleas to the amount of £20 late currency; but since the passing of the act limiting the power of arrest to sums exceeding £20, it has been discontinued. A manorial court is held every third Wednesday by a seneschal appointed by the Earl of Shannon, which takes cognizance of debts and pleas not exceeding 40s.; and the sovereign and recorder used to hold courts of petty session in the market-house, every Monday. Petty sessions are held every Thursday by the county magistrates; and the general quarter-sessions for the West Riding of the county are held here in July. The county court-house is a neat edifice of hewn stone, ornamented with a pediment and cornice supported by two broad pilasters, between which is a handsome Venetian window. Connected with it is a bridewell, erected at the expense of the county.

The parish church of Kilgariffe is situated in the town, on an eminence to the north of the main street: it is a plain edifice with a square tower at the west end, built in 1818, at an expense of £1300, of which £500 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was contributed by the Earl of Shannon and the Rev. H. Townsend. In the Roman Catholic divisions this place gives name to a district, comprising the parishes of Kilgariffe, Kilnagross, Templemalnis, Carrigrohane, Desart, Templebryan, and parts of Kil-

kerranmore and Inchidony: the chapel is a spacious building. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A classical school was established in 1808, under the patronage of the Earl of Shannon, who assigned a large and handsome house, with land, for the residence of the master: there are more than 60 boys on the establishment. A dispensary, a house of industry, and a benevolent society have also been established, which have been found highly beneficial, and are liberally supported. The late Michael Collins, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne and Ross, who was author of several tracts on the state of Ireland, and was examined before a committee of the house of commons, in 1825, was a native of this place. About a mile north of the town is a tolerably perfect Druidical temple, some of the stones of which are nearly as large as those of Stonehenge; the centre stone of the circle is very large, and is composed of one mass of white quartz.

CLONALLON, a parish, in the union of NEWRY, barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (S. E.) from Newry; containing 6553 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the bay of Carlingford, by which it is bounded on the south and west; and on the road from Newry to Rosstrevor. It comprises 11,654 statute acres, of which about 200 are woodland, 150 bog, 200 a mountain (including about 100 acres of bog on the summit), and 173½ under water; of the remainder, nearly two-thirds are arable and one-third pasture. A very extensive and lucrative oyster-fishery is carried on, employing a great number of boats; and herrings are occasionally taken in large quantities. The gentlemen's seats are, Narrow Water House, a splendid mansion, of hewn granite quarried upon the estate, and built in the Elizabethan style; Dromore Lodge; Tamnaharry; and Aghavilla. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, constituting the corps of the chancellorship of Dromore, in the patronage of the Lord Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin, who must present a fellow or ex-fellow of Trinity College: the tithe rent-charge is £337. The parish church is a very ancient edifice in good repair, and a church has been recently erected at Warrenpoint, which has been made a district curacy. The glebe-house, erected in 1809, by the then incumbent, at a cost exceeding £2000, is situated on a glebe of 190 acres of profitable land, valued at £339. 10. per annum. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; it has three chapels, situated respectively at Mayo, Burn, and Warrenpoint. There are likewise a handsome meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, one for those in connexion with the Remonstrant Synod, and one each for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. Here are the ruins of a square castle. Close to the Ferry of Narrow Water, Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster and Lord-Deputy of Ireland, built a castle in 1212, which remained entire till 1641; but the present remains are more probably those of a castle erected by the Duke of Ormonde in 1663. Not far distant was a small spot surrounded by the sea, called Nuns' Island, on which were formerly considerable ruins, but the embankment lately completed for defending the channel obliterated every vestige of them; they were probably the ruins of a religious establishment which gave name to the island, or perhaps those of the castle of De Lacy.

CLONALVEY, a parish, in the union of **DROGHEDA**, barony of **UPPER DULEEK**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 8 miles (S.) from Drogheda, on the road from Naul to Navan; containing 769 inhabitants. It comprises 3125½ statute acres; the land is in a high state of cultivation, and almost equally divided between arable and pasture. Part of the bog of Garristown is in this parish, but has been reclaimed; and there is a very good quarry of flag-stones near the ruins of the church. A number of cotton-loomers are employed by the Dublin and Drogheda manufacturers. Clonalvey is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and is part of the union of Julianstown; the rectory is impropriate in the Rev. Mr. Beaufort. The tithe rent-charge is £116. 5., of which £75 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. There is a glebe of 20 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Ardcaith; the chapel is a neat modern building. Some remains exist of a large rath at Grange.

CLONAMERY.—See **CLONAMERY**.

CLONANA or **CLONONY**, a village, in the parish of **GALLEN**, poor-law union of **PARSONSTOWN**, barony of **GARRYSTOWN**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Cloghan; containing 41 dwellings, and 205 inhabitants. It is situated near the river Shannon. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and the old castle of Clonana forms a romantic feature in the landscape; it is a quadrangular structure, built on a rock on the road side, between the river Brosna and the Grand Canal, and is in a state of excellent preservation.

CLONARD, a post-town or village, and a parish, in the union of **EDENDERRY**, barony of **UPPER MOYFERGACH**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 11½ miles (W.) from Killeck, and 26 (W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 4503 inhabitants. A religious establishment was founded here about the year 520, by St. Finian, and became the seat of a small diocese, to which, before 1159, were added the bishopric of Trim, Ardrhaccan, Dunshaughlin, and Slane, the common see being fixed at Clonard. St. Finian, the first bishop, was tutor to St. Columbkille and many other eminent scholars and saints; he died of the plague about 548. On the death of Ethri O'Miadhachain, in 1174, his successor, Eugene, substituted the title of Meath for that of Clonard; but the see remained at the latter place till 1206, when Simon Rochford, an Englishman, forsaking the old cathedral of Clonard, made the abbey at Newtown, near Trim, his cathedral. A great part of the abbey erected by St. Finian was burnt in 764; and the abbey was destroyed, and its clergy put to the sword, by the Danes, in 836. In 939, Ceallachan, King of Cashel, assisted by the Danes of Waterford, plundered it. In 947, King Congalach exempted it from payment of cess, &c. In 970, Donell, son of Murcha, pillaged and burnt Clonard; Sitric, the son of Abiaimh, with the Danes of Dublin, in 1016 destroyed the abbey; and in 1045, the town, together with its churches, was wholly consumed, being thrice set on fire in one week. In 1085, Engus O'Candebain, Prince of Hy Loegaire, while a monk in this abbey, was killed by Mac Coirthen O'Muobruisín, Lord of Delbna. The abbey was twice plundered in one year by the people of Carbury and Teaffia. In 1113, Connor, King of Munster, laid waste Meath, and forcibly carried off the riches of the whole

province, which had been lodged for safety in the abbey church. In 1136, the inhabitants of the Brenny, now Leitrim and Cavan, plundered and sacked the town; maltreated Constantine O'Daly, then chief poet of Ireland; and took from the abbey a sword which had belonged to St. Finian. The town and abbey were burnt by Mac Murcha and Earl Strongbow, in 1170, but both were rebuilt by the inhabitants; they were, however, again destroyed in 1175. Besides the calamities above enumerated, the town and abbey were frequently burnt or pillaged on other occasions in the 11th and 12th centuries. About 1175, Walter, son of Hugh de Lacy, erected, probably on the ruins of the ancient abbey, an Augustinian monastery. In 1200, the English of Clonard slew Mathghamhain, the son of Fitzpatrick O'Ciardha, who in revenge burnt the town. Prior to the arrival of the English, O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, had founded a nunnery here, which afterwards became a cell to that of St. Bridget of Odder. In the war of 1641, the place acquired considerable celebrity from the gallant defence of the castle of Tycroghan, by Lady Fitz-gerald. During the disturbances of 1798, a party of 3000 insurgents, under the command of William Aylmer, marched to the place, but met with so obstinate a resistance from Lieutenant Tyrrell with 27 yeomanry, in a fortified house, that they were detained till succours arrived from Kinnegad and Mullingar, and were then obliged to retire.

The parish, which was formerly called *Cluainioroid*, and more anciently *Rosfinchinnill*, is situated on the river Boyne, and on the coach-road from Dublin to Galway. It comprises 13,324 statute acres, nearly the whole of which is arable or pasture land; the soil is generally light, and tolerably productive: besides bog, there are several hundred acres rendered useless for half the year by the overflowing of the Boyne and five small rivers which fall into it. The Royal Canal enters the parish from the county of Kildare by a noble aqueduct over the Boyne, and, after passing through it for four miles, enters Westmeath. The great western road also enters from Kildare, by Leinster bridge, which was erected in 1831 and is very handsome. The village is a police station.

The **LIVING** is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1782, to the vicarage of Killyon or Killeighlan, together forming the union of Clonard, in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in Joseph Ash, Esq., of Drogheda. The tithe rent-charge of Clonard is £363. 9. 4., of which £242. 6. 2. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the entire value of the vicarial benefice, including glebe, is £275. 15. 5. The church, which stands about half a mile from the village, is in the early English style of architecture, with a lofty square tower, and was built on the site of the former edifice by aid of a loan of £400, in 1810, from the Board of First Fruits. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £222. 13. for its repair. The glebe-house, near the church, is large and convenient, and is situated on a very good glebe of 40 acres, valued at £120 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Kinnegad, and partly the head of a district called Longwood and comprising part of Clonard and the whole of Killyon, in which union are two chapels, one at Longwood, the other at Killyon;

the chapel in the town of Clonard, a large plain edifice, belongs to the union of Kinneag. Among the vestiges of antiquity is a rath near the church, with a very fine conical mound, the summit of which is crowned with a flourishing ash-tree; at the distance of 500 paces is a spacious square fort. Many spears, celts, querns, and other relics have been dug up near the banks of the Blind river, in the neighbourhood of this rath and fort, and near the former have been also found great quantities of scoræ and charcoal, being the refuse of ancient and extensive iron-works. The castle of Tyroghnan has been taken down, and its materials used in the erection of modern houses on its site. In the vicinity of Clonard is a part of the walls of an ancient friary, or church, in a burial-ground. In the church is a very old baptismal font, ornamented with figures in high relief.

CLONARNEY, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of DELVIN, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (N. by W.) from Castletown-Delvin, on the road to Crossakeel; containing 897 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2307½ statute acres; the land is principally arable and pasture, with about 50 acres of waste or bog: here is abundance of limestone. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and is part of the union of Castletown-Delvin: the tithe rent-charge is £69. 5. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clonmellon. There are some remains of the old church, with a cemetery attached.

CLONASLEE, an ecclesiastical district, in the union of ABBEYLEIX, barony of TINNEHINCH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 7¼ miles (W. N. W.) from Mountmellick, and 47½ (W. S. W.) from Dublin: the total population is returned with the parish of Kilmanman; in the village are 561 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Crodiagh, over which is a good bridge; and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Mountmellick. It is a constabulary police station, and has a patent for two fairs; petty-sessions are held every Saturday, and a baronial court monthly for the recovery of debts under 40s. Adjoining the village is the fine demesne of Brittas. Clonaslee is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of Rosinallis. The church is a handsome edifice with a well-proportioned spire, erected in 1814, under the direction and auspices of General Dunne, at a cost of £1100, being a gift of £800 and a loan of £300 from the Board of First Fruits: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £377 for repairs. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1830: besides the vicarial glebe here of Rosinallis, there is a glebe of 27 statute acres attached to the perpetual curacy. In the Roman Catholic divisions Clonaslee is the head of a district comprising the parish of Kilmanman and part of that of Reary; the chapel is a spacious building. At Clara Hill, about a mile from the village, are the ruins of an old castle, which was formerly the residence of a younger branch of the Dunne family; and near the east bank of the Barradois or Clodiagh river are the ruins of a castle called Ballinakill, built in 1630 by Colonel Dunne. To the south of this is Coolmons, once a place of considerable strength, forming an outpost of Tinnehinch, but now nearly demolished. In the

neighbourhood are some raths, in one of which was found, in 1734, a rude kistvaen of unhewn flags, covered by a tumulus of earth and stones.

CLONBEG, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. by W.) from the town of Tipperary; containing 4377 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the glen of Aherlow, through which runs the river of that name, and is intersected in the south-western portion by the new road from Tipperary to Mitchelstown; it comprises 15,112 statute acres, of which about 950 are woodland, and nearly one-third of the remainder incapable of tillage. The lands in the valley are generally of good quality; there is a large tract of bog on the mountains, and slate abounds, but is not quarried. The scenery of the glen is of highly picturesque character. The north side of the Galtee mountains is in the parish, and within the last 45 years abounded with red and fallow deer; but from the improvements that have taken place in agriculture, and the increase of the population, they have totally disappeared. On the top of Galtimore, 3015 feet above the level of the sea, is a large flat stone, called "Kingston" or "Dawson's Table," which is seen from a great distance; and near it is a remarkably fine spring of water, a circumstance unusual at such an elevation: there are also three small lakes in the vicinity of that mountain and within the parish. The gentlemen's seats are, Ballinacourty, commanding a view of Galtimore and of the glen of Aherlow; Ballywire, and Woodville. A constabulary police force is stationed here. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £276. 18. 6. A church has lately been erected, at a cost of £807, paid from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; it affords accommodation to 158 persons. The glebe-house, built in 1792, is a handsome residence; the glebe comprises 18 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Galhally; the chapel is a neat plain building. There are some remains of Moore Abbey, and several Danish raths in the parish; on the hill is a good chalybeate spring.

CLONBERN, a parish, in the union of TUAM, barony of BALLYMORE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Ballynamore, on the road to Tuam; containing 2333 inhabitants. The parish comprises 10,461½ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and is part of the union of Kilkerrin; the rectory was till lately appropriate partly to the see, and partly to the provostship of Tuam, the latter portion forming part of the corps of the deanery of Tuam, in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge is £120, of which £90 were payable to the appropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. No tithes, however, are now received by the provost. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilkerrin; the chapel, at Lerhir, is a mean thatched building.

CLONBRONEY, or CLONBRONE, a parish, partly in the barony of ARDAGH, but chiefly in that of GRANARD, union of GRANARD, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6¼ miles (W.) from Granard, on the road to Longford; containing 5114 inhabitants. Here was a nunnery, said to have been founded by St. Patrick, and which was destroyed by fire in 778, but

was soon restored, and existed at least till the 12th century. In 1798, Lord Cornwallis encamped here before the battle of Ballinamuck. The parish comprises 12,707½ statute acres, of which about 51 are woodland, nearly 10,500 arable and pasture, 1382 bog, 444 grazing-bog, and 332 curragh or fen. Excellent limestone is found here. Fairs are held on May 9th and Nov. 18th. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is partly impropriate in Michael Nelligan, Esq., and partly appropriate to the see of Ardagh, the revenues of which are now received by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The tithe rent-charge is £304. 14. 6., of which £86. 11. are payable to Mr. Nelligan, £93. 10. to the commissioners, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is a handsome structure in the ancient style of English architecture, built in 1825, by aid of a gift of £1100 from the Board of First Fruits, and enlarged in 1830, by a loan of £200 from the same Board, a donation of £100 from the Countess Dowager of Rosse, and other subscriptions. The glebe-house was built in 1822, at a cost exceeding £1050, of which £600 were paid by the vicar, and £200 were a gift and £255 a loan from the Board: the glebe comprises 38 acres. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are a chapel at Ballinalee, or St. Johnstown, and one in Drumeel. The school-house in the village is a good building. Sir James Ware left a tract of land called Scolands, for the instruction of children, but his bequest has been a considerable time under litigation. Mr. Charlton left the lands of Moate Ferrall, the profits to be distributed among male and female servants, on their marriage. Near White Hill is a remarkable moat, which is said to have been the residence of the head of the O'Ferralls, the ancient proprietors of the soil. There are also some remains of the ancient church of Cloubrone, with a cemetery attached. The small lake of Gurteen discharges its superfluous waters into the river Camlin by a subterranean passage, extending a quarter of a mile in length. At Firmount was born the Abbé Edgeworth, who attended Louis XVI. on the scaffold, as his confessor.

CLONBULLOGE, or PUREFOY'S PLACE, a village, in the parish of CLONSAIT, union of EDENDERRY, barony of COOLESTOWN, King's county, and province of LEINSTER, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Edenderry; containing 313 inhabitants. This village is situated on the small river Barrow, and is partially surrounded by the Bog of Allen; it has been improved of late years, and some of the houses which were burnt in the disturbances of 1798 have been restored by the present proprietor, Dr. Joly: the number of dwellings is now 68. Fairs are held on July 11th and Oct. 29th; and a constabulary police force is stationed here. The parish church, which was built about the year 1670, is situated in the village, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £243 for its repair. This is the head of a Roman Catholic district, containing the chapels of Clonbulloge, Brackna, and Welsh Island.

CLONBULLOGE, or CLONBULOGE, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, poor-law union and county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Tipperary; containing 1546 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the coach-road from Limerick to Waterford, and is intersected by the river Arra;

it comprises 3955 statute acres. Lismacue is a handsome mansion here, the demesne of which extends into the parish of Templeineira. Clonbulloge is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, and is part of the ecclesiastical union of Tipperary: the tithe rent-charge is £102. 9. 3., and the glebe comprises 46 statute acres.

CLONCA.—See CLONCHAGA.

CLONCAGH, or CLOUNCAGH, a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE, barony of UPPER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Newcastle, on the road to Balligarry; containing 1389 inhabitants. It comprises 4543 statute acres: to the north is a lofty ridge of silicious grit formation, but the remainder of the parish is low, and chiefly in meadow and pasture. The land under tillage produces excellent crops; around the old church it is remarkably fertile. The mansion of Ballisahill is situated in a plain of great fertility; and not far from it is Brook Lodge. Cloncash is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and is part of the union of Clonety; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of St. Mary, Limerick. The tithe rent-charge is £191. 5., of which £127. 10. are paid to the lessees of the vicars-choral, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Knockaderry, in which are two chapels, one at Knockaderry and the other at this place, both plain buildings. The ruins of the parish church are very extensive, and are said to occupy the site of an abbey founded here by St. Madoe in the sixth century, but of which little is known but the name; the abbey afforded shelter to some of the distressed Irish after the disastrous battle of Monasternenagh, which took place during the Earl of Desmond's insurrection.

CLONCALL.—See FORGNEY.

CLONCAST, King's county.—See CLONSAIT.

CLONCHA, or CLONCA, a parish, in the poor-law union and barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N.) from Carr; containing 6778 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by Strahregagh bay; and comprises 19,643 statute acres. The land is much diversified, but generally cold, wet, and barren: the higher grounds form the mountains of *Knockamany* and *Knockbrack*, whose summits and sides are covered with heath, coarse herbage, and bog. These mountains are principally composed of schist, or clay-slate; in the lower districts are considerable deposits of coarse blue limestone, and granite and porphyry are occasionally to be met with in detached masses. Coral, jasper, chalcedony, opal, agate, and cornelian, are sometimes found in small masses on the shores, and are called in the neighbourhood Malin pebbles; some of them are of considerable value, and are set in seals, rings, necklaces, and other ornaments. Here is the lough or harbour of *Strahregagh*, which separates the parish from those of Donagh and Clonmany: it is unfit for vessels that draw much water, though small vessels can find shelter any where along the Ruvnad Point; and is often mistaken for Lough Swilly, a circumstance which has caused many shipwrecks. The coast on each side of the entrance is very rocky, and the tides are rapid. From Strahregagh to Coolort, and from Malin to Glengad, the lough presents a series of picturesque precipices, among which is *Molin Head*, the most north-

ern point of the main-land of Ireland, being in N. Lat. 55° 20' 40" and W. Lon. 7° 24'. Eight miles northeast of the Head, and five north from the nearest point of the shore of the parish, is the island of *Ennistrahal*, on which is a lighthouse, exhibiting a bright revolving light, visible once in two minutes. To the east of the Head, and a mile and a half from the shore, are several small isles called the *Garra Islands*. In the townland of Ballyhillian, at Malin Head, is an admiralty signal-tower; and at Malin Head and Glegad are coast-guard stations. Strabegagh abounds with salmon, and seals are sometimes found in it: at Portmore, near Slieve Ban, a pier and harbour have been constructed. The principal seats are, Malin Hall, situated in a beautiful demesne embellished with flourishing plantations, which are highly ornamental in this bleak and exposed district; Rockville; and Goorey Lodge.

THE LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Donegal: the tithe rent-charge is £416. 5.; there is a glebe-house; and the glebe comprises 370 acres, of which 110 are barren. The church is at Malin, and was built in 1829, by aid of a loan of £300 from the Board of First Fruits, and a gift of £100 each from Bishop Knox, and Mr. Harvey, of Malin Hall; it is a neat plain building, with a handsome square tower. In the Roman Catholic divisions, part of this parish is united to part of Culdaff, forming the district of Cloncha; the remaining portions of the two parishes are also united, and form the district of Culdaff. There are chapels at Lag and Aughacloy in the former district, and at Bogan in the latter, all in this parish. At Goorey is a large Presbyterian meeting-house connected with the General Assembly. Several relics of antiquity may be mentioned: at Larachrill are ten upright and two prostrate stones, about six feet high, so disposed as to form part of a Druidical circle 60 feet in diameter. At Umgal is shewn what is called Ossian's grave, and near it are places bearing the names of many of the events recorded in his poems. There are likewise traces of a monastery, and several churches or cells, whose names are unknown. Both history and tradition mention a conventual church at Malin, but the only vestiges are a heap of stones: pilgrimages are still performed to the place, which terminate by bathing among the rocks at Malin Head, in a small hollow which is filled at every tide and is reputed to possess the power of curing diseases. The old church of Cloncha, which has been disused since 1827 and is falling into ruin, appears to have been an abbey or priory. Near it is a stone pillar, 18 feet high, apparently the shaft of a cross, and ornamented with scrolls and emblems; the upper part is broken off, and lies at some distance. At Ballyhillion is a natural cave in the rocks, of considerable extent; it is here known as 'Hell's hole,' and is the subject of many extraordinary tales.—See MALIN.

CLONCLARE, or CLONCLARE, a parish, in the poor-law union of MANOR-HAMILTON, partly in the barony of ROSSCLOGHER, but chiefly in that of DROMAHAIRE, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with part of the post-town of Manor-Hamilton, 10,524 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Enniskillen to Sligo, and comprises 32,990 statute acres, including a great extent of waste land, much of which is reclaimable, and a large

quantity of bog. Coal exists, but is not worked; and there is abundance of limestone, some of which is used for building: large veins of iron-ore of the best quality exist in the mountains of Doon and Glenfarne, which also furnish freestone equal to that of Portland. There is a bleach-green at Glenbog. Glenfarne Hall, in the parish, is situated in a very extensive demesne, on Lough Mac-Neen, which communicates with Lough Erne. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, united from time immemorial to the vicarages of Clonlogher and Killasnett, together forming the union of Manor-Hamilton, in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate. The tithe rent-charge of Clonclare is £225, of which two-thirds are paid to the bishop, and one-third to the vicar; the gross tithes of the vicarial benefice amount to £316. The church, in Manor-Hamilton, is a plain building with a handsome spire, erected in 1804. The glebe consists of 441 acres; there is no glebe house. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is sometimes called Glenfarne: there are two old chapels, one at Glenfarne, the other in the town of Manor-Hamilton; a third has been erected at Kilticlogher. At Manor-Hamilton are two places of worship for Methodists.—See MANOR-HAMILTON and KILTICLOGHER.

CLONCREW.—See CLONCREW.

CLONCURRY, a parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of IREATHY and OUGHTERANY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (W.N.W.) from Kilcock; containing 1666 inhabitants. A Carmelite friary, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was founded here by John Roche, in 1347, and, together with the village, was burnt by some of the Irish septists in 1405; it appears, however, to have been restored, and to have continued to exist till the Reformation, when it was granted to William Dixon in the 35th of Henry VIII. The manor became the property of the Aylmer family, whose ancient seat, the castle, was defended for the parliament, in 1643, by Colonel Monk, who was at length obliged to abandon it for want of provisions. From the Aylmer family the estate was purchased by Sir Nicholas Lawless, subsequently created Baron Cloncurry. During the disturbances of 1798, a skirmish took place at the foot of Ovidstown Hill, in this parish, between the king's troops and a party of the insurgents who had effected their escape from the county of Wexford. The parish, which is situated on the road from Dublin to Galway, and on the line of the Royal Canal, and of the Dublin and Mullingar railway, comprises 8390 statute acres. The land is chiefly in pasture, and great numbers of cattle are fattened for the Dublin and English markets; in that portion which is under tillage the improved system of agriculture is adopted. There are about 400 acres of good bog. Cloncurry is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, and is part of the union of Kilcock; the rectory is inappropriate in John Aylmer, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £236. 5., of which £78. 15. are payable to the vicar, and the remainder to the impropror: the ancient parish of Little Cloncurry pays a rent-charge of £51. 16. 7. The church is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish also forms part of the union or district of Kilcock. There are some considerable remains of the ancient Carmelite friary. The title of Baron Cloncurry was first conferred on Sir Nicholas Lawless, in 1789; and

his descendant, the present Lord Cloncurry, was raised to the English peerage in 1831.

CLONCURRY, a parish, in the union of **EDENDERRY**, barony of **EAST OPHALY**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Rathangan; containing 644 inhabitants. It is situated upon both sides of the Grand Canal, and comprises 5420 statute acres, a portion of which forms part of the bog of Lulliamore; the land generally is of the best description. The parish is intersected by the rivers Crabtree and Lugherra, and the Figile stream separates it from the King's county: within its limits is the 22nd lock of the canal. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, and forms the corps of the deanery of the cathedral of St. Bridget, Kildare, the appointment to which is elective by the chapter. There is neither church nor glebe: the duties of the parish are discharged by the curate of an adjoining benefice, who has a stipend of £25 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions Cloncurry forms part of the district of Kildare and Rathangan.

CLONDAGAD, or **CLONDAGAD**, a parish, in the union of **ENNIS**, barony of **ISLANDS**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Ennis; containing 5088 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the west bank of the river Fergus, and contains 16,978 statute acres, of which 4711 are good arable and pasture land, and the remainder improvable bog and mountain. The arable land is well tilled, and produces excellent crops of grain, which, with butter and pork, are sent to Limerick from a small rudely constructed quay at Ballycorrig. Good building stone abounds. A seneschal's court is held occasionally at Ballycorrig for the manor of Clouroad, in which small debts are recoverable. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming, with part of the rectory, the corps of the prebend of Clondagad in the cathedral of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the other portion of the rectory is impropriate in Bindon Scott, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £311. 10. 9., of which £172. 16. 7. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was erected in 1813, by a gift of £400 and a loan of £296 from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 3a. 3r. 22p. The church is a small plain building with a square tower, erected on the site of a former one by aid of a gift of £600, in 1808, from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Kilchrist, and containing two chapels; that for Clondagad is at Lanna. At Ballycorrig are some remains of the castle of that name.

CLONDALKIN, a parish, in the North Dublin union, partly in the barony of **NEWCASTLE**, but chiefly in that of **UPPERCROSS**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 2546 inhabitants, of whom 505 are in the village. This place, anciently called *Cluain Dolcan*, and by the Danes *Dun-Auley*, appears, from the evidence of its ancient round tower, still in good preservation, to have had a very remote origin. A monastery was founded here, of which St. Cronan Mochua was the first abbot; and a palace here belonging to Anlaf or Auliffe, the Danish king of Dublin, was, in 806, destroyed by the Irish under Ciaran, the son of Ronan. The monas-

tery was plundered and burnt in 832, 1071, and 1076, since which last date there is no further record of its history. In 1171, Roderic O'Connor, King of Leinster, with the forces of O'Ruarc and of O'Carroll, Prince of Argial, marched to this place against Earl Strongbow, who was then besieging Dublin; but in order to oppose his further progress, Strongbow advanced to give him battle, and after some days' skirmishing compelled him to retreat, leaving Dublin to the mercy of the English. The village, near the entrance of which are the remains of a fortified castle, consists chiefly of one irregular street, and contains 110 houses neatly built, though small, and some neatly ornamented cottages appropriated to the uses of charitable and benevolent institutions. It is situated on the small river Camma, and on the road from Dublin to Newcastle. The parish comprises 4933 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, the greater portion arable land; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture very much improved under the auspices of many resident gentlemen, who farm their own estates, and have established ploughing matches for prizes, which are annually distributed. Here are quarries of good limestone, which is raised in abundance for agricultural and other uses. There is an oil-mill in the parish; and in the demesne of Little Corkagh are some gunpowder-mills, established a century since, but not used since 1815; one of them has been converted into a thrashing and cleaning mill, capable of preparing 100 barrels daily. The Grand Canal passes through the parish, and the Royal Canal through the northern part of the union of Clondalkin, near the Duke of Leinster's demesne.

The living is a rectory and a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin. The rectory was till lately united to those of Rathcoole, Esker, Kilberry, and Tallaght, together constituting the corps of the deanery of St. Patrick's, Dublin, in the patronage of the Chapter; the vicarage is united to the rectory of Kilmactalway, the vicarage of Kilhrade, the curacies of Drimnagh and Kilmacrudy, and the half rectories of Donoghmore and Donaghcumper, together constituting the union of Clondalkin, in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithe rent-charge of Clondalkin is £355. 4. 3., of which £321. 1. 10. were till lately payable to the dean. The glebe-house, a good residence in the village, was built in 1810, by aid of a gift of £400, and a loan of £450 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 18 acres of profitable land. The church is a small edifice in good repair, built in 1790, partly by subscription and partly by assessment; it requires to be enlarged. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Palmerstown, Clondalkin, and Lucan; the chapel at the village of Clondalkin is a neat building. There is also a chapel attached to the monastery of Mount Joseph, which is pleasantly situated on high ground commanding extensive views: this establishment was founded in 1813, and consists of a prior and several brethren, with a chaplain, who support themselves by their own industry. Some of them conduct a day and boarding school for such children as can afford to pay; and in connexion with the monastery is a school supported by a grant of £16 per annum from the National Board, and collections at an annual charity sermon. Other school-rooms have been erected at an expense of £240, towards which the Rev. Dr. Reade contributed

£140, also assigning in perpetuity to the parish the ground on which they are built; and in the village is a female school, the schoolroom for which was built by subscription, in 1831, on a site given by William Caldebeck, Esq., who also, in 1833, gave land for the erection of a house for the Roman Catholic clergyman, and for a dispensary. There are several schools in different parts, besides those just mentioned; and Dr. Reade has established almshouses for destitute widows, a poor-shop repository, Dorcas institution, and a lying-in hospital. Nearly adjacent to the present church are the almost shapeless ruins of the old church of the monastery, which was afterwards the parochial church; among them is a cross of granite, nine feet high. The church appears to have been a spacious structure, about 120 feet long and from 50 to 60 feet wide; and near it is the ancient round tower previously noticed. This tower is about 100 feet high and 15 feet in diameter, and is covered with a conical roof of stone; its style is of the plainest order, and it is in good preservation; the entrance is about 10 feet from the ground, and the base of the column to that height was, about 70 years since, eased with strong masonry. There are four openings looking towards the cardinal points, in the upper story, in which a room has been formed by its proprietor, having an ascent by ladders from within, and commanding a most extensive and interesting prospect over the surrounding country. At Ballymount are remains of a once strong castle, consisting principally of the inclosing walls and the keep: within the walls is a respectable farmhouse, evidently built with the old materials.

CLONDEHORKY, a parish, in the poor-law union of Dunfanaghy, barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Dunfanaghy, 6908 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the bay of Sheep Haven, on the north-western coast, and comprises 29,632½ statute acres, of which 421½ are water. A small portion is woodland, a considerable portion arable and rough pasture, and there is a large tract of waste and bog, much of which might be easily reclaimed: near Rough Point is an extensive rabbit-warren. There are quarries producing slates of tolerable quality, and an inferior kind of marble is found in the parish. Silicious sand of excellent quality is obtained from Muckish mountain, where iron-ore is also found: this mountain rises to an elevation of 2190 feet above the level of the sea. Among the gentlemen's seats are, Ards, attached to which is a beautiful demesne; and Castle Doe, formerly the residence of the Sandford family, and described as having been a very strong castle surrounded by a bawn 40 feet square and 16 feet high. Fairs are held on the 10th of every month at Cresslough, and there are others at Dunfanaghy, *which see*. A manor court is occasionally held, at which small debts are recoverable; and at Sheep Haven is a coast-guard station, one of the seven constituting the district of Dunfanaghy. Within the limits of the parish is the point called Horn Head, in latitude 55° 12' 50" (N.) and longitude 7° 58' 20" (W.); and between it and the peninsula of Rosgull, or Rosguill, is Sheep Haven, off the eastern side of which are several rocks above water; the outermost of which, nearly two miles west of Meltmor Point, is called Carriekavrank rock.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, forming the corps of the prebend of Clondehorky, in the cathedral church of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £210. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 400 acres, of which 900 are a barren sandy tract. The church is a neat plain structure, built by aid of a gift of £300 from the Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel, a spacious building, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £600; and there is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. At Ballymacswiney are some ruins of a monastery for Franciscans, founded by McSwiney; and near the coast is "McSwine's Gun," a perforation in the rock, through which the sea is forced, during or immediately after a storm from the north-west, to a height of between 200 and 300 feet, with so great a noise as to be heard for 10 miles.—*See DUNFANAGHY.*

CLONDERMOT.—*See GLENDERMOTT.*

CLONDEVADOCK, or **CLONDEVADOGUE**, a parish, in the union of MILFORD, barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 15½ miles (N. by E.) from Letterkenny; containing 10,344 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 27,867½ statute acres, whereof 627½ are water, is situated on the north-western coast; it comprehends the greater part of the peninsular district of Fannet, or Fanad, extending northward to the ocean, and terminating in the points called Maheranguna and Pollachenny. The surface is for the most part occupied by mountains of considerable altitude, among which Knockalla is 1196 feet above the level of the sea. These are separated by deep and narrow vales, whose soil is tolerably good, consisting of a brown gravelly mould, sometimes inclining to clay; the basis is white gravel, brownish or reddish clay, slate of various colours, and occasionally soft freestone rock. The parish contains about 60 quarter lands of good arable and bad pasture, with much waste and barren land, many acres on the coast having been covered and destroyed by the shifting sands. The point of Fannet is in lat. 55° 15' 50" (N.) and lon. 7° 39' (W.); it is on the western side of the entrance of Lough Swilly, and a lighthouse has been erected on it, the lantern of which has an elevation of 90 feet above the level of the sea at high water; the lantern consists of nine lamps, displaying a deep red light towards the sea, and a bright fixed light towards the lough or harbour, and may be seen in clear weather from a distance of 14 nautical miles. In the parish are a sessions-house and three police stations. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £347. 9. The glebe-house, which is handsome and commodious, is situated in a beautiful valley, and in about the centre of the parish; it was built in 1795, by aid of a grant of £100 from the Board of First Fruits, and £1400 advanced by the then incumbent, and chargeable on his successors. The glebe townlands comprise 581 acres, of which not more than 160 are cultivated; 40 are in the hands of the incumbent. The church is a plain structure, new-roofed and repaired in 1808, and towards the subsequent repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted about £450. The

Roman Catholic parish is nearly co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two large chapels.

CLONDRA.—See RICHMOND HARBOR.

CLONDROHID, a parish, in the union of MACROOM, barony of WEST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Macroom; containing 6258 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Cork to Killarney, and is intersected by the river Foherish, which, rising in the mountains of Glanadave, runs nearly through its centre, and joins the Sullane near Carrig-a-Phouca. It contains 27,114 statute acres; of these, 50 acres are woodland, 8748 arable, 8898 pasture, 491 bog, and the remainder mountain and waste. The waste land consists of rocky ground, adapted, however, to the growth of timber, there being a natural growth of oak, birch, mountain-ash, holly, and willow in the rocky districts. The bog is the most valuable portion of the parish, as it principally supplies the town of Macroom with fuel, besides furnishing the parishioners with firing for domestic purposes and for burning lime. Great quantities of land have been brought into cultivation since 1812, but the state of agriculture has undergone little improvement; the old heavy wooden plough, or the spade, is still used. Towards the southern boundary, round Carrig-a-Phouca, are large masses of bare rock, with small patches of cultivable land interspersed. The mountains of Muskerry-more on the north, and of Mullaghanish, which form the boundary between Cork and Kerry on the west, notwithstanding their elevation, afford excellent pasture. At Prohus and Glanantane are extensive slate quarries, those at the latter producing slate of very superior quality; and veins of copper-ore are numerous in the neighbourhood of the former place: in the rivulet of Bawnmore are strata of excellent freestone, dipping almost vertically. The old and new roads from Cork to Killarney, the former of which is the mail-coach road, pass through the parish; and it is also intersected by a third road, leading from Macroom to the Muskerry mountains. Within its limits are scenes of great variety and beauty, particularly near Carrig-a-Phouca and Cusheen-morohy, the latter of which vies with the scenery of Killarney or Glengarriff, but being at a distance from the road is little known. The vale of the Sullane, with the lofty mountains and craggy rocks in its vicinity, presents a wild and romantic scene.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £775. 10., of which £43. 17. are payable to the economy estate of the cathedral, and £731. 13. to the incumbent. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £100, and a loan of £1500, from the Board of First Fruits, in 1813; the glebe comprises 33 acres. The church is a large plain edifice, erected in 1756, and new roofed and repaired in 1829 by means of vestry assessment. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish, with the exception of a small portion united Kilnemartry, is a benefice in itself, in which are two chapels; one at Carriganimy, a small plain building; the other at Gurraneacapple, a large substantial edifice. The castle of Carrig-a-Phouca is in this parish: it was built by the McCarty's of Drishane, on an isolated rock in the vale of the Sullane, and consists of a square tower, still nearly entire, and one of the most

perfect specimens of early castle architecture in the kingdom. The entrance is by a high craggy rock, up which not more than one person at a time can climb. In the mountains at Clashmaguire is a large heathen temple, many of the stones of which are nearly as large as those of Stonehenge. At Gurtavannir are two upright stones, and near them a Druidical circle: not far distant is the table-stone of a cromlech, besides many single upright stones of a large size, termed Gollanes by the peasantry. In the vicinity of the glebe is a rock called the Giant's Table, surrounded by stone seats. In 1822, there were some disturbances at Carriganimy, during which the Tralee mail was plundered, and many of the peasantry were killed.

CLONDUFF, or CLANDUFF, a parish, in the union of NEWRY, barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 2½ miles (S.) from Rathfriland; containing, with the village of Hilltown, 8687 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Bann, and on one of the roads leading from Newry to Downpatrick; it comprises 21,241½ statute acres, of which 889 are mountain, with a portion of bog, and the remainder good arable and pasture land, the former producing excellent crops. Eagle mountain, at the southern extremity of the parish, is 1084 feet above the level of the sea. About a mile from Hilltown, and on the Bann, is a bleach-green, the first or uppermost on that river, which in its course becomes a most important stream to bleachers and manufacturers of linen. The parish anciently formed part of the possessions of the abbey of Bangor, and by an acquisition in 1605 was found to comprise 22 townlands, now increased to 25, which, with the exception of four within the bishop's court at Dromore, are within the jurisdiction of the manorial court of Rathfriland. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory, with the exception of the tithes of four townlands, which belong to the vicar, is inappropriate in the Earl of Clanwilliam. The tithe rent-charge is £273. 1., of which £123. 3. are payable to the proprietor, and the remainder to the incumbent. The glebe-house is a handsome residence, at Hilltown; the glebe comprises 21 acres of very poor land, which, however, the incumbent is now endeavouring to reclaim. The church is also at Hilltown, *which see*. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are three chapels, one at Cahra, and two near the village of Hilltown, where is also a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. About a mile to the east of Hilltown are the ruins of the old parish church, in a large and very ancient burial-ground, in which were interred, in 1809, John and Felix O'Neill, supposed to have been the last male descendants of the once powerful sept of Tir-Oen. A vessel of white glass, about the size of an ordinary wine-glass or egg-cup, and which may have been used as a chalice, now in the possession of Samuel Murphy, Esq., of Rathfriland; and also a quern, in the possession of the Rev. J. A. Beers; were dug up in the churchyard in 1832.

CLONDULANE, a parish, partly in the barony of FERMOV, but chiefly in that of CONDOXS and CLONGMANS, poor-law union of FERMOV, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Fermoy; containing 1823 inhabitants. In Jan., 1642, David Barry, Earl of Barrymore, took Careyville Castle, form-

erly called Ballymacpatrick Castle, in this parish, after an obstinate resistance, and in view of the Irish army on the other side of the Blackwater. The garrison, consisting of 51 men, were all made prisoners, and afterwards executed. Carrickabrick, at the western extremity of the parish, is said to have been besieged by Cromwell; the effects of cannon are still visible on the walls. The parish lies on both sides of the river Blackwater, and on the road from Fermoy to Lismore; and contains 4926 statute acres. The land is chiefly under tillage, but there is a considerable quantity of meadow and excellent pasture on the banks of the Blackwater, and also about 200 acres of woodland. There is no bog, a circumstance which renders fuel scarce and dear, it being chiefly obtained from Youghal, whence it is brought in lighters to Tallow and thence by land carriage. The state of agriculture is progressively improving; the Scottish system prevails on several estates. A continuous substratum of limestone runs along the north side of the river, and some patches are found on the south side, which are worked for building or for repairing the roads. At Glendullane are extensive flour-mills, built by the late Earl of Mountcashell, who also constructed a mill-dam across that part of the Blackwater called Poul-Shane, where there is water enough for a vessel of several tons' burthen, although the river is not navigable higher than Cappoquin: the mills furnish employment to a number of persons, and are capable of producing above 20,000 bags of flour annually.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the Norcott family. The tithe rent-charge is £555, which is equally divided between the impropriators and the vicar: there is no glebe-house, but a glebe of 12 acres near the church. The church is a small plain building, erected in 1812, by aid of a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £176. 17. for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Fermoy. A short distance eastward from the bridge of Fermoy are the ruins of the castles of Carrickabrick and Lichash, both reduced to solitary towers: the former, one side of which is nearly hattered down, stands on the south bank of the Blackwater; the latter, on the north bank, is a low square tower mantled with ivy. Near Lichash Castle are two curious caverns in the limestone rock; also a large rath or fort.

CLONE, county of LEITRIM.—See CLOON.

CLONE, a parish, in the poor-law union of ENNIS-CORTHY, barony of SCARAWALSH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N.E. by N.) from Enniscorthy; containing 1504 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern road from Enniscorthy to Ferns, comprises 6266½ statute acres: the land is principally under an improving system of tillage, and drill husbandry is practised; there are only a few patches of bog, and no waste land. Here are some quarries of excellent building-stone, from which was raised the stone for the new church; and a slate-quarry has been opened on the Portsmouth estate at Killibeg, about three miles distant from the town of Enniscorthy, yielding slates not inferior to those generally in use. Solsborough is a handsome mansion, situated in a finely wooded demesne, and commanding a pleasing view of Enniscorthy and the river Slaney. This was formerly

one of the three parishes constituting the union of Ferns, from which it has been separated; it is now an independent rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, forming the corps of the prebend of Clone in the cathedral of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £249. 4. 8. The church, a neat edifice in the later English style, was erected in 1831, by aid of a grant of £900 from the Board of First Fruits, on a site given by the Rev. Solomon Richards. The ruins of the old church are near Ferns, and attached to them is a burial-ground. The glebe comprises 29½ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of the district of Monageer, comprising also part of the parish of Monimolin, and those parts of the parishes of Ballyhuskard, Templeshannon, and Kilcormuck, which lie on the north-west side of the river Blackwater; the chapel at Monageer is a neat edifice. In removing a tumulus, or, as it is frequently called, a moat, on the demesne of Solsborough, some time since, an ancient urn of unbaked clay, rudely carved and containing calcined bones, was discovered.

CLONEA, a parish, in the poor-law union of DUNGARVAN, barony of DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Dungarvan; containing 813 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the bay of Clonea in St. George's Channel, and comprises 2108 statute acres. Clonea Castle is pleasantly situated near the cliffs, and commands a fine view of the sea. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, and is part of the union of Stradally; the rectory is inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The tithe rent-charge is £149. 11., of which £99. 14. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent: the glebe comprises 1a. 3r. 31p. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilgobinet; the chapel is a plain building.

CLONEAMERY, CLOAN, or CLOWEN, a parish, in the poor-law union of NEW ROSS, barony of IDA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (S.E.) from Innistigue; containing 835 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the left bank of the river Nore, and on the coach-road from Dublin to New Ross, by way of Thomastown, comprises 3390½ statute acres, of which 170 are woodland, 648 mountain and waste, 129 bog, and the remainder arable and pasture land. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming the corps of the prebend of Cloneamery in the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, and part of the union of Innistigue, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £101. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions also the parish forms part of the union or district of Innistigue; the chapel is at Clodagh. Bishop Pococke bequeathed 116 plantation acres of mountain land, called Bishop's Hill, and worth about £50 per annum, for the instruction of children; it is held by the Incorporated School Society. On a steep mound near the river stand the ruins of Clowen Castle, formerly belonging to the Fitzgeralds, and singularly divided into two parts. There are also some remains of an old church: its primitive doorway, in some degree pyramidal and surmounted by a sculptured cross of rather Maltese form, is supposed to indicate high antiquity. In a romantic glen up a creek of the Nore is Clodagh waterfall; it is a cascade of great beauty falling down a rugged precipice

of about 60 feet, and from the fissures of the overhanging rocks on both sides spring a great variety of trees and shrubs.

CLONEE, a post-town or village, in the parish and barony of DUNBOYNE, poor-law union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 7 miles (N.W.) from Dublin; containing 255 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Navan, on the confines of the county of Dublin; and has a constabulary police station.—See DUNBOYNE.

CLONEEN.—See CLONYNE.

CLONEGAL, a post-town or village, in that part of the parish of MOYACOMB which is in the barony of ST. MULLINS UPPER, union of NEW ROSS, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 14½ miles (S.E. by E.) from Carlow, and 5½ (S.S.W.) from Dublin; containing 431 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Tullow to Newtownbarry, and on the river Derry, which divides it into two parts; and consists of 77 houses. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday in March, Ascension-day, July 31st, Nov. 22nd, and the 11th December, for cattle: fairs for the sale of frieze were formerly held on the first Wednesdays in February, March, and May, and on Ascension-day, but have been discontinued. A receiving-house for letters, here, is in connexion with Tullow and Newtownbarry, and there is a constabulary police station. The parish church, a good modern building, is situated close to the town, and there are a Roman Catholic chapel and a place of worship for Methodists; also a castellated mansion built by the family of Esmonde, in 1625.—See MOYACOMB.

CLONEGAM, a parish, in the union of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, barony of UPPER THIRD, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (S.E. by S.) from Carrick-on-Suir; containing 4759 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near the river Suir, comprises 4940 statute acres, and is chiefly demesne land attached to CURRAGHMORE, the splendid seat of the Marquess of Waterford. The ancient castle of Curraghmore, which now forms part of the noble mansion of that name, was attacked by Cromwell in his retreat from Waterford, in 1649, and surrendered on honourable terms. Curraghmore is situated about two miles south of the river Suir, in the vale of the Clodagh, a small stream that descends from the mountains; and is approached between two extensive ranges of offices connected by the ancient castle front, on the parapet of which is a large figure of a stag, the crest of the Beresford family. The castle has been in the lower part converted into a magnificent hall, and in the upper into a stately and superb apartment called the Castle Room. In the rear of it is the more modern and spacious mansion, erected by the great-grandfather of the present marquess, and commanding a rich and extensive view, in the foreground of which, at the extremity of the town, is a large artificial lake; and in the distance, the stupendous and rugged mountains of Moanewollah. The private pleasure-grounds between the house and the river Clodagh are beautifully laid out; and a broad gravel-walk leading from them is continued along the bank of the river, to which the gardens extend. The demesne, comprising 4000 acres, is richly ornamented with stately timber, in such profusion as in some parts to form woods of very great extent and luxuriant growth. This magnificent seat is pre-eminently distinguished for the natural

grandeur of its scenery, diversified with lofty hills, rich vales, and dense woods, combining every variety of rural beauty with features of romantic character. The Clodagh, which separates the parish from those of Kilmeaden and Guilcagh, is navigable for boats of any size for three miles from its junction with the Suir, and at a short distance from Curraghmore forms a picturesque waterfall and salmon-leap.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, episcopally united, in 1801, to that of Newtown-Lennau, together forming the union of Clonegam, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £225, and of the whole union £556. 2. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church, situated on the side of a hill, was built in 1741, and repaired in 1791 by the grandfather of the present marquess: it is an elegant small edifice; the windows are of stained glass, and the west window is particularly fine, representing in its various compartments some of the most interesting subjects of sacred history. The churchyard is the burial-place of this noble family; and on the summit of the hill above the church is a round tower, erected by the grandfather of the present marquess, in memory of his eldest son, who was killed at the age of thirteen: it was intended to raise it to the height of 120 feet, but it was left unfinished at an elevation of 70 feet. Near the tower lies the great west window of the old cathedral of Waterford, which it was intended to incorporate in an artificial ecclesiastical ruin, to form a characteristic group with the round tower. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Portlaw. At the gate-house of Curraghmore is a handsome building, erected by the late Marchioness of Waterford as a school for the children of the neighbouring peasantry, and supported by the present marquess. A school has been more recently built near Mayfield factory, at a cost exceeding £500, defrayed by the marquess and others; it will accommodate 400 scholars, and divine service is performed in it on Sundays, a curate having been appointed, and a district assigned.

CLONEHORKE, an ancient parish, now considered a townland, in the union of ABBEYLEIX, barony of UPPER PHILIPSTOWN, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with part of the borough and market-town of Portllington, 3191 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the left bank of the river Barrow, and on the road from Portllington to Mount-Mellick; and comprises 11,747 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, entirely appropriate to the rector of Geashill, of which parish this is considered to form part. There is a church, or chapel of ease, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £213. In the Roman Catholic divisions Clonehorke is part of the district of Portllington.

CLONELTY, or CLONITA, a parish, in the barony of GLENQUIN, union of NEWCASTLE, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N.E.) from Newcastle; containing 1437 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Ballingarry to Newcastle, and contains 3749 statute acres. The land is generally good: about one-half is under tillage, producing abundant crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes; the remainder is meadow and pasture, the latter of which includes the high grounds of Knockaderry, which are of silicious formation, and are being gradually brought into cultivation.

tion. Within the parish is the village of Knockaderry, *which see*. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, episcopally united, in 1744, to the vicarage of Cloncagh, and in the patronage of the Vicars-Choral of the cathedral of St. Mary, Limerick, to whom the rectory is appropriate. The tithe rent-charge of Clonclity is £213. 15., of which £146. 5. are payable to the vicars-choral, and the remainder to the vicar; the entire tithe of the benefice, payable to the vicar, is about £135. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is united to Cloncagh and Grange, and is the head of a district called Knockaderry, in which there is a small plain chapel. The old church is supposed to have been founded by St. Ita or Ittai, early in the 7th century; its ruins form a picturesque object. Near it are the remains of Ballynoe Castle, which was built by the Knights Templars.

CLONENAGH, a parish, partly in the baronies of CULLINAGH and MARYBOROUGH EAST, but chiefly in that of MARYBOROUGH WEST, poor-law union of MOUNTMELICK, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the now merged parish of Clonagheen and the post-town of Mountrath, 18,403 inhabitants. This place, originally called *Cluain-aith-chin* and *Cluain-edaich*, is of very remote antiquity. A monastery was founded here by St. Fintan, who became its first abbot and was succeeded by St. Columba, who died in 548. This abbey was destroyed in 838 by the Danes, who in 843 carried its venerable abbot, Aid, who was also abbot of Tirdaglass, into Munster, where, on the 5th of July, he suffered martyrdom. After being frequently plundered and destroyed by the Danes, it continued to flourish for a considerable period, but little is known of its history subsequently to the English invasion: there are the remains of a church, and in the immediate vicinity are several burial-places, supposed to have been once attached to other churches. At Gutney Cloy, in this parish, a battle took place between the forces of Brian Boroihme, on their return from Clontarf, and those of Fitzpatrick, Prince of Ossory. The parish is situated on the road from Maryborough to Roscrea, and comprises, with Clonagheen, 47,189½ statute acres: from 9000 to 12,000 are bog, and about half that number mountain and waste; the remainder is arable and pasture land, nearly in equal portions. The system of agriculture is greatly improved, and green crops have been generally introduced. An extensive cotton manufactory is carried on at Mountrath, where, also, fairs are held on Jan. 6th, Feb. 17th, April 30th, May 7th, June 20th, Aug. 10th, Sept. 29th, and Nov. 5th, for farming stock. Petty-sessions are held at Mountrath every Thursday, and at Ann Grove every alternate Wednesday.

The living is a rectory in the diocese of Leighlin, episcopally united, in 1661, to the rectory and vicarage of Clonagheen, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown, which has two presentations, and of the Bishop, who has one: the tithe rent-charge for both parishes is £1125; there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. Of the two churches, one, at Mountrath, is a spacious and handsome edifice, erected in 1796, at a cost of £1000, of which £500 were a donation from the Earl of Mount-rath; it was enlarged in 1832, by aid of a loan of £1500 from the Board of First Fruits, and towards the repair of it the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £246. The other church, at Roskelton, is a neat small

edifice, built in 1820, at an expense of £1400, whereof £500 were a grant and £900 a loan from the same Board: for the repair of this structure, also, the Commissioners granted £254. At Ballyfin is a chapel, erected in 1789, and endowed by the late Right Hon. William Pole; towards the repairs of which, the Commissioners lately granted £368. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is styled an abbacy, and constitutes the three benefices of Ballyfin, Mountrath, and Raheen. There are five chapels, all neat plain buildings, situated respectively at Mountrath, Ballyfin, Raheen, Springmount, and Clonad; also places of worship for the Society of Friends and Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. In Mountrath is a Roman Catholic seminary, conducted by a president and eight members of the Patrician Society, who have an excellent classical and mathematical boarding school, a school for the middle classes, and a national school: there is also a convent of nuns of the order of St. Bridget, who have a school for children of the richer classes, and a national school. In the parish are various other schools. The Right Hon. W. Pole bequeathed £100 per annum late currency for the endowment of the chapel at Ballyfin, and £20 per annum for a schoolmaster and clerk. There are small ruins of Red and Killynny Castles, and remains of churches at Cromogue and Kilbrennan. At Forest is a chalybeate spring.—See MOUNTRATH.

CLONES, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of CLONKELLY, county of FERMANAGH, and partly in the baronies of MONAGHAN and DARTRY, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 10 miles (W.S.W.) from Monaghan, and 62 (N.W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 23,506 inhabitants, of whom 2877 are in the town. The ancient name of this place was *Cluan Innis*, "the Island of Retreat," it having formerly been nearly surrounded by water; more recently it was called *Clounish* or *Clounish*. An ABBEY, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was founded here in the early part of the 6th century by St. Tigernach or Tierney, who, becoming bishop of Clogher, removed that see to Clones, where he died of the plague in 550. The abbot was the *Primus Abbas*, or first mitred abbot, of Ireland. In the year 836, the abbey was burnt; and in 999, Ceanfoile, comarh of Clones and Clogher, died here: the abbey was destroyed by fire in 1095, and, in 1184, it appears that the abbot Gilla Christ O'Macturan was elected bishop of Clogher. In 1207, Hugh de Lacy destroyed the abbey and town; but five years after they were rebuilt by the English, who also erected a castle here. In 1316, and again in 1504, the abbot of Clones was elected bishop of Clogher: in 1486 died the abbot Philip Mac Mahon, and, in 1502, the abbot James Mac Mahon, both relations of the lords of Ergal.

The abbey was dissolved by act of Henry VIII., and in the 29th of Elizabeth an inquisition was taken of its possessions: the manor of the abbey, still called, "St. Tierney," was granted at the Suppression, together with the abbey, to Sir Henry Duke. The corbeship or cormoranship of Clones seems to have been held by the sept of Mac Mahon, the head of which, during the rebellion in Queen Elizabeth's reign, procured from the pope a grant of it for his eldest son, who was then a boy. The manor was eventually conveyed in marriage to Sir Francis Rushe, whose daughter Elior, in 1629,

conveyed it in marriage to Sir Robert Loftus, eldest son of Adam, Lord Loftus, Primate and Chancellor of Ireland, and first Chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin. In 1640, Sir Robert and his son Henry died, and the manor came to Anne, only daughter of the former, who married the Hon. Richard Lennard Barrett, whose son, Dacre Barrett, Esq., represented the county of Monaghan in the Irish parliament in 1692: it has since continued in this family, and is now the estate of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart. In the settlement of Ulster, in order to assimilate the Irish to the English church, corbeships were abolished, and their possessions, commonly called termon lands, granted to the bishops. At the time of the dissolution of monasteries, there were three ecclesiastical estates belonging to Clones; viz., the abbey lands, now the property of Sir T. B. Lennard, which are tithe-free; the estate of the great church of Clones, belonging to the same proprietor, which pays one-third of the tithes to the incumbent; and the lands of the corbe, or the termon lands, the property of the Bishop of Clogher, which pay the entire tithes to the incumbent.

The town is situated on the road from Monaghan to Belturbet, and contains 449 houses, of which those recently erected are slated, and the more ancient thatched. There is a brewery in the town; and at Stonebridge is an extensive foundry for spades, ploughs, and other agricultural implements, established about 20 years ago: there are large flour-mills at Analoar, on the river Finn. The Northern Bank has a branch establishment in the town. A yarn market is held on Thursday, at which linen-cloth is sold; and there is a fair on the last Thursday in each month, for cattle, pigs, horses, &c., which is well supplied: a fair, likewise, is held at Roslea, in this parish, on the 8th of each month. The market-place of Clones is of a triangular form, with a market-house in it lately erected at the expense of the lord of the manor, and a pump; also a very ancient stone cross, the shaft of which is about 12 feet high: this cross stands at the top of a flight of steps, and both the shaft and top are ornamented with figures in relief; the upper part is circular, and the whole has a very antique appearance. Here is a chief constabulary police station. Quarter-sessions for a part of the division of Monaghan are held twice a year in a handsome sessions-house, lately built. A manorial court, called "St. Tierney's Manor Court," is held in the town monthly by the seneschal, for the recovery of debts under £2; and petty-sessions are held every alternate Friday. Courts are also held in the parish for the manors of Roslea and Shannick. In 1845, an act was obtained for constructing a railway from Newry to Enniskillen, a line of 71½ British miles; and also an act for a railway between Dundalk and Enniskillen, a line of 77 miles; but as the line between Enniskillen and Clones, an intermediate town, was almost identical in both projects, that part of the latter undertaking has been abandoned. It is now designed to form a line from Dundalk, to the Newry and Enniskillen line at Clones; the Dundalk company retaining the right, on paying, after its completion, one-half of the cost of the line between Clones and Enniskillen, to a joint use of it.

The PARISH is of great extent, comprising 42,877½ statute acres, of which 27,581½ are in Fermanagh, and 15,296½ in Monaghan. About one-twentieth of the land is bog, and 616½ acres water; the mountainous tracts

afford good pasture. Agriculture is in an improved state, and much of the land is of a superior quality; tillage is conducted on an extensive scale. Limestone of good quality is found in various places, and on the summit of Carnmore mountain is a quarry of fine white freestone, which is used for building: a vein of coal was found near this mountain, but is not worked. That part of the parish within Dartry barony has no fewer than 32 lakes, of which, Loughs Oonagh, Camm, and Lisnaroe, and the lake near Smithsborough, are the largest: in that part included in the barony of Monaghan is an extensive lake, near Watts-bridge, besides five smaller lakes, the waters of which unite in their course towards Newbliss. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of Sir T. B. Lennard: the tithe rent-charge is £712. 13. The glebe-house was built in 1816; and towards defraying the expense, a gift of £100 and a loan of £1500 were granted by the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 767 acres. The parochial or mother church stands on the hill of Clones, at the upper end of the market-place, and has a handsome steeple, with a clock and bell; it was built at an expense of about £3500, of which £1022 were a loan and £900 a gift, in 1822, from the Board. There are two chapels of ease on the townlands of Clough and Aghadrumsee: the former was built by a loan of £1015 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1828; to the repairs of the latter the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £136. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms two benefices, Clones East and Clones West: there are chapels at Clones and Drumsworld for the former, and at Roslea and Magheranary for the latter; the chapel at Roslea is a spacious building erected in 1834, with a bell tower and beautiful altar. At Stonebridge is a Presbyterian meeting-house in connexion with the General Assembly; at Smithsborough is one till lately connected with the Seceding Synod; and there are places of worship in the parish for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. Here are likewise two dispensaries, one at Clones, the other near Roslea; and a fever hospital is maintained at Clones. The union workhouse, on a site of six acres purchased for £342, was completed in 1842, at a cost of £5750, and is constructed to contain 600 paupers.

On the south side of the town are the ruins of the ABBEY to which it owes its early fame; the road from Cootehill now passes through them. The walls of a small chapel still remain on one side of the road, and are built of square-hewn freestone on the outside, and of limestone within; it is encompassed by a burial-ground inclosed by a strong wall. On the other side of the road is another burial-ground, similarly inclosed, in which are many curiously decorated tombstones, and where there is yet standing one of the ancient round towers. The walls of this tower are four feet thick, and very rough on the outside, but composed of smooth limestone within. The internal diameter of the building is 10 feet, and there are resting-places for the joists of five successive floors. The thickness of the walls diminishes towards the top, and there is a doorway about four feet above the ground; at the summit of the tower were large embrasures. On the surface, in this burial-ground, is a large stone coffin: the lid is very heavy, and of an angular shape, like the roof of a house, with two small pillars rising from the ends, and an ancient

inscription on each side, but so much defaced as to be illegible. It is supposed to be the coffin of a Mac Mahon. Near these cemeteries is an extensive artificial mound of earth, very steep, and rather difficult of access, being on the summit of a considerable hill. In the parish are two wells, much celebrated among the peasantry for curing the jaundice: one, about three miles from Clones, on the road leading to Monaghan, is called the Grailabuy Well; the other, about a mile from Clones, on the road to Enniskillen, is called Clintiveran Jaundice Well. Near the fort is an excellent spring named Tubber Tierney.

CLONEY, or **CLONIE**, a parish, in the poor-law union of **ENNIS**, barony of **UPPER BUNRATTY**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Ennis; containing 3624 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Ennis to Tulla, and comprises 10,656 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, which are mostly in tillage; agriculture is improving. There are upwards of 2000 acres of bog. At Ballyhickey a lead-mine was discovered in 1834, yielding ore of superior quality, which is shipped for Wales at Clare. Fairs for live stock are held at Spanceil hill on Jan. 1st, May 3rd, June 24th, Aug. 20th, and Dec. 3rd. In the demesne of Clonie are a small lake, and the ruins of the old church and castle of Clonie. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and is part of the union of Quinn: the rectory is partly appropriate to the prebend of Tullagh in the cathedral of St. Flannan, Killaloe, and partly constitutes a portion of the sinecure rectorial union of Ogashin. The tithe rent-charge is £166. 3., of which £69. 4. 8. are payable to the rector, £79. 12. 3. to the vicar, and the remainder to the prebendary of Tullagh. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Quinn; there is a chapel in the demesne of Clonie.

CLONEYGOWN, a village, in the parish of **BALLYKEANE**, union of **MOUNTMELLICK**, barony of **UPPER PHILIPSTOWN**, King's county, and province of **LEINSTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Portarlinton; containing 180 inhabitants. This small village is situated on the road from Portarlinton to Tullamore; it consists of 32 tenements, and has a constabulary police station.

CLONFAD, or **CLONFADFORAN**, a parish, in the union of **MULLINGAR**, barony of **FARTULLAGH**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**; containing, with part of the post-town of Tyrrell's-Pass, 1457 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Mullingar to Tyrrell's-Pass, and is intersected in the southern part by the coach-road from Dublin to Athlone. It comprises 4872 statute acres, of which about one-fifth is land of the best, three-fifths of middling, and the remainder of very inferior, quality: the lands are principally in pasture, and the soil light. The substratum is generally limestone, of which there are quarries at Calverstown; and at Gnewbaron Hill, part whereof is in this parish, is a fine quarry of grey limestone, which bears a high polish and is manufactured into mantel-pieces. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £117. 14. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £300 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1811: the glebe comprises 20 acres of good ground, well planted. The church, a handsome edifice in the latter English style, with a tower sur-

mounted by a well-proportioned spire, is situated at Tyrrell's-Pass; and was built in 1793, by aid of a grant of £500 from the Board of First Fruits; the Board lent £250 in 1826, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners more recently granted £147, towards its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Fartullagh or Rochfort-Bridge; the chapel is a plain edifice, situated at Meedeen. The parochial school-house was built at an expense of £400, of which £240 were given by the Countess of Belvedere, £112 from the lord-lieutenant's fund, and £48 by the rector, who allows the master an annual sum. There are remains of an old church in the townland of Clonfad; and at Newcastle are the ruins of a fortification, said to have belonged to the Tyrrells.—See **TYRRELL'S-PASS**.

CLONFEACLE, a parish, in the unions of **ARMAGH** and **DUNGANNOON**, partly in the barony of **ARMAGH**, and partly in that of **O'NEILLAND WEST**, county of **ARMAGH**, but chiefly in the barony of **DUNGANNOON**, county of **TYRONE**, and province of **ULSTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Armagh; containing, with the districts of Derrygortrevy, Moy, and Blackwater-town (each of which is separately described), 18,930 inhabitants. Of this number, 123 are in the village, which is contiguous to Blackwater-town and consists of 27 houses. This place was distinguished at a very remote period as the seat of a religious foundation of great repute, of which St. Lugud, or Lugaid, was abbot about the year 580. The monastery was soon after vested in the Culdean monks, whose chief establishment in Ireland was at Armagh, and to that establishment this house became united about the middle of the 10th century. The Culdees kept possession of the church, and several large tracts of land in the parish, till the Reformation, when the whole became forfeited to the crown. The lands were granted by James I. on the 13th of May, 1614, to Primate Hampton and his successors for ever, under the denomination of the "Termon or Erenach lands of Clonfeacle;" together with the church and rectory, which latter has since passed from the Primate, and is now vested in the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. During the Irish wars, and more especially in the rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone, this district was the scene of numerous sanguinary battles, the details of which are given in the article on Benburb.

The **PARRISH** is intersected by the river Blackwater, over which are some large and handsome stone bridges; it comprises 26,218 statute acres, 21,582 being in Tyrone and 4636 in Armagh. The surface is diversified by several small and beautiful lakes, the principal of which is Lough Curran: on an artificial island in this lake have been discovered the remains of buildings, and warlike and domestic implements; and near the shores of the lake is the old camp of the O'Nials, now Fort Magarrett. The land is chiefly arable: the soil is light but generally fertile, producing excellent crops; the system of agriculture is improved, and there is no waste land, except a tract of bog or marsh, about 400 acres in extent. Limestone and freestone abound in the parish: there are valuable limestone quarries at Benburb. The Ulster canal passes for three miles through the parish, on the Armagh or eastern side of the Blackwater: at Benburb a rock has been excavated to the depth of 86 feet, and the canal carried longitudinally over a mill-race for a very considerable distance, by a handsome aque-

duct. The scenery is pleasingly diversified and beautifully picturesque; the glen through which the Blackwater flows is highly romantic, and the canal, lately completed, adds to the interest of the landscape. The weaving of linen is carried on by the farmers and cottiers at their own dwellings; and at Tullydoey is an extensive bleach-green.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College: the tithe rent-charge is £772. 10. The glebe-house is a good building, erected in 1752, at an expense of nearly £1000; the glebe comprises 538 acres of arable land. The church was destroyed during the rebellion of Tyrone, since which time the village of Clonfeacle has been neglected; in the same rebellion the church of Eglisli was destroyed, and that parish has ever since been included in the parish of Clonfeacle. The present parish church is situated close to the village of Benburb, on the confines of the counties of Armagh and Tyrone; it was built by Sir R. Wingfield, in 1619, and repaired and enlarged in 1815, by a gift of £800 from the Board of First Fruits: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £526. 11. towards its further repair. There are also a church at Moy, and one at Derrygortevry; the latter stands near the site of the old church of Eglisli. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is called Upper and Lower Clonfeacle, and includes the whole parish of Eglisli; there are chapels at Eglisli, Moy, and Blackwater-town. At Benburb and Crew are meeting-houses for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; and at Blackwater-town is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school, near the church at Benburb, was built in 1832, by the Rev. Henry Griffin, the rector; there are various other schools, some of which are supported by funds arising from a bequest, by Lord Powerscourt, of £2000 for charitable uses. The sum of £4 per annum is paid to the poor of this parish from Drelincourt's charity, and two children are eligible to the Drelincourt school at Armagh: a bequest of £100, also, was made to the poor by a person whose name is now unknown. The ruins of Benburb Castle, situated on the summit of a limestone rock overhanging the river, have a very picturesque appearance; near them has been found a silver signet ring, bearing the arms and initials of Turlogh O'Neil. Several other interesting relics of antiquity have been discovered in various parts: a large well-formed canoe was found in the bed of the river, at Blackwater-town, in 1826; it is scooped out of an oak-tree, and is in good preservation. A gentleman in the parish has some very perfect querns, an altar of rude construction, several stone hatchets, and the horns of an elk, which last were found a few years since at Drumlee. At Tullydoey are some inconsiderable vestiges of an ancient fort.

CLONFERT, a parish, in the poor-law union of KANTURK, barony of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with the post-towns of Kanturk and Newmarket, 17,328 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called "Trinity Christ Church Newmarket," is situated between the rivers Allua and Dallua, which meet at Kanturk, in their course to the Blackwater; and on the road from Cork, through the Bogra mountains, to Abbeyfeale in the county of Limerick, and Listowel in the county of Kerry. It extends

16 Irish miles from north-west to south-east, and comprises 62,110 statute acres. About half the parish consists of bog and mountain; the other half, of arable and pasture land of inferior quality. There are extensive beds of culm, some of which, near Newmarket, have been, but are not now, worked. This district has been much benefited by the road from Cork to Abbeyfeale, which was constructed soon after the distress in 1822; and further benefit would be produced by connecting that road with the new government road from Roskeen bridge, through King-William's-Town, to Castle-Island, by a short road of about five Irish miles, passing the valuable, but hitherto isolated, limestone quarry at Tonn. The parish comprehends the extensive manor of Newmarket, and portions of those of Kanturk and Castle Mac Auliffe; the remainder of the latter manor is in Kilmeen, and of Kanturk, in Kilmeen and Kilbrin.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in R. Longfield, Esq., of Longueville: the tithe rent-charge is £872. 6., of which half is paid to the impropriator, and half to the vicar. A glebe-house was erected in 1811, near Newmarket, partly by a loan of £1125 from the Board of First Fruits, but has since been taken down: the glebe comprises 9 statute acres, some land having been lately annexed to the old burial-ground of Clonfert, by permission of the bishop. The parish church, in the town of Newmarket, is a handsome edifice in the later style of English architecture, built in 1830, at an expense of £2200, of which £2000 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits; it has a square tower, embattled and pinnacled, and surmounted by a lofty spire, the whole formed of hewn limestone. The church at Kanturk, which is annexed to the perpetual cure of that place, is a neat building, also having a square tower, embattled and pinnacled. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish contains two parochial districts, Kanturk and Newmarket, *which see*. Besides the schools at those places, the Irish Society has four circulating schools in the parish; and there are several private schools. Of Mac Auliffe's Castle, which was situated near Newmarket and was a chief seat of the sept of that name, only the foundation exists; but of the castle of Carrigacashel, near Priory, the ruins still remain. There was formerly a castle on the Mount, near Mr. Aldworth's lodge, in Newmarket, and another at Curragh, which also belonged to the Mac Auliffes; both have been demolished, and on the site of the latter is a handsome modern house, the residence of Neptune Blood, Esq. In Mr. Aldworth's demesne many trinkets and military implements have been found. The parish contains some chalybeate springs.

CLONFERT, a parish, and the seat of a diocese, in the union of BALLINASLOE, barony of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Eyrecomrt; containing 5704 inhabitants. This place, in the Irish language *Cluain-Fearth*, signifying "a retired spot," owes its origin and early importance to St. Brendan, son of Finloga, who, in 558, founded here an abbey, which afterwards became the cathedral church of the see of Clonfert. In 744 the place was destroyed by fire, and four years after again suffered a similar calamity; in 839 the Danes burned the abbey and killed the abbot, and, in 841, entirely reduced the town to ashes. Four years after it was again

destroyed by fire, and in 949 the abbey was plundered; in 1031 the town was plundered by O'Ruark, and in 1045 once more destroyed by fire. In 1065 Hugh O'Ruark, King of Breifné, and Thady O'Kelly, King of Maine, plundered the abbey. The subsequent history of the place is little more than a narration of similar disasters; notwithstanding which, it continued to flourish as the head of the diocese. During the prelacy of Bishop John, the cathedral was enlarged and beautified; the episcopal palace was rebuilt by Bishop Dawson; and in the reign of Charles II. the cathedral, which had suffered from violence and dilapidation, was wholly restored. The ancient monastery existed independently of the bishopric till the Reformation, when Henry VIII., in the 35th of his reign, united it to the prelacy. The PARISH is situated on the road from Eyre-court to Ballinasloe; it is bounded on the east by the river Shannon, and is intersected by the Grand Canal, in cutting for which through the bog, an ancient wooden causeway was discovered, that, soon after exposure to the air, crumbled to dust. It comprises 24,876½ statute acres, a very large portion whereof is bog; the remainder is good arable and pasture or meadow land, of which large tracts border on the river. There are two constabulary police stations in the parish, one at Clonfert and the other at Clonfert bridge; it also contains the village of Isker or Esker.

The DIOCESE OF CLONFERT originated in the monastery founded by St. Brendan, who was the first abbot, and in whose time the church, previously famous for its seven altars, became a cathedral. St. Brendan, as are indeed many of his successors, is by various writers styled indifferently abbot or bishop, though some contend that St. Moena, whom St. Brendan, on his abdication, appointed his successor, and whom he survived, was the first to whom the latter title was given. St. Moena died in 571; and St. Brendan, who was the founder of many other abbeys, and is said to have presided over 3000 monks, died in 577, at Enachdune, whence his remains were removed to Clonfert to be interred in the abbey. Of the successors of St. Moena, till after the arrival of the English in the reign of Henry II., very little is recorded. The abbey, as already observed, was frequently plundered and burned by the Danes; and in 845, Turgesius, at the head of a party of those ravagers, not only destroyed the houses in the town, but reduced the churches and conventual buildings to ashes. After the death of Bishop Thomas O'Kelley, in 1263, the see remained vacant till 1266, when John, the pope's nuncio, and an Italian, was appointed bishop: on his translation to the archbishopric of Benevento, in Italy, the temporalities were seized by the exchequer of the crown; but they were restored the same year to Robert, a monk of Christ Church, Canterbury, who was made bishop by the provision of Pope Clement IV. John was a great benefactor to the cathedral, and is supposed to have erected and embellished the west front, which has been erroneously referred to a much later period. Roland Linch, who succeeded to



Arms of the late Bishopric.

the see of Kilmacduagh in 1587, received the see of Clonfert, vacant by the death of Stephen Kerovan, to hold in *commendam*; since which time the two dioceses have constantly remained under one bishop. Linch, however, greatly diminished the revenues of the united sees, by granting the possessions of Kilmacduagh at a nominal rent. Bishop Robert Dawson, who succeeded to the prelacy in 1627, repaired or rather rebuilt and beautified the episcopal palace of Clonfert. Bishop Wolley succeeded in 1664, and during his prelacy repaired the cathedral of Clonfert; upon his death, in 1694, the episcopal revenues were seized into the hands of James II. and paid over to the Roman Catholic prelates, and the see remained vacant till after the Revolution, when William Fitzgerald was advanced to the prelacy by letters-patent, of William and Mary, dated July 1st, 1691. From this time a regular succession of bishops has been maintained in the see, which, with Kilmacduagh, continued to form one diocese, suffragan to the archbishop of Tuam, till December, 1833, when, on the death of the bishop of Killaloe, it was, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act of the 3rd of William IV., united to those of Killaloe and Kilkennore, and the estates of the diocese became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

It is one of the sixteen dioceses that constitute the episcopal province of Armagh; and comprehends part of the county of Roscommon, a large portion of the county of Galway, and one parish on the east side of the Shannon, in King's county. It is 37 Irish miles in length and 32 in breadth, and comprises an estimated superficies of 250,000 acres, of which 17,500 are in Roscommon, 193,100 in Galway, and 4400 in King's county. The lands belonging to the see comprise 7794 statute acres, of which 3844 are profitable, and the remainder unprofitable land; and the amount received from the estates of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, in 1844, was £2408. The chapter consists of a dean; an archdeacon; the eight prebendaries of Fenore, Annacalla, Kilconnell, Killaspimoylan, Kiltesskill, Droughta, Ballynoulter, and Kilquane; and a sacrist. There are neither canons nor vicars-choral, and no member of the chapter has cure of souls or official residence. The income of the chapter, with the exception of that of the dean, arises entirely from portions of tithes in various parishes; the dean's income, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £458, arising from portions of tithes in 23 parishes, and from lands adjoining the village of Kilconnell, and containing 30a. 1r. 19p., let on lease at £20 per annum, with renewal fines of £10 every three years. There is no economy fund at the disposal of the chapter: the repairs of the cathedral consequently devolve upon the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The consistorial court of the united dioceses of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh is held at Loughrea: its officers are, a vicar-general, a registrar, and a proctor; the registrar is also keeper of the records, consisting of copies of leases of the see lands from 1724 to the present time, wills, and deeds of administration. The total number of parishes in the diocese is 38, included in 11 unions, which are either rectories and vicarages, or vicarages whose rectorial tithes are appropriate to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners or to members of the chapter. The total number of benefices, including dignities, is 22, of which one is in the gift of the Crown, 18 in the patronage of the Bishop,

and 3 in that of the Marquess of Clanricarde; the number of churches is 13, and of glebe-houses, 8. In the Roman Catholic divisions, this diocese is one of the seven suffragan to Tuam, and comprises 23 parochial unions or districts, containing 44 chapels served by 23 parish priests and 11 coadjutors or curates: the bishop's parish is Loughrea.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, and the head of a union including also Clontuskert and Kilmalinoe, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the deanery, the prebends of Kilconnell, Kilteskill, Fenore, and Annacalla, and the sacristy of Clonfert. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £231. 18., and of the whole benefice of the incumbent £275. 12. 6.; the glebe lands of the union comprise 55½ acres. The church, which is both capitular and parochial, is an ancient structure, to which a gift of £500 was made in 1793, and a like sum in 1813, by the Board of First Fruits. The service was till lately performed in the chancel, which proved too small for the accommodation of the parishioners; the spacious nave was therefore adapted to their use, for which purpose, and for general repairs, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted £484. 15. The episcopal palace is situated very near the church: the glebe-house was built in 1817, by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £400 from the Board of First Fruits. There is also a church at Clontuskert, a neat and substantial edifice. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is partly in the union or district of Kiltormer, but chiefly the head of a union, including also the parishes of Dononaughta and Meelick, and called sometimes the union of Eyrecourt: there are three chapels, situated respectively at Brackloon in this parish (a large slated building), at Eyrecourt in the parish of Dononaughta, and at Meelick. At Brackloon are also the ruins of an old castle; and between Clonfert and Laurencetown is a chalybeate spring, the water of which is efficacious in complaints of the liver.

CLONFERT-MULLOE, QUEEN'S CO.—See KYLE.

CLONFINGLASS, in the county of TIPPERARY.—See KILLALDRIFE.

CLONFINLOGH, a parish, in the union, barony, and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONAUGHT, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Strokestown, on the road to Roscommon; containing 4782 inhabitants. This parish comprises 7814 statute acres; the land is equally divided between arable and pasture, except about 300 acres of bog. Limestone is found of excellent quality. On the eastern side of the parish is part of the isolated ridge of Slievebawn, 857 feet above the level of the sea; and at its base is the race-course of Ballynafad, near which a fair for horses and sheep is held on Aug. 27th. Clonfinlogh is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and is part of the union of Clontuskert; the rectory is partly inappropriate in the representatives of Lord Kingleland, and partly forms a portion of the corps of the prebend of Kilgoghlin in the cathedral of Elphin. The tithe rent-charge is £138. 9. 3. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Carrsghroo, also called Lissouffy; the chapel is on the townland of Carrowisnagh. The ruins of Ballynafad Castle still remain: it belonged to a branch of the O'Connors, and was placed under Queen Elizabeth's authority by Charles O'Connor Roe.

CLONGEEN, a parish, in the union of NEW ROSS, barony of SHERMALIER, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (S.W. by W.) from Taghmon; containing 1955 inhabitants, of whom 154 are in the village. It is situated on the road from New Ross to Bannow, and comprises 5739½ statute acres, chiefly under tillage; the system of agriculture is slowly improving. Long Graigue, a residence here, was the scene of a sharp action during the disturbances of 1798, which took place on the 20th of June between the insurgents and the royal forces under General (afterwards the celebrated Sir John) Moore, who on the preceding day had taken up a position in the demesne, in order to intercept their retreat from Vinegar Hill by way of Clonmines. Fairs are held at Rathgorey on Holy-Thursdays and Oct. 28th. The living is an inappropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of Francis Leigh, Esq., in whom the rectory is inappropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £150. There are no remains of the church. The Roman Catholic chapel, situated in the village, is a neat building, with a house for the priest adjoining. A house called Abbey Brancy is said to occupy the site of a religious establishment, of which there are no particulars on record.

CLONGESH, or CLONGISH, a parish, in the union, barony, and county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the post-town of Newtown-Forbes, 6504 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Longford to Carrick-on-Shannon, and on the rivers Camlin and Shannon; it comprises 12,832½ statute acres, of which about 900 are woodland, 6800 arable and pasture, and the remainder waste and bog. Limestone quarries are worked for building and for burning. A court for the manor of Castle-Forbes is held occasionally; and petty-sessions are held at Newtown-Forbes every alternate Tuesday. The principal seat in the parish is Castle-Forbes, the residence of the Earl of Granard; it was besieged by the Irish troops for some weeks, in the parliamentary war of 1641, and its defenders were obliged to capitulate for want of supplies. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, united to part of the vicarage of Killoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of Clongesh is £346. 3. The glebe-house was built in 1810, by aid of a gift of £100, and a loan of £650, from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 52 acres, and is contiguous to the church. The parish church, situated at Newtown-Forbes, is supposed to have been originally built by the British settlers, about 1694; it was rebuilt in 1829, partly at the expense of the Rev. George Crawford, and partly by assessment. There is also a church at Drumlish, in that part of Killoe which is united with this parish. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is at Newtown-Forbes, where is also a place of worship for Methodists. At Lisnabo is a free school for both sexes, founded and endowed by the Rev. J. Mitchell, of Lismoy, who charged his estate with an annuity of £50 for its support; the school-house is an excellent slated building, with apartments for the master and mistress, and cost £700. There are a few Danish raths, and the ruins of two churches. Part of the parish is called the Scots' Quarter, a Scottish colony having settled here in the reign of James I.—See NEWTOWN-FORBES.

CLONGILL, a parish, in the poor-law union of **Kells**, barony of **MORGALLION**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (N.W.) from **Navan**, on the road from **Kells** to **Droghda**; containing 226 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2387½ statute acres. The farms are in general large, and several are occupied by the proprietors: the lands are principally in pasture and of very excellent quality, and grazing is carried on extensively. A stream called the **Yellow river** intersects the parish near **Arch Hall**, a handsome mansion pleasantly situated in a well-wooded demesne, comprising about 350 statute acres. **Clongill** is a rectory, in the diocese of **Meath**, and is part of the union of **Kilshine**: the tithe rent-charge is £75. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £350 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1811: there are two glebes, comprising together 21 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of **Castletown-Kilpatrick**; the chapel is at **Fletcherstown**. Here is an ancient castle in a tolerably good state of preservation.

CLONGOWES, county **KILDARE**.—See **CLANE**.

CLONIE, county of **CLARE**.—See **CLONKY**.

CLONIGORMICAN.—See **ARDCLARE**.

CLONKEEHAN, a parish, in the union of **ARDEC**, barony and county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (N.E.) from **Ardec**; containing 380 inhabitants. The river **Glyde** separates this parish from those of **Tallanstown** and **Maplestown**, but it is connected with the latter by a bridge on the road from **Ardec** to **Dundalk**. The parish comprises 605 statute acres, two-thirds of which are included within the demesne of **Corballis**. It is a rectory, in the diocese of **Armagh**, and is part of the union of **Charlestown**, or **Philpstown**: the tithe rent-charge is £34 12 4. The church is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of **Tallanstown**.

CLONKEEN, or **CLONKEEN**, also **CLONKEEN-KERILY**, a parish, in the union of **LOUGHREA**, barony of **TYAQUIN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 7 miles (N.E.) from **Atherry**; containing 1971 inhabitants. **Thomas O'Kelly**, Bishop of **Clonfert**, and afterwards Archbishop of **Tuam**, about 1435 erected the parish church of **Clonkeen**, or **Clonkeenkernill**, into a convent of **Franciscans** of the Third Penitential order, at the instance of **David** and **John Mull-Kerrill**, and **Pope Eugene IV.** confirmed this donation in 1441. The monastery existed till 1618, when its possessions were held by **Conor Daffe O'Naghten**, and **Conor Oge O'Naghten**, both of **Galway**. The parish is situated on the road from **Kilconnell** to **Tuam**, and comprises 5913½ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Clonfert**, and is part of the union of **Ballymacward**; the rectory is partly appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of **Christ Church**, **Dublin**, and partly to the see and deanery of **Clonfert**. The tithe rent-charge is £61. 18., of which £8. 6. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £8. 6. to the dean, and the remainder, except a few shillings to the vicars-choral, to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions **Clonkeen** is part of the district of **Ballymacward**, or **Gorteen**; the chapel is at the latter place.

CLONKEEN, a parish, in the barony of **CLANWILLIAM**, union and county of **LIMERICK**, and province

of **MUNSTER**, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from **Limerick**; containing 621 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from **Limerick** to **Abington**, and comprises 1145 statute acres; the soil is fertile, and the land well cultivated, producing abundant crops. The houses are generally good, and mostly surrounded with gardens and orchards, particularly near **Barrington-Bridge**, where several neat cottages, and an hotel and post-office, have been erected, a police station established, and numerous other improvements made. The parish is in the diocese of **Emly**, and the rectory is appropriate to the bishop's mensal. The church, which is of **Saxon** or early **Norman** architecture, whereof the western doorway is a very fine specimen, was much injured by the **Whiteboys**, in 1762, and has not been repaired; that at **Abington** is used by the parishioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of **Murroe**.

CLONKEEN, or **CLONKIN**, a parish, in the union and barony of **ARDEC**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3 miles (N.W.) from **Ardec**, on the road to **Monaghan**; containing 2158 inhabitants. It comprises 4321½ statute acres: the soil is fertile, and the land mostly under cultivation; the system of agriculture is in a highly improved state. There are some quarries of greenstone, which is raised for building and for repairing the roads; and an extensive turf-bog affords abundant fuel to the neighbourhood. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of **Armagh**, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £225. The glebe-house is a good residence, built by the rector, the **Rev. W. Lee**, and has attached to it 12a. 1r. 17p. of glebe. The church is an ancient structure, and contains a neat monument to the **Corker** and **Chambre** families. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of **Tallanstown**. Near **Lagan bridge** are the ruins of an ancient castle.

CLONKYNE, **QUEEN'S county**.—See **ABBEYLEIX**.

CLONLARA.—See **KILTANANLEA**.

CLONLEA, or **CLONLEIGH**, a parish, in the union of **ENNIS**, barony of **LOWER TULLAGH**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4½ miles (N.) from **Six-mile-Bridge**; containing 3749 inhabitants. It comprises 8833½ statute acres; the surface is partly occupied by lakes. The land is mostly in tillage, and some improvements have been made in the system of agriculture, from the judicious example of **D. Wilson, Esq.**, and **T. Studdert, Esq.**, the former of whom has planted to the extent of nearly 50 Irish acres within a few years. Limestone is abundant, and is extensively used for manure, there being a great number of limekilns within the district. Two fairs are held annually at **Enagh**, and three at **Kilkishen**. A new road has been opened from **Tulla** to **Limerick**, through **Kilkishen** and by the **Glonagrass** mountain. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Killaloe**: the rectory, with those of **Kilfinaghty**, **Kilcely**, **Killurane**, **Killo-kennedy**, **Kinloe**, **Feacle**, and the half rectory of **Ogoniloe**, constitutes the union of **Omullod**, in the patronage of the **Wyndham** family; the vicarage is in the patronage of the Bishop, who has the ploughland of **Clonlea** as part of his mensal. The tithe rent-charge is £128. 18. 8. The glebe-house was erected in 1812, by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £100 from the

Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 10½ acres, subject to a rent of £3 late currency per acre. The church, at Kilkishen, is a small neat structure with a square tower, built by a gift of £800, in 1811, from the Board of First Fruits, and repaired in 1834 by a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Kilkishen, comprising the parishes of Clonlea and Killuran: there are three chapels, situated respectively at Kilkishen, at Outfield, and at Callaghan's Mills in the parish of Killuran. Attached to a school-house at Belvoir, is a model farm. At Seart is a chalybeate spring. On the south-west bank of Clonlea lake are the ruins of the old parish church, and the burial-ground. The ruin of Stackpoole, formerly the seat of the family of that name, is beautifully situated in this parish, overlooking the lakes of Pollagh and Monnt Cashel; it is now the property of the Earl of Limerick, on whom it confers the title of Baron Foxford.

CLONLEIGH, county DOWGLASS.—See LIFFORD.

CLONLEIGH, a parish, in the poor-law union of NEW ROSS, barony of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N.E.) from New Ross; containing 830 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the high road from Ross to Newtownbarry, and contains 2716½ statute acres, principally under tillage. The rectory is part of the union of St. Mary's, New Ross, in the diocese of Ferns: the tithe rent-charge is £76. 6. 9. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the district of Killegney: the parochial chapel is situated at Poulpearty, in Clonleigh.

CLONLOGHAN, a parish, in the barony of LOWER BUNRATTY, union of ENNIS, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Six-mile-bridge; containing 681 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Shannon, and comprises 2951½ statute acres, which are mostly in pasture; it includes part of the rich corseages on the banks of the Shannon. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory is part of the rectorial union of Tomflogh; the vicarage is part of the vicarial union of Kilfinaghty. The tithe rent-charge is £78. 15. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Newmarket.

CLONLOGHER, or CLONLOGHER, a parish, in the union of MANOR-HAMILTON, barony of DRUMHAIRE, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 1½ mile (N.E.) from Manor-Hamilton; containing 1248 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Manor-Hamilton, comprises 6444 statute acres, and consists principally of mountain land, on which some successful attempts at irrigation have been made; there is a small bog, and limestone abounds. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and is part of the union of Manor-Hamilton; the rectory is partly appropriate to the see of Kilmore, and partly impropriate in John Wynne, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £48, of which £25 are payable to the bishop, £12. 10. to the vicar, and the remainder to Mr. Wynne. A corsehip appears to have existed here in ancient times, as, in 1663, the tithes of Erenagh lands in Clonlogher were granted to the bishop of Kilmore and his successors; and Mr. Wynne is called Abbot of Clonclare in the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and holds ten acres of glebe. In the

Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Drumlease, and partly in that of Kilmargy.

CLONMACDUFF, a parish, in the poor-law union of TRIM, barony of UPPER NAVAN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Trim; containing 734 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies "Mac Duff's Retreat," is situated on the road from Navan to Athboy, and comprises 2540½ statute acres, chiefly under tillage; there is a considerable tract of bog, affording abundance of turf for fuel. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Ardracran; the tithe rent-charge is £103. 4. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Churchtown and Moymet.

CLONMACNOIS, or CLUANMACNOIS, a parish, in the union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of GARRYSTOWN, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Athlone; containing, with the town of Shannon-bridge, 4655 inhabitants. This place, also called "Seven Churches," is conspicuously distinguished in the early periods of Irish ecclesiastical history for the number and opulence of its religious establishments, its schools for instruction in the liberal arts, and the veneration in which it was held as a place of sepulture for the royal families of Ireland. It was originally called *Drum Tipraid*; but from its schools, which were attended by the children of the neighbouring princes, it received the appellation of *Cluan-Mac-Nois*, signifying in the Irish language the "Retreat of the Sons of the Noble." St. Keiran, or Kiaran, the younger, founded an ABBEY here, in 548, on ground given by Dermot Mac Cervail, King of Ireland; and it obtained the episcopal authority usually attached to such establishments. In 1199, this place was attacked by the forces of William de Burgo, Fitz-Andelm, and several of the Irish chieftains; in 1200, it was plundered by the English under Miller Fitz-Henry; and in 1201 was completely sacked by the same assailants. The churches, the town, and the cathedral suffered the greatest violence and depredation; the vestments of the priests, the books, the chalices, the plate, and the provisions and cattle of the monks, were carried off, and their grounds laid waste. The abbey was again plundered by William de Burgo, in 1204; and in the year following the town was partly destroyed by an accidental fire. A castle was erected here by the English in 1214: in 1227 the town was three times set on fire by the son of Donnell Bregagh O'Melaghlin. The see continued to flourish under a regular succession of prelates till the time of Elizabeth, when the English garrison of Athlone plundered the cathedral, destroyed the altars, and mutilated and defaced the ornaments with which it was decorated. On the death of Peter Wall, the last bishop, in 1568, the see was united to that of Meath by act of parliament; and at present this place ranks only as a parish, the very name of the ancient diocese having merged in that of Meath.

The PARISH formed part of the county of Westmeath until 1688, when, through the influence of the bishop of Meath, it was separated from the barony of Clonloman, in that county. It is situated on the east bank of the river Shannon, and comprises 22,417 statute acres; nearly two-thirds of the surface are bog, part of it being a continuation of the Bog of Allen. There are

many hills, the upper portions of which afford tolerable pasture; on the banks of the river is some good meadow land; and the valleys, which are mostly in tillage, afford excellent crops of corn, although the soil is rather light, and in some parts sandy. Nearly in the centre is a lake of 186 acres, called Lough Fin, or Clonfanlagh, encompassed on the north and east by hills, and on the opposite sides by an extensive bog, and abounding with pike and perch. The substratum is limestone, which is quarried both for building and for agricultural purposes. The river is navigable hence to Limerick and Athlone. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £198. 1. 8., payable to the incumbent. The present income of the deanery of Clonmacnois arises solely from the lands of Kilgarvin, comprising three cartrons, in this parish, let on lease at an annual rent of £36. 18., and an annual renewal fine of equal amount. The vicarage-house adjoins Lough Fin. The church is one of the ancient structures that were built around the cathedral, and contains some very singular and interesting old monuments; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £220 towards its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the diocese of Ardagh, and is partly a distinct benefice called Seven Churches, and partly united to Lemanaghan: there are two chapels, one at Shannon-Bridge and one at Clonfanlagh.

The ecclesiastical ruins are very extensive: the most conspicuous objects are, the ruined gables of the numerous small churches that surround the cathedral, and two of those round towers that are found almost exclusively near the sites of the earliest religious establishments. The cathedral is said to have been built by the O'Melaghins, princes of Meath; and within the cemetery, comprising about two Irish acres, were ten dependent churches, built by the kings and petty princes of the circumjacent territories, and one of which, Temple-Conor, has been restored, and is now the parish church. Two colossal crosses of sandstone are inscribed with hieroglyphics, forming curious specimens of ancient Irish sculpture. A nunnery was founded here at a very early period, but was destroyed by fire in 1180, and one circular arch is all that is left of it. About a hundred yards from the ruins of the cathedral are the remains of the episcopal palace, a strong but rude castle surrounded by a moat and counterscarp. The cemetery was a favourite place of sepulture with the neighboring chieftains, many of whom were buried here; and ancient inscriptions in Irish, Hebrew, and Latin, have been discovered among the ruins. It is still venerated as a place of interment throughout the adjacent country; and the 9th of September is kept as a patron day, in honour of St. Kieran, when from 3000 to 4000 persons assemble here, and remain for two days; huts and booths are erected for their accommodation, and such is the veneration in which the place is held, that many persons come from distant parts of the country, and even from the county of Donegal.—See SHANNON-BRIDGE.

CLONMANY, or CLUINMANAGH, a parish, in the union and barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Carn; containing 6499 inhabitants. According to Archdall, a very rich monastery existed here, built by St. Columb

in the 6th century; there is now no trace of it, but the festival of that saint is observed on the 9th of June. The parish, which is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, comprises 23 divisions, called quarter lands, and consists of 23,376 statute acres; two-thirds are irreclaimable mountain land, and 127½ acres water. The shore forms a semicircle of nearly nine miles, and abounds with sea-weed, used as manure. The mountains, the largest of which is Raghtin, rising to an elevation of 1656 feet above the level of the sea, are chiefly composed of whinstone and clay-slate; and near the pass to Desertegney, a valuable deposit of limestone has been discovered. In the mountain of Ardagh are veins of lead ore, which have not yet been worked. There are three corn-mills. Fairs are held on Jan. 1st, March 24th, June 29th, and Oct. 10th, for horses, cattle, sheep, flax, yarn, &c. Within the limits of the parish are the rivers Clonmany and Ballyhallon: the former has its rise in Meendoran lough, and the latter from a small spring in the western part of the parish; they contain trout and eels, and in autumn, salmon. Within the parish also is Dunaff Head, between which and Fanet Point, in the parish of Clondevadock, is the entrance to Lough Swilly. On Dunree Point an artillery station was erected in 1812, in which a small garrison is still maintained: at Rocktown is a coast-guard station, and at Strand, or Clonmany, one for the constabulary police. The parish contains one or two gentlemen's seats.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Donegal: the tithe rent-charge is £300. The glebe-house, which is on a glebe of five acres, was built in 1819, by aid of a gift of £100, and a loan of £675, from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe at Cherbury comprises 365 acres, of which 300 are uncultivated. The church was built in 1772, by parochial assessment and donations from the Marquess of Donegal and the Earl of Bristol; it is a neat structure with a low square tower, situated in the vale of Tallaght, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £368 for its repair. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a large and well-built chapel. On the north-east of the parish are the ruins of a castle, called Carrick-a-Brakey, consisting of a circular tower, 25 feet high and 8 feet in diameter, and a square building, 30 feet high and 10 feet in diameter. A mile south-east of this is another castle, called in Irish *Caislean na Stucach*; it stands on a pyramidal rock, insulated by spring tides, the top of which is 80 perches above the level of the sea, and is inaccessible except by long ladders. Tradition states that it was built by Phelerny Brasselah O'Doherty. At Magheramore is a very perfect cromlech, consisting of a table-stone of above 30 tons, supported by three upright pillars: it is called Fionn McCuill's Finger Stone. Among the natural curiosities is a chink in a rock at Tallaght, under which is a cavern: and at Leenan Head is a beautiful cave, 70 yards long and 5 or 6 broad, excavated by the sea, and through which boats can pass; besides a waterfall dashing over a perpendicular rock 50 feet high, and several caves. Here are also some chalybeate springs; and on the lofty mountains eagles still build their nests, and are very destructive, particularly in the lambing season.

CLONMEEN, or **CLOONMEEN**, a parish, in the poor-law union of KANTURK, barony of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Kanturk; containing 6361 inhabitants. A monastery for Augustine Friars was founded here by the O'Callaghans, ancestors of Lord Lismore; and a castle existed here, which was destroyed in the war of 1641. On the 26th of July, 1652, a body of the parliamentary forces under Lord Broghill, baying during the night repulsed the cavalry of Lord Muskerry, who was endeavouring with his Irish forces to advance to the relief of Limerick, crossed the Blackwater, about half a mile east of Bantyre bridge; came up with Lord Muskerry's troops, posted on the elevated ground of Knockbrack or Knockiclashy; and made so resolute an attack that they were routed with great slaughter. After the Restoration, Sir Richard Kyrie settled here, erected iron-works, cut down woods, and considerably improved the neighbourhood; and when the French threatened to invade Ireland, in 1666, Sir Richard offered to raise a troop of 60 horse. The parish is situated on both sides of the river Blackwater, and on the new Bogra road from Kanturk to Cork: the Government road to King-William's-Town and Castle-Island, also, passes through that part of Clonmeen which lies to the north of the Blackwater. It comprises 20,076 statute acres; the land consists partly of reclaimable mountain pasture and bog, and partly of arable land, which latter produces wheat of a superior quality. Cnlm exists at Drumnemmer, but is not worked; and there is a valuable limestone quarry near Roskeen bridge. Gurtmore rock, on the south side of the Blackwater, rises to a considerable height, and contains several large caverns. Among the principal houses in the parish are Gurtmore House and Gurtmore Cottage, the former the residence of E. Foote, Esq., and the latter of the Rev. P. Townsend.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and with part of the rectory, is episcopally united to the vicarage of Roskeen, forming the union of Clonmeen, in the patronage of the Bishop; the other portion of the rectory is appropriate to the economy estate of the cathedral of St. Colman, Cloyne. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £311. 12, and the gross value of the tithe of the benefice, payable to the vicar, is £276. 18. 6. The church is an old building, without a tower, and was the burial-place of the O'Callaghans: it was lately condemned, but has been since repaired, and is now in good order. In the Roman Catholic divisions that portion of the parish lying north of the Blackwater forms part of the district of Castle-Magner; the remainder is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Kilcorney, and containing two chapels, one in each parish; the chapel of Clonmeen, at Bantyre Cross, is a large edifice lately built, and adjoining it is a commodious house, erected by the late Rev. Myles Bourke, parish priest, who bequeathed it for the benefit of his successors. A parochial school, recently built, is supported by subscription; and there are several other schools in the parish. On one of the Clonmeen rocks, on the south side of the Blackwater, stand the remains of the castle of Clonmeen, near which several cannon balls have been discovered.

CLONMEL, county of CORK.—See GREAT ISLAND, and COVE.

CLONMEL, a borough, market, and assize town, a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of UPPERTHIRD, county of WATERFORD, but chiefly in that of IFFA and OFFA EAST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 23 miles (W. by N.) from Waterford, and 82½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 17,720 inhabitants,



Seal.

of whom 13,505 are in the town. This place, whose origin is ascribed to a period prior to the invasion of the Danes, is supposed to have derived its name from *Chain-Meala*, signifying in the Irish language the "plain of honey," in allusion either to the character of its situation and the peculiar richness of the soil, or to the circumstance of the valley in which it stands being bounded by picturesque mountains that afford honey of fine flavour. It appears to have been the capital of the palatine liberty, as it now is of the county, of Tipperary; and is probably indebted for its early importance to the patronage of the Butler family. According to Archdall, a Dominican friary was founded here in 1269, but by whom is not known; and the same author states that the Franciscan friary of Clonmel was also founded in that year by Otho de Grandison, though the date inscribed upon it is 1265. This latter friary was reformed in 1536, by the friars of the Strict Observance, and having been surrendered to the crown in 1540, was, with its possessions, three years after, granted in moieties to the sovereign and commonalty of Clonmel and the Earl of Ormonde; its church was esteemed one of the most magnificent ecclesiastical structures in the country. In 1516, the town, which was surrounded with walls and strongly fortified, was besieged and taken by the Earl of Kildare. During the civil war of the 17th century, having been garrisoned for the king by the Marquess of Ormonde, it was attacked by Cromwell in 1650, with his army from Kilkenny; but was bravely defended by Hugh O'Nial, a northern officer, who, with 1200 of his provincial forces, maintained it with such valour, that, in the first assault, not less than 2000 of the besieging army were slain, and the siege was turned into a blockade. After a resolute defence for two months, the garrison, being without any prospect of obtaining relief, secretly withdrew to Waterford, and the inhabitants surrendered upon honourable terms: the town remained in the possession of the parliamentarians till a short time prior to the Restoration, when it was retaken by the royalists. At the Revolution, Clonmel was held by the partizans of James II., but was abandoned on the approach of William's army to besiege Waterford.

The town is situated on the banks of the river Suir; in a beautiful and fertile valley bounded, as already observed, by picturesque mountains; and on one of the two main roads from Dublin to Cork, and the road from Waterford to Limerick. With the exception of that portion which is built on islands in the river, it is wholly on the northern or Tipperary side of the Suir; and it is connected with the county of Waterford by three bridges of stone. The principal street is spacious,

and extends from east to west, under different names, for more than a mile in a direction nearly parallel with the river; the total number of houses, in 1841, was 1660. The town is lighted with gas from works erected in 1824 by Messrs. Barton and Robinson, of London, who sold them, before they were completed, for about £8000 to the British Gas-Light Company of London, under whom they are now held on lease. The provisions of the act of the 9th of George IV., for improving towns in Ireland, have been in operation, as regards lighting, watching, supplying water, and abating nuisances, since 1828: the inhabitants are amply supplied with water by public pumps in the various streets. A mechanics' institute is supported: two newspapers are published; and there are four news-rooms, one of which is a handsome building lately erected at the east end of the town, and called the County Club House. At the eastern entrance into the town are also extensive barracks for artillery, cavalry, and infantry; behind them, on an elevated and healthy spot, is a small military hospital, capable of receiving 40 patients.

In 1667, the plan of Sir Peter Pett for introducing the woollen manufacture into Ireland was carried into effect by the Duke of Ormonde, then lord-lieutenant; and, in order to provide a sufficient number of workmen, 500 families of the Walloons were invited over from Canterbury to settle here. The manufacture continued to flourish for some time, but at length fell into decay, in consequence of the prohibitory statutes passed by the English parliament soon after the Revolution, and it is at present nearly extinct. A factory for weaving cotton has been established by Mr. Malcomson, and affords employment to a large number of girls; he has also an extensive cotton-factory at Portlao, some miles distant, in the county of Waterford. A very extensive trade is carried on in grain and other agricultural produce of the district, principally with the Liverpool and Manchester markets; great quantities of bacon are also cured, and sent to London and the channel ports. There are two large ale and porter breweries in the town; and at Marlfield, about a mile distant, is a distillery for whisky upon a very extensive scale. The only mineral production in the neighbourhood which forms an article of commerce is slate, of good quality, found at Glenpatrick and worked by the Irish Mining Company.

Though not a sea-port, the town, from its situation at the head of the Suir navigation, is the medium through which the corn and provision export trade is carried on between the southern and eastern portions of this large county and England. There are generally about 120 lighters, of from 20 to 50 tons' burthen, employed in the trade of this place; and several hundred carriers are engaged during winter on the roads communicating with Clonmel and the principal towns for 40 miles round: a considerable portion of the trade of Waterford also passes through the town. In a recent year, not less than 230,543 cwt. of flour, 28,678 barrels of wheat, 19,445 barrels of oats, 3878 barrels of barley, 21,559 cwt. of butter, 2769 cwt. of lard, and 63,751 fitches of bacon, besides smaller quantities not enumerated, were sent for exportation. The navigation of the Suir was formerly very imperfect: in 1765, however, a parliamentary grant was obtained to form a towing-path, by which the passage of the boats

was greatly accelerated. The river is still in many places so shallow that, in dry seasons, the navigation is much impeded; but an act has been obtained for its improvement; and it is proposed to form a railroad between Carrick, where a basin is intended to be formed, and Limerick, thereby opening a communication between the Suir and the Shannon. This railway will form part of the Waterford and Limerick line. There is a salmon-fishery in the river: the quays are spacious and commodious, extending from the central bridge along the north side. The Bank of Ireland, the Provincial Bank, and the National Bank, have branch establishments here; and in Clonmel is the head office of the Tipperary Joint-Stock Bank, opened in 1842. The market days, under the charter of the 6th of James I., are Tuesday and Saturday, and fairs are held on May 5th and Nov. 5th; also on the first Wednesday in every month except May and November, for the sale of cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs, and on the preceding day for pigs only. The butter-market is a spacious building, provided with suitable offices for the inspector and others; all butter, whether for home consumption or exportation, must be weighed and duly entered. There are also convenient shambles, and a large potato-market. In the excise arrangements the town gives name to, and is the head of, a district which comprises the towns of CloghJordan, Nenagh, Templemore, Tipperary, Thurles, Cashel, Clonmel, and Carrick-on-Suir. The royal mail and day car establishment, under the direction of its proprietor, Mr. Bianconi (to whose enterprising exertions the south of Ireland is indebted for the introduction of public cars), is in this town. A chief constabulary police station has been fixed here.

The CORPORATION is of great antiquity, and probably exists by prescription. Numerous charters have at various times been granted since the reign of Edward I.; that under which the borough was governed previously to the late change in its constitution, was granted in the 6th of James I. (1608), and after conferring the title of "The Mayor, Bailiffs, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town or Borough of Clonmel," ordained that the corporation should consist of a mayor, two bailiffs, twenty free burgesses (including the mayor and bailiffs), and a commonalty, with a recorder, chamberlain, town-clerk, and other officers. The freedom was originally obtained by nomination of a Burgess to the common council, a majority of whom decided on the admission; but latterly the rights of birth, extending, however, only to the eldest son, apprenticeship to a freeman within the borough, and marriage with a freeman's daughter, were recognised as titles to it. By the two acts for the regulation of Municipal Corporations, 3rd and 4th, and 6th and 7th of Victoria, it was provided, that the borough should continue a "town corporate," divided into two wards, and should have six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; the mayor to be elected out of the aldermen and councillors, on every 1st of December, and to enter upon office on the 1st of January following. The qualification of the mayor, aldermen, and councillors, is the possession of £1000 above debt, or a house worth £25 a year; and of the burgesses, to be each owner or tenant of a house, premises, or land within the borough, of £10 annual value after payment of all rates and taxes, and to be six months resident prior to election. The borough returned two members

to the Irish Parliament till the Union, since which time it has sent one to the Imperial Parliament. The elective franchise was formerly vested in the freemen at large, amounting, in the year 1832, to 94 in number; but by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, it was extended to the £10 householders: the number of voters registered in 1843, was 637, of whom 586 were £10 householders, and 51 freemen; the mayor is the returning officer. The electoral boundary, under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 89, is confined to the town, including Long Island on the south, and a space on the north side of the river for buildings contemplated in that quarter; it comprises an area of 361 statute acres. The jurisdiction of the corporation extends over a large rural district comprising about 4800 statute acres, of which 3800 are in the county of Waterford, and 1000 in Tipperary: the mayor and recorder, under the old regime, were justices of the peace. The late tholsel court, for determining pleas to any amount within the town and liberties, in which either the cause of action arose or the defendant resided, was held every Wednesday, before the mayor and bailiffs. The mayor's court, in which he presides, is held every Wednesday, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 10s. late currency; and the mayor and bailiffs used to hold a court twice in the year. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Friday. The elections of parliamentary representatives, and the assizes and quarter-sessions, for the county of Tipperary, are held here; the quarter-sessions in April and October. The old court-house, built after a design by Sir Christopher Wren, was some years since converted into shops; the new court-house is a light and handsome structure. The county gaol is a large stone building; but prior to the erection of the house of correction, which was completed in the year 1834, it was too small for the number of prisoners generally confined in it: it is now well adapted to their classification, and contains schools for both sexes, and a tread-mill, which is applied to the raising of water for the supply of the prison.

The parish, called St. Mary's, extends beyond the Suir a considerable distance into the county of Waterford, and comprises 10,388 statute acres. The principal seats are, Knocklofty, that of the Earl of Donoughmore; Kilmanahan Castle; Marlfield, of the Bagwell family; Barn, of the Moore family; Woodrooff; Rathronan, of General Sir H. Gough, G.C.B., elevated to the peerage as Baron Gough in April, 1846, in acknowledgment of his late splendid services and many and signal victories in China and in India; Kiltinneane Castle; Darling Hill, of the Hon. Baron Pennefather; and Newtown-Anner: there are many other handsome residences. The views from the demesnes of Knocklofty and Kilmanahan Castle abound with interest and variety, and are not surpassed by any in this part of the country. At Kiltinneane Castle, a very rapid stream issuing from a rock forms a remarkable natural curiosity. The living is an entire rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, and till lately in the gift of the Corporation: the tithe rent-charge is £225. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £650 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1810; the glebe, dispersed in small parcels in the town and suburbs, comprises 3½ acres. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a handsome octagonal embattled tower,

84 feet high, at the eastern extremity of the south side; it was formerly a good specimen of the early English style of architecture, but on its repair, in 1805, it was modernised, and the building now retains but little of its original character. A grant of £1019. 12. was more recently made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for its repair. In the chancel is a beautiful monument, by Taylor, of York, to the memory of Mary, wife of J. Bagwell, Esq., and recording likewise the death of that gentleman and his eldest son, the late Right Hon. William Bagwell. There is also a monument erected by the parishioners, in the year 1795, as a tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. J. Moore, who was rector for 66 years. In the porch are slabs with inscriptions and armorial bearings of the noble family of Hutchinson, lords Donoughmore, and in one of the shields are impaled the arms of Moore, of Barn. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is the benefice of the vicar-general of the united dioceses of Waterford and Lismore: it contains two chapels, one in Irishtown, and the other, a large and neat modern building, in Johnston-street; also a Franciscan friary in Warren-street, lately rebuilt; and a Presentation convent situated beyond the western bridge. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the Synod of Munster, for the Society of Friends, Baptists, Unitarians, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

The grammar school was founded in 1685, by R. and S. Moore, Esqrs., ancestors of the Mountcashell family, who endowed it with the lands of Lissenure and Clonbough in the county of Tipperary, producing a rental of £369, for the gratuitous instruction of the sons of freemen in Latin. The old school-house having fallen into decay, a large and substantial building has been erected within the last few years at the western extremity of the town, on a site granted at a nominal rent by the late Col. Bagwell: the cost was nearly £5000, whereof £4000 were advanced out of the consolidated fund, for the repayment of which, £340 per annum are appropriated from the proceeds of the endowment. A parochial school for boys is partly supported by a joint bequest from Dr. Ladyman and Mrs. Pomeroy, amounting to £7 per annum late currency, and by £2 per annum from the rector; there are also a parochial school for girls and an infants' school, both supported by voluntary contributions. A handsome building has been erected for these schools, containing three rooms, each capable of accommodating 100 scholars. A school for boys is supported by collections at the Roman Catholic chapels, which are partly appropriated in paying the master's salary, and partly in providing clothing for the children; and, among other schools, are Sunday schools in connexion with the Established Church and the Presbyterian and Methodist congregations.

The fever hospital, and the dispensary adjacent to it, both commodious buildings on the north side of the town, are liberally supported. The house of industry for the county of Tipperary, for the reception and support of 50 male and 50 female aged and infirm poor persons of good character, and for the restraint of male and female vagrants, is an extensive building in an airy situation at the foot of the western bridge, opened in 1811. It is supported by grand jury presentments, and is under the government of a corporation by act of

parliament; it has a department for orphan children, who, when of proper age, are apprenticed to different trades. The receipts in a recent year were £1543. 5., and the expenditure, £1335. 16. A district lunatic asylum for the county was opened in 1835: the building is capable of accommodating 60 patients, and was erected at an expense, including the purchase of land, furniture, &c., of £16,588. From its opening, to the 31st March, 1841, 339 patients were admitted, of whom 159 recovered, 23 were discharged relieved, 46 died, and 28 were relapsed cases; leaving in the asylum 111. The expenditure in 1844 was £2087. A savings' bank has been opened; and there are a mendicity society and a clothing society, the latter established in 1833. A society has likewise been formed for the maintenance and education of the orphan children of Protestant parents, and within the first year, 33 were so provided for. Charitable bequests to a considerable amount have been left to the parish by different individuals. The union workhouse was completed in 1840, and is constructed to receive 600 paupers.

Of the town walls, which encompassed what is now the central part of the town, on the northern bank of the river, there are still some slight remains. The entrance was by four principal gates: of these, the west gate, which has been very substantially repaired and forms an ornament to the town, is now standing; and of the various towers by which the walls were defended, three remain near the churchyard. Near the western end of the town are the ruins of the church of St. Stephen, and in the southern suburb those of the church of St. Nicholas. Some trifling remains of the ancient castle may still be traced in what is now the office of the *Tipperary Free Press*. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of several castles, and traces of encampments or Danish forts; at Gurtien is a cairn or Druids' altar; and near Oakland is a holy well, called St. Patrick's well; also the ruins of an ancient chapel, in which are several large stones bearing inscriptions. About half a mile to the south-east is a chalybeate spring, resorted to for medicinal purposes; and near the south suburb is another of a similar kind, but not much used. Laurence Sterne was born here in 1713; and Bonaventura Baro, or Baron, who wrote numerous works during a long residence at Rome, where he died, was also born here. Clonmel gives the titles of Earl and Viscount to the family of Scott; the grand-father of the present earl was the Right Hon. John Scott, the celebrated chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, who was created Baron Earlsfort in 1784, and advanced to the Viscount of Clonmel in 1789, and to the Earldom in 1793.

CLONMELLON, a market-town or village, in the parish of KILLUA, barony of DELVIN, union of KELLS, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (W. N. W.) from Athboy, on the road to Oldcastle; containing 859 inhabitants. This is a neat little town, consisting of 143 houses; the market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on Jan. 28th, May 2nd, July 25th, and Sept. 29th. A receiving-house for letters, in the town, is in connexion with Athboy; petty-sessions are held once a fortnight; and here is a station of the constabulary police. The parish church, dedicated to St. Lucy, and situated close to Clonmellon, is a good building with a spire. The parochial school, which is under the National Board, but was built by Sir T.

Chapman, is also here; and there is a dispensary.—See KILLUA.

CLONMESS, an island, in the parish of CLONDERBERRY, barony of KILMACRENNAN, union of DUNFARNAGHY, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; situated in Sheep haven, and comprising 91 statute acres. The island at its eastern extremity rises 115 feet above the level of the sea.

CLONMETHAN, a parish, in the union of BALROTHERY, barony of BALROTHERY WEST, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (E.) from Ashbourne; containing 509 inhabitants. It comprises 3027½ statute acres: a great quantity of corn is grown in the parish; and it contains a limestone quarry. A cattle-fair is held in the demesne of Fieldstown on Whit-Monday. The parish is in the diocese of Dublin, and, with the vicarages of Ballyboghil, Ballymadun, Palmerstown, and Westpalstown, perpetually united to it by act of council in 1675, constitutes the prebend of Clonmethan in the cathedral of St. Patrick, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £202. 10. The glebe-house was erected in 1817, by aid of a gift of £100, and a loan of £1350, from the Board of First Fruits: there is a glebe of 33½ acres in this parish, and one of 19 acres and 2 roods in Ballymadun; and the gross revenue of the prebend, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £638. A neat church was erected in 1818, by £250 parish cess, and a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £175 towards its repair. The ancient mother church of Clonmethan was dedicated to St. Mary; and the chapel of Fieldstown dedicated to St. Catherine, was subordinate to it. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Rolleston, and has a chapel at Old Town, which was erected in 1827 by subscription, and cost nearly £300. At Old Town is also a dispensary.

CLONMINES, an ancient disfranchised parliamentary borough, and a parish, in the barony of SHELburne, union of NEW ROSS, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, on the high road from Wexford to Duncannon and Fethard, near the upper extremity of a small bay, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Fethard; containing 377 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1379½ statute acres, and is the property of Lord Valentia. The town, which was of great antiquity but is now only distinguished by its ruins, occupied an area of about 20 acres, and was surrounded by a vallum and fosse. According to Mr. Fraser it had, in the time of the Danes, a mint for coining silver, which was found on the opposite side of the Scar, at a place called Barry's-town, in the parish of Bannow. A convent for Eremites of the order of St. Augustine was established here at a very early period by the family of Kavanagh or Cavenagh; it was considerably enlarged and beautified by Nicholas Fitz-Nicholas, in 1385, and was subsequently occupied by friars of the order of St. Dominic. A castle built by one of the family of Roger de Sutton, who accompanied Fitz-Stephen to Ireland, has been converted into a farmhouse, and is in the occupation of a descendant of the founder, whose family is now the only one residing within the limits of the ancient town. Ships formerly came up to Clonmines, but the port has been blocked up by a shifting bar at the entrance. The

borough seems to have been held of the king in free burgage; several inquisitions *post mortem*, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., mention the seisin of certain persons in burgages, but they contain no allusion to a corporation or charter, which it appears the borough never had. It returned two members to the Irish parliament prior to the Union, when the £15,000 awarded as compensation for the abolition of its franchise were granted to Charles, Marquess of Ely, and Charles Tottenham, of Ballycurry, in the county of Wicklow, Esq. This is an inappropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, and forms part of the union of Tintern; the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £60, is inappropriate in the widow of the late Caesar Colclough, Esq. In the Roman Catholic divisions also the parish is in the union or district of Tintern. A parochial school-house was built by Mr. Annesley, to whom the parish formerly belonged. The ruins of the ancient town are very interesting: they are commonly called "Clonmines Castles," and consist chiefly of the tower and walls of the parish church, and a fragment of the wall which inclosed the monastery, with one of the flanking towers. Embosomed in trees, and forming a strikingly picturesque feature in these ruins, is a small chapel surmounted by two turrets leading by spiral staircases within to a parapet. It is said to have been built by a person that had risen from the humble station of a cowherd to great opulence, over the remains of his mother, and to have been endowed by him with a stipend for a priest to say masses for her soul; it is still called the Cowboy's Chapel.

CLONMORE, a parish, in the union of SHILLELAGH, barony of RATHVILLY, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Hacketstown, on the road from Tullow to Hacketstown and Tinnahilly; containing 2335 inhabitants, and comprising 6029 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. There are some indications of agricultural improvement, although a considerable quantity of unprofitable land might be reclaimed and brought under tillage. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and constitutes the corps of the archdeaconry of Leighlin, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £228. 9. 3. The glebe-house was built about 1808, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £450 from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises nine acres. The church, a plain edifice, was built at the same period, by aid of a gift of £600 from the Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Clonmore, Liscoleman, and Mullinacuffe, and parts of those of Haroldstown, Aghold, Creccrim, and Fennagh: the chapel at Clonmore is a plain slated building, not in very good repair; and there are two others in the union, situated at Knockballastine and Kilquigan, in the parishes of Liscoleman and Aghold respectively. At a short distance from the church are the venerable ruins of the castle, the origin of which, though not satisfactorily ascertained, is with some degree of probability attributed to the Earl of Ormonde, to whom the place was granted in the reign of Henry VIII.; although the castle of Clonmore is recorded to have been taken by the English in 1332. The ruins form three sides of a quadrangle 170 feet square, of which the fourth side has been demolished; at the angles are towers, and the whole was surrounded by a deep fosse, now filled up: several cabins have

been built within the walls. Clonmore gives the inferior title of Baron to the Earl of Wicklow.

CLONMORE, a parish, in the union of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Piltow, on the coach-road from Limerick to Waterford; containing 795 inhabitants. It comprises 2091 statute acres. Agriculture is in an improved state, and there is no waste land; the bog on the estate of Clonenny has been drained and reclaimed by its proprietor. Limestone is quarried for manure, for building, and for repairing the roads; town manure and culm are brought by the river Suir. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, united to those of Ballytarsney, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of Clonmore is £129. 17. 8., and of the whole benefice £191. 3. 9. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £400, and a loan of £386, from the Board of First Fruits, in 1817; the glebe comprises 11a. 19p. The church was erected by aid of a gift of £900 from the Board, in 1817; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £151. 11. towards its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is in the district of Moncoin. A well at Greagavine was formerly much resorted to by pilgrims on Ascension-day; the water was said to cure ague by immersion. There are some slight remains of an old church, and part of the ancient residence of the bishops of Ossory is still remaining.

CLONMORE, a parish, in the union of ARDEE, barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Dunleer; containing 725 inhabitants, of whom about 100 are in the hamlet. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 1905 statute acres, two-thirds of which are under tillage. The land is of good quality and highly cultivated, producing excellent crops of wheat and barley; the farmhouses are also of a superior description. There is a constabulary police station in the hamlet. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £137. 10. The glebe-house, which is a handsome building, was erected in 1782, on a glebe of 17 acres: the church is a small edifice, built in 1794, at the sole expense of Primate Robinson. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Dysart, and has a chapel at Wyanstown. Here are the ruins of a castle, said to have been the residence of the De Verduns; also the walls of an ancient church, where a patron is held annually on the 9th of June, in honour of St. Columbkille, the reputed founder.

CLONMORE, TIPPERARY.—See KILLAVENOGH.

CLONMORE, a parish, in the poor-law union of ENNISCORTHY, partly in the barony of SHELMAHER WEST, but chiefly in that of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Ennisecorthy; containing 1779 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Cluain dicholla gairbhir*, is of great antiquity; St. Maidoc having founded a monastery here in the 6th century, for canons of the order of St. Augustine. The monastery was burned in 740; in 832 it was plundered by the Danes; and in 833 they burned the abbey on Christmas night, killed many of the monks, and carried others into captivity. Dermot Mac Mollnambo, Lord of Kennelslach, plundered and destroyed

Clonmore in 1040, and in 1041 it met a similar fate from Dunogh, the son of Bryan. The parish is situated on the river Slaney, which is navigable for flat-bottomed lighters to Enniscorthy; it comprises 6767 statute acres of arable and pasture land. Good building-stone is abundant in different places. Wilton, the residence of the Alcock family, occupies the site of one of the ancient castles of the Furlongs, and has been remodelled in the castellated style, considerably enlarged, and faced with fine white granite from Mount Leinster: in the park is a fine sheet of water abounding with wild-fowl, which has been much enlarged and rendered ornamental. The other chief seats are, Macmine Castle, an ancient castellated mansion on the banks of the Slaney; Merton; Kilgibbon; and Clonmore. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, and is part of the union of St. Mary, Enniscorthy; the rectory is appropriate to the sec. The tithe rent-charge is £344. 4., of which £229. 9. 4. are payable to the bishop, and the remainder to the vicar. A neat church in the later English style of architecture, with an embattled tower, was erected at Bree in the year 1827, on a site given by H. Alcock, Esq., by aid of a grant of £900 from the Board of First Fruits; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £128 towards its repair. It forms a perpetual curacy, with a stipend of £100, in the patronage of the Rector of Enniscorthy. In the Roman Catholic divisions, part of the parish is in the district of Davidstown, also called Clough; and the remainder is the head of a district, called Bree, comprising the greater portion of the parishes of Clonmore and Ballyheogue, in each of which is a chapel: that of Clonmore is situated at Bree. Some vestiges of the old church still exist in the burial-ground; and on a hill are the remains of a cromlech, in a state of tolerable preservation. At Dononore, on Mr. Alcock's estate, is a waterfall formed by the river Boro; and near it is an ancient rath or fort.

CLONMULSH, a parish, in the union, barony, and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (8.) from Carlow, on the road to Bagnalstown; containing 675 inhabitants. It comprises 3146 statute acres, Garryhendon, the seat of Sir R. Butler, Bart., is situated on the townland of that name, which, by an inquisition of James I., in 1607, was found to be in the possession of Theobald, Lord Butler; and by a similar inquisition, in 1623, the townlands of Ballybar and Clonmulsh are recorded to have been held by Peter Carew, Baron of Idrone. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £173. 1. 6.; there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The church is a small plain building, situated near the road. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of Leighlin-Brigge.

CLONMULT, a parish, in the union of MIDDLETON, partly in the baronies of IMOKILLY and KINNATALOON, but chiefly in that of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Tallow, on the road to Castle-Martyr; containing 1146 inhabitants. It comprises 3850 statute acres; the surface is generally mountainous and wild, and agriculture is in an imperfect state. The village, which extends into the parish of Dungourney, contains 24 dwellings, and 128 inhabitants. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the

Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £168. 15. There is neither church nor glebe-house; the glebe consists of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Castle-Martyr, and has a chapel in the village of Clonmult.

CLONODONNELL, a parish, in the union, barony, and county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Longford, on the road to Strokestown: the population is returned with the parish of Killashee. It contains 1889 acres of arable and pasture land, and 3372 of bog: good limestone is found, and much of it is burnt in the vicinity of Richmond-Harbour, which place has a post to Longford, and a distillery. The Royal Canal terminates there, and enters the Camlin, which joins the Shannon. Clonodonnell is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, united, with part of the rectory, by act of council in 1781, to the rectory and vicarage of Killashee; the other portion of the rectory is appropriate to the sec. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £58. 3. 5., of which £19. 15. 2. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who now receive the episcopal revenue, and the remainder to the vicar: there is a glebe of 192. 2r. 25p. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Killashee (which see), and has a chapel at Richmond-Harbour, where a school is supported by the Protestant incumbent, who built the school-house on the glebe and uses it as a lecture-room. On the island of Clondra are the remains of a very ancient church; and near it are the ruins of Clonleman Castle.

CLONOE, a parish, in the union and barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Stewartstown, on the road to Lurgan; containing 6817 inhabitants. It comprises 12,070 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres; 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ are part of the Blackwater, and 2940 $\frac{1}{2}$ part of Lough Neagh, called Washing bay, by which the parish is bounded on the east. A large tract of marshy ground and bog extends from the shore of the lough to the Blackwater, and the remainder is good arable and pasture land. Near the north-eastern extremity of the parish are the extensive ruins of Mountjoy Castle, erected by the Earl of Mountjoy, when lord-deputy of Ireland, in 1601, to check the Earl of Tyrone. This castle, which was built of brick made on the spot, is situated on a gentle eminence close to the shore of the lake, and was thought of so much importance, on the plantation of Ulster, that James I. made this place a corporate borough, and granted 300 acres of land for its support, and 300 acres more to maintain a garrison. In the war of 1641 the castle was taken by Turlogh O'Neil, who kept possession of it till his total defeat by General Monroe, in 1643; it was dismantled by order of parliament in 1648, since which time it has been in ruins. The Earl of Tyrone had previously built a strong castle on the shore of Lough Neagh, towards the close of the 16th century, and called it *Faith-na-gael*, or the "Abomination of the Stranger;" but it was soon after taken by the English, and no traces of it remain.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £242. 6. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £200 and a loan of £550 from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 129 statute acres. The church is a small ancient edifice; it was repaired in 1699, and the Eccle-

siastical Commissioners recently granted £197. 6. for its further repair. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: there are two chapels, one at Clonoe and one at Mountjoy: the latter was built in 1835. The late Dr. E. Lill bequeathed his estate, called Barn Hill, at Stewartstown, together with all his real and personal property, to build and support an hospital in this parish, at Washing hay, near the influx of a stream called the "Holy River" into Lough Neagh: the funded property exceeded £3000, and the lands produce more than £100 per annum, but no hospital has yet been built.

CLONOGHILL.—See CLOONOGHILL.

CLONONY, KING's county.—See CLONANA.

CLONOLTY, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of KILNEMANAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, near the river Suir, and 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Cashel, on the high road from Tipperary to Thurles; containing 3794 inhabitants. It comprises 10,901 statute acres: about 80 acres are under wood, 480 bog, and the remainder good arable and pasture land; the substratum is limestone. Fairs are held on July 5th and Nov. 12th; and petty-sessions every alternate week. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £346. 3., wholly received by the vicar. The glebe-house was built in 1797, at a cost exceeding £500, by the then incumbent, aided by a gift of £150 from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 15a. 22p. The church is in bad repair, and application has been made to the Commissioners for the erection of another. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Clonoulty and Clogher, in the former of which are two chapels, situated respectively at Clonoulty and Rossmore.

CLONPET, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, situated in the heart of a mountainous district, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Tipperary, and containing 938 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2450 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, and was part of the late prebendal union of Lattin; the rectory is impropriate in William Moore, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge is £69, of which £43. 10. are payable to the impropriator. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Lattin.

CLONPRIEST, a parish, in the union of MINKLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Youghal, on the road to Cork; containing 3658 inhabitants. It comprises 6985 statute acres. A large portion of the land lies very low, but forms a valuable marsh, on which a great number of cattle are fed; the remainder is in tillage, and produces excellent crops. Several of the farm-houses are handsomely and substantially built, and there is an extensive tract of bog, which affords abundance of fuel. A considerable quantity of butter is made here for the Cork market. There are some quarries of limestone and brown building-stone; also a quarry of slate, of very indifferent quality. The tide comes up the Fanisk to Inchiquin Castle, admitting large boats and lighters. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £651. 16. 9., and the glebe comprises 13

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acres; there is no glebe-house. The church is a very old and inconvenient building, situated at one extremity of the parish, and inaccessible during a portion of the winter; it is in contemplation to erect another on a more eligible site. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Youghal; the chapel is at Gartrough or Yurtroe. On the bank of the river Fanisk are the ruins of Inchiquin Castle, now called Inchiquin Tower, consisting of a round tower 9 yards in diameter, the walls of which are more than 12 feet thick: it is the property of Lord Ponsonby, and was formerly the head of a barony called Inchicoigne; it is still the head of a manor, for which courts are held at Killeagh, in the adjoining parish of that name.

CLONROAD.—See ENNIS.

CLONROCHE, a village, in the parish of CHAPPLE, poor-law union of ENNISCORTHY, barony of BANTRY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S. W.) from Enniscorthy, on the road to New Ross; containing 265 inhabitants. It is a thriving village, and consists of 45 houses. Here is a constabulary police station; fairs are held on Jan. 26th, Feb. 13th, March 13th, May 14th, July 14th, Sept. 25th, Oct. 24th, Nov. 24th, and Dec. 26th, chiefly for cattle; and petty-sessions are held on the first Monday in each month.—See CHAPPLE.

CLONRUSH, a parish, in the union of SCARIFF, barony of LEITRIM, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT; situated on Lough Derg, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Portlanna; and containing 3115 inhabitants. It comprises 11,850 statute acres; a great part is annually flooded by the Shannon, and the parish contains a large tract of poor marsh land. Iron-mines exist in the mountains, and Lough Derg furnishes means of communication with Limerick and Dublin: at Tiutrim is a chalybeate spring. Clonrush is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and is part of the union of Inniscathra; the rectory is appropriate to the economy fund of the cathedral of Killaloe: the tithe rent-charge is £97. 10., of which £52. 10. are payable to the economy fund, and £45 to the vicar. The glebe-house of the union is situated here, with a glebe of 12 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Clonrush and Inniscathra, in each of which is a chapel.

CLONSAST, or CLONCAST, also called CLONBOLLOQUE, a parish, in the union of EDENDERRY, barony of COOLESTOWN, KING's county, and province of LEINSTER, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Portlanning; containing 3803 inhabitants, and comprising 23,557 statute acres, of which about 14,000 are cultivable, and the remainder bog. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, united in 1766 by act of council to the vicarage of Ballynakill, forming the union of Clonsast, in the alternate patronage of the Duke of Leinster and the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £471. 9. 3., and of the whole union payable to the incumbent £520. 12. 10.: there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The church is a plain building, to the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £243. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Clonbollogue, comprising this parish and parts of those of Geashill and Ballynakill, in which are chapels at Clonbollogue and Brackna, and the Island chapel. In 1815, the

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rector of the parish, the Rev. H. E. Joly, established here the first dispensary known in this district, supplying medicines at his sole expense.

CLONSHAMBOE, a parish, in the union of **CELBRIDGE**, barony of **IKKATHY** and **OGHTERANY**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from **Kilcock**, on the road to **Naas**; containing 351 inhabitants. It comprises 2021 statute acres. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Kildare**, and is part of the union of **Clane**; the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of **Lord Falconberg**; the tithe rent-charge is £73. 19. 5., of which £22. 16. 7. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions **Clonshamboe** forms part of the district of **Kilcock**.

CLONSHIRE.—See **CLOUNSHIRE**.

CLONSILLAGH, a parish, in the union of **CELBRIDGE**, barony of **CASTLEKNOCK**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 7 miles (N. W.) from **Dublin**; containing 944 inhabitants, and comprising 3256½ statute acres, nearly the whole of which is arable land. There are limestone-quarries in the parish, and an extensive flour-mill on the **Liffey**, erected on the site of a very ancient one, called "the Devil's Mill," from its having been erected, according to tradition, in one night. The **Royal Canal** passes through the parish. Woodlands, formerly called **Luttrell's Town**, and once the seat of the earls of **Carhampton**, is now the property and residence of **Colonel T. White**. The demesne includes above 648 statute acres, and is exceedingly picturesque; the mansion is a noble building in the castellated style, and is said to contain a room in which **King John** slept: that monarch granted the estate to the **Luttrell** family. In a glen in the parish, a stream which is supplied from a beautiful lake in the park, of 20 acres, rolls over a rocky bed and forms a cascade about 30 feet high. The parish formerly belonged to the priory of **Malvern**, in **Worcestershire**. It is a rectory, in the diocese of **Dublin**, and is part of the union of **Castleknock**: the tithe rent-charge is £180. A new church was erected in 1846. In the Roman Catholic divisions **Clonsillagh** likewise forms part of the union or district of **Castleknock**, and has a neat chapel at **Porterstown**, built by the late **Luke White, Esq.**, who also built a school-house, with apartments for the master and mistress.

CLONSKEA, anciently **CLONSKEAGH**, a village, in the parish of **St. Mary, Donnybrook**, union of **SOUTH DUBLIN**, barony and county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (S.) from the **General Post-office**, **Dublin**, on the road to **Enniskerry**, by way of **Roebuck**; containing 352 inhabitants. It consists of 70 houses; has a dye-stuff factory and some iron-works; and is within the jurisdiction of the city of **Dublin** court of requests. **Clonskeagh Castle** affords fine views of the bay of **Dublin**, with the adjacent mountains; it was built by **H. Jackson**, who acted a prominent part in the disturbances of 1798. On digging in front of the mansion, a few years since, a layer of mussel-shells, three feet thick, and imbedded in clay, was found about eight feet below the surface.

CLONTARF, a parish, in the **NORTH DUBLIN** union, barony of **COOLOCK**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**, on the northern shore of **Dublin** bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from **Dublin**; containing 2664 inhabitants, of whom 818 are in the village. **Clontarf** stands

in a very richly wooded and finely cultivated country; and is distinguished in history as the scene of a sanguinary battle, which put a final period to the Danish power in Ireland. But although this memorable battle takes its name from this parish, it is probable, from the numbers of human bones discovered in excavating the ground for streets on the north side of **Dublin**, and at **Knockbrush Hill**, near **Finglass**, that the scene of action embraced a much more extended tract of country. In the next century, on the first invasion of Ireland by the English, **O'Brian** and **O'Carroll**, who came to the assistance of **Roderic**, the last king of all Ireland, at the siege of **Dublin**, took post in this vicinity. The principal lands in the parish appear to have been vested in a religious house founded here in 550 and erected into a preceptory of **Knights Templars** in the reign of **Henry II.**, and which, on the suppression of that order, became a commandery of **Knights Hospitallers** of **St. John of Jerusalem**, and one of the chief appendages of the grand priory of **Kilmalnaham**. **Sir J. Rawson**, the last prior, after the surrender of this house and its revenues, was created by **Henry VIII.** **Viscount Clontarf**, with a pension of 500 marks per annum. Subsequently to that period, the possessions of the establishment, after passing through various hands, were erected into a manor and conferred by the crown on **Admiral Vernon**, whose descendant is the present proprietor. This place was burned in 1641, by the parliamentary general, **Sir C. Coote**, on the 15th of December.

The village is of considerable extent, containing 125 houses, and is much frequented for sea-bathing by visitors from the north of **Dublin**; the scenery in many parts is highly interesting. It was formerly a fishing-town of some importance; and along the water's edge are still many wooden buildings, called the **Clontarf Sheds**, once used for the purpose of curing the fish taken here. Several neat lodging-houses have been erected, and numerous pleasant villas and ornamented cottages have been built in detached situations. Near the strand was formerly the **Royal Marine** charter school; the buildings now belong to **Mr. Brierly**, who has erected large hot and cold sea-water baths. Opposite to **Dollymount** is an extensive causeway stretching into the sea, erected by the **Ballast Board** to deepen the channel between **Poolbeg**, or the **South Wall** lighthouse, and the **North Wall** light. From this causeway is a long strip of sandy ground called the **North Bull**, which is partly green, extending towards the **Hill of Howth**, and surrounded on all sides by the sea: off the **Sheds** is a profitable oyster-bank. The parish comprises 1189½ statute acres. On the shore is the shaft of a lead-mine, which has been opened at different times since the reign of **James I.**; but although it afforded a considerable quantity of rich ore, both of the common sulphate and cubicular kinds, the operations have invariably been unsuccessful from the influx of sea water. The **Grand Northern Trunk** railway from **Dublin** to **Drogheda** passes through the parish; and there are a receiving-house for letters in connexion with the metropolis; and a constabulary police station. **Clontarf Castle** was one of the most ancient castles within the English pale, and is supposed to have been erected either by **Hugh de Laey** or by **Adam de Frepo**, one of his knights, to whom he granted the lordship; the old castle was taken down in 1835, and a handsome mansion commenced in the later English

style, with a tower of Norman character. There are many other seats: the principal are, Furry Park; Sybil Hill; Clontarf House; Elm View, formerly the seat of Lords Shannon and Southwell; Verville; Convent House; Dollymount; Prospect; Beachfield; Ivy House; Danesfield; Seaford House; Merchamp; Thornhill; Bay View; Baymount House, for some years the residence of Dr. Trail, Bishop of Down and Connor; Bedford Lodge; Rose Vale; Strandville; Merville; Moira Lodge; Fort View; and Sea View.

The **LIVING** is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £165; there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. By a clause in the act of Explanation in 1680, the tithes and altarages were settled on the incumbent and his successors, at a rent of £6. 2. 6½. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, occupies the site of the ancient monastery, and was built in 1609; it is a small neat edifice, with an elevation above the western entrance perforated for a bell, and contains several old monuments in good preservation. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Artane, Clontarf, Clonturk, Coolock, Glasnevin, Killester, Rabeny, and Santry; there are chapels at Clontarf, Coolock, Ballyman near Santry, and Annesley bridge. Clontarf chapel was built after a design by P. Byrne and Son, on a site near the Sheds, presented by J. E. Venables Vernon, Esq.; M. Carey, Esq., having bequeathed £1000 towards its erection. It is a spacious and elegant structure in the later style of English architecture, 152 feet in length and 63 feet 6 inches in breadth, and forms a striking ornament to the place. In the village is a Carmelite monastery, consisting of five laymen, who carry on their respective trades as a means of supporting the institution; among these is an extensive bakery, which supplies the neighbourhood of Clontarf and part of Dublin with excellent bread: attached to the establishment is a neat chapel. There was formerly a nunnery, the inmates of which removed to Cabragh some years since. In the old Roman Catholic chapel is a male and female school, supported by the interest of accumulated receipts at charity sermons, amounting to £700, and of a bequest of £500 by Mr. Carey. The parochial school, to which Mr. Vernon has given a house rent-free, is supported by subscription; an almshouse for 12 widows is supported by Sunday collections and charity sermons; and there is a loan fund, established in 1835. In making some alterations at Elm View, silver coins of Henry II. and brass coins of James I. were found; and at Danesfield, a Danish sword was dug up in the garden, in 1830.

CLONTAHD, or CLOUNTADE, a parish, in the union and barony of KINSALE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Kinsale, on the mail-coach road to Cork; containing 1274 inhabitants. Knock-Robin, in this parish, was the scene of a repulse of part of the Spanish army in 1601; and during the war of 1641, the royal forces were frequently encamped here. The parish extends from the western termination of Oyster haven, in a southern direction, till it meets the river Bandon at White Castle cove; it is intersected by the little river Belgooly. It comprises 3098 statute acres, and was anciently part of the possessions of Tracton Abbey. The land is generally good and in an excellent state of cultivation, chiefly under tillage, and

yielding abundant crops of wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes: the manure used is principally sea-sand, brought in barges from the bay of Kinsale to the village of Brownsmill. There are some good dairy-farms. At Mullanadee is a flour-mill called the Kinsale mill, which produces 8000 barrels annually. Clontead is an inappropriate curacy, in the diocese of Cork, and is part of the union of Tracton; the rectory is entirely inappropriate in the Earl of Shannon. The tithe rent-charge is £55. 7. 9. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Ballyfeard and Kilmonegue; the chapel is a large plain edifice, built on an eminence. Near the new road are the ruins of the church; and about two miles from Kinsale stand the remains of an old circular fort defended by a rampart and fosse, and called *Liscrally*: it contains subterraneous passages, extending all round the mound.

CLONTIBRET, a parish, in the barony of CREMOONE, union and county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, on the confines of the county of Armagh, and 6 miles (N. by W.) from Castle-Blayne, on the road to Monaghan; containing 16,833 inhabitants. It comprises 26,219½ statute acres, of which 334 are part of Mucknoe lake, 198½ in small loughs, 3920 bog, and the remainder, with the exception of a small portion of rough rocky pasture, good land, all under tillage. Agriculture is improving; and the bog affords abundance of good fuel. Greywacke slate is found in abundance, and quarried for building and for repairing the roads. A mine of antimony was discovered on Lord Middleton's property, and was worked for some time, but not paying, it was discontinued. A lead-mine was opened some years since in Carriganne, and subsequently two in the townlands of Killicrum and Coolarra, the last the best and most productive mine; the others are not now wrought. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, constituting the corps of the arch-deaconry of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £600; and the gross revenue of the dignity, including tithe, glebe, and lands, is £652. The glebe-house was erected in 1752, by aid of a gift of £100 from the Board of First Fruits, and has lately undergone extensive repairs and improvements; the glebe comprises 40 acres, besides which the lands of the arch-deaconry, called the "Archdeacon's Hill," situated in the parish of Clogher, contain 9a. 2r. 13p., let on lease at a rent of £16. 16. per annum. The former church, a plain old structure, with an ancient square tower surmounted by a spire, having become dilapidated, a new and larger edifice has been erected on its site, at an expense of £1136, of which £1009 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the remainder from private sources; it accommodates 340 persons: the old tower is preserved. A district parish has been formed from portions of this parish and of Donaghmoyn, and called Broomfield, *which see*. In the Roman Catholic divisions, part of the parish is included in the district of Mucknoe or Macree, and the remainder forms a district of itself; the chapel is at Anyallow. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the Synod of Ulster, and a small place of worship for Primitive Wesleyan Methodists; also a dispensary at Castleshane, close to the parish, in the benefits of which Clontibret partakes. Charitable donations to the amount of £500 and £15 per annum, have been bequeathed by

various benefactors for the relief of the poor. Much pine or fir, with the roots frequently upright, and the mark of fire on them, and much black and grey oak, are found in the boggy lands. In Conkrow wood, within Lord Blaney's demesne, and on the shore of Mucknoe lake, are the ruins of an ancient castle.

CLONTUBRID, an ancient parish, in the barony of CRANAGH, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.W.) from Freshford, on the road to Durrow; containing about 160 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and is part of the union of Aghoure; the rectory is appropriate to the economy estate of the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny. The tithes are included with those of Balleen. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Lisdowney, and has a small chapel. Here is a singular cell, supposed to have been a hermitage, built over a spring called *Tubbrid na Droaith*, or "the Druids' well;" it measures seven feet by two feet six inches, and is raised a little above the ground, and entered by a pointed arch.

CLONTURK, or DRUMCONDRA, a parish, in the NORTH DUBLIN union, barony of COOLCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (N.) from Dublin, on the roads to Howth, Malahide, and Swords; containing 2721 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1244½ statute acres, and is bounded on the south by the river Tolka, a woollen mill on which was washed away in 1834 by a flood, but was rebuilt in 1836. The police have a station on the strand. Annesley bridge, and the causeway connected with it, were erected by act of parliament in 1796 and 1797, at an expense of about £6000; they cross a portion of ground overflowed by the tide, at the confluence of the Tolka with the Liffey. Higher up, on the left, the Tolka is crossed by the old bridge of Ballybough. Philipsburgh strand extends from one bridge to the other: to the east of Annesley bridge is a cluster of buildings, called Fair View; and beyond them is Marino Crescent. There are many beautiful seats, the chief of which is *Marino*, that of the Earl of Charlemont; it is entered from the Strand road, near Fair View, by a semicircular gateway of bawn granite, which attracted the notice of His Majesty George IV., who pronounced it to be the most perfect structure of the kind in his dominions. The demesne consists of above 100 acres, and is well wooded. The mansion, which contains some elegant apartments, is of plain and unpretending exterior; but this want of embellishment is fully compensated by the Temple or Casino. This fine imitation of Grecian architecture crowns a gentle eminence in the centre of the demesne; it rises from a square platform, ascended on the north and south sides by broad flights of marble steps. Contiguous to the Casino, which was erected by the late Lord Charlemont, from a design by Sir W. Chambers, is an extensive pleasure-ground surrounding a small but beautiful sheet of water, supplied from a copious fountain gushing from a rock-work grotto. Among the other residences are, Belvidere House, that of Sir J. C. Coghill, Bart.; Drumcondra House, of General Sir Guy Campbell, K.C.B., in whose grounds are the remains of an ancient building; and Drumcondra Castle.

The *LIVING* is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, and till lately in the patronage of the Corporation of Dublin, in which the rectory is inappropriate.

The church is a small plain building, erected in the early part of the last century by the Coghill family, and repaired and decorated by the corporation in 1833, at an expense of £500. On its north side is a large tomb to the memory of Marmaduke Coghill, chancellor of the exchequer for Ireland, on which reclines his effigy in official robes, with figures of Minerva and Religion below. On the south side of the churchyard are interred the remains of Grose, the distinguished antiquary, who died in Dublin, in May, 1791; and T. Furlong, a native poet, was buried here in 1827. In the Roman Catholic divisions Clonturk is in the district of Clontarf: Richmond nunnery, in the parish, is of the Presentation order, is surrounded with grounds tastefully laid out, and has a chapel annexed. The Roman Catholic Missionary College of All Hallows, Drumcondra, founded for the education of priests for foreign missions, is situated in a retired demesne of 24 acres, and is capable of accommodating 200 students: the present number of students is 70, and the institution is under the control of a number of clergymen, who have formed themselves into a community, modelled on that of St. Sulpice. In the village of Drumcondra is an asylum for poor women.

CLONTUSKERT, or CLONTHUSKERT, a parish, in the union of BALLINASLOE, partly in the barony of LONGFORD, but chiefly in that of CLONMACNOON, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (N.N.W.) from Eyrecourt, on the road to Ballinasloe; containing 3711 inhabitants, and comprising 15,509½ statute acres. Agriculture is much improved, green crops having been introduced. The Ballinasloe canal passes through the parish: there are good limestone-quarries, and at Tristane and Ballynoor are mills. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clontarf, and, with the greater portion of the rectory united, is part of the union of Clontarf: the other portion of the rectory is appropriate to the see: the tithe rent-charge is £228. 9. 3., of which £34. 12. 4. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the remainder to the incumbent. The glebe-house was built in 1822, by aid of a gift of £250 and a loan of £450 from the Board of First Fruits. The church, which is at Glanlahan, is a very neat building, with a spire of bawn stone; it was erected in 1818, by aid of a gift of £900 from the Board. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel. Boodan, or Broadan, founded a monastery here for Augustinian canons, in the early part of the 9th century, and was the first abbot. The ruins are in good preservation: the gateway is perfect, the east window very fine; and there are several ancient inscriptions, still very legible, the principal of which are those of the O'Kellys.

CLONTUSKERT, or CLONTHUSKERT, a parish, in the barony of SOUTH BALLINTOBER, union and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the river Shannon, and at the head of Lough Ree, by which it is bounded on the east and south; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.W.) from Lanesborough; containing 3221 inhabitants, of whom 184 are in the village. This parish, also called Clonturskan, comprises 7465½ statute acres: within its limits are extensive tracts of bog. The abbey here is said to have been founded by St. Faithleg, for Augustinian canons; and, at the Dissolution, a lease of its possessions was granted for 21 years to Fryall O'Farrell,

at the yearly rent of £11. 9. 8. Very little of the building remains; but the cemetery, which is still used, contains the tombs of several families of distinction. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and is part of the union of Clonfinlogh: the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of Lord Kingsland. The tithe rent-charge is £172. 18. 9., of which £139. 15. 7. are payable to the improprators, and the remainder to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilgeffin or Kilbride.

CLONYGORMICAN.—See ARDCLEAR.

CLONYNE, or CLONEK, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, partly in the barony of SLIEVARDAGH, but chiefly in that of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E.) from Fethard; containing 1959 inhabitants, and comprising 7543 statute acres. Fairs are held on May 30th, June 29th, and Nov. 1st. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and is part of the union of Fethard: the tithe rent-charge is £225. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, including the parishes of Clonyne and Drangan, in each of which is a chapel.

CLOON, or CLONE, a parish and village, partly in the barony of CARRIGALEN, but chiefly in that of MOHILL, union of MOHILL, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (E.N.E.) from Mohill; containing 21,225 inhabitants, of whom 171 are in the village. An abbey was founded here about the year 570, by St. Fraech or Froech, and was then called *Cluin-chollaing*, the site of it being *Cluain-Comaone*, in the territory of *Muntercolis*, now part of the county of Leitrim: subsequently it was dedicated to its founder, and was of very great repute; it afterwards took the name of Clone, and became a parish church. The parish comprises 41,523 statute acres, chiefly under tillage; limestone is quarried for agricultural and other uses. Lead-ore has been found near Aughavas, but has not been worked to any extent. The principal seat is Rhynn, the residence of Lord Clements, pleasantly situated on the well-planted shore of Rhynn lake, an extensive sheet of water abounding with fish. The village is a constabulary police station; and fairs are held on Feb. 12th, April 5th, May 26th, June 13th, July 10th, Aug. 26th, Sept. 29th, Nov. 2nd, and Dec. 20th; they are well attended, and are among the principal in the county for cattle. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Wednesday. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £757. 9. The glebe-house, very recently built, is handsome and commodious: the glebe, in five separate portions, comprises 323 acres. The church, a plain edifice in the early English style, was erected by aid of a loan of £1500 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1821; the former church had several portions of the old abbey incorporated with it, but it was entirely removed to make room for the present structure. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms three parochial districts, the chapels of which are situated respectively at Cloon, Aughavas, and Gortlitera. A loan fund, with a capital of £3000, is under the management of ten trustees. At Rhynn are the remains of an old castle built by the Reynolds family, near which Lord Clements erected his handsome residence. There are two chalybeate springs in the parish.

CLOONAFF, or CLONCRAFT, a parish, in the union of CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, barony and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (N.) from Strokestown, on the shore of Lough Boffin; containing 2853 inhabitants, and comprising 3454½ statute acres. The lands are principally under tillage, producing good crops, and there is a proportionate quantity of bog, affording a sufficient supply of fuel: the parish includes three lakes. The rectory and vicarage form part of the union of Aughrim, in the diocese of Elphin: the tithe rent-charge is £75. The ancient parish church was part of a monastery said to have been founded by St. Patrick, and which was in existence in the 12th century. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are two chapels, one in the townland of Cloonaff, and one in that of Drumamullan.

CLOONDARA, a village, in the parish of KILLASHEE, union, barony, and county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (W.) from Longford; containing 416 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Longford to Strokestown.

CLOONEENBEG, a village, in the parish of ATHLEAGUE, union of ROSCOMMON, barony of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, ¼ mile (N.E.) from Athleague; containing 236 inhabitants. It is seated on the road from Athleague to Roscommon.

CLOONLARA, a village, in the parish of KILTUNANLEA, union of LIMERICK, barony of TULLA LOWER, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (N.N.E.) from Limerick; containing 219 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Limerick to O'Brien's Bridge.

CLOONOGHILL, a parish, in the barony of CORRAN, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3½ miles (W.S.W.) from Ballymote, on the road from Boyle to Ballina; containing 2588 inhabitants. This place was formerly called Clonmeaghan, and was the seat of a Dominican monastery, founded about 1488 by the sept of Mac Donogh, and which afterwards became a cell to that of Sligo: at the Dissolution its possessions were granted to Richard Kyndelinshe. The parish contains 7097½ statute acres: the land is generally good, and there is not much bog. Limestone-quarries are worked here. Fairs are held at Buninadan on Jan. 14th, June 2nd, Aug. 6th, Sept. 10th, Oct. 7th, and Nov. 27th. Cloonoghill is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry; the rectory is partly inappropriate in J. Baker, Esq., and partly, with the vicarage, forms a portion of the union and corps of the denary of Achonry. The tithe rent-charge is £130 per annum, of which £70 are payable to the improprator, and the remainder to the dean. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Buninadan, comprising the parishes of Cloonoghill, Kilterra, and Killowshallow; and containing two chapels, of which that of Cloonoghill, at Buninadan, is a large slated building. On the banks of the river are the remains of an old castle, built by the Mac Donoghs; and on the lands of Church Hill is a large cromlech, consisting of a horizontal and three upright stones.

CLOUGH, a post-town, or village, in the parish of LOUGHIN-ISLAND, union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of

KINELARTY, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (S.W.) from Downpatrick, on the road to Newry, and 68½ miles (N. by E.) from Dublin; containing 435 inhabitants. Here is a constabulary police station; and fairs are held on May 27th, July 5th, Oct. 21st, Nov. 22nd, and Dec. 23rd. In the vicinity are, Seaforde House, the splendid mansion of the Forde family; Mount Panther; and Ardilea. The village contains a large Presbyterian meeting-house in connexion with the General Assembly, but it has been closed several years.—See LOUGHIN-ISLAND.

CLOUGH, a village, in the parish of CASTLECOMER, barony of FASSADINING, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER 3 miles (N.N.E.) from Castlecomer, on the road towards the King's county; containing 110 houses, and 525 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the neighbouring collieries. It is a constabulary police station; and the Roman Catholic chapel of the district of Clough, which comprises parts of the parishes of Castlecomer and Rathspeck, is situated here.

CLOUGH, LONGFORD.—See KILCOMMICK.

CLOUGH, county WEXFORD.—See LESKINFERE.

CLOUGHENRY.—See CLOGHERNEY.

CLOUGHMILLS, a village, partly in the parish of KILLAGAN, but chiefly in the Grange of DUNDERMOT, union of BALLYMENA, barony of KILCONWAY, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (S. E. by E.) from Ballymoney, on the road to Ballymena; containing 35 houses, and 158 inhabitants. A receiving-house for letters here is in connexion with the latter town.

CLOUNAGH, a parish, in the union of RATHKEALE, barony of LOWER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (W.) from Rathkeale; containing 690 inhabitants. It comprises 2428 statute acres. About one-third is under tillage, and the remainder, with the exception of a few acres of rough and marshy ground, fine pasture and meadow land; the soil is fertile, producing abundant crops. The substratum is limestone, which is quarried for agricultural and other purposes. In the parish is a small farm on which, if cattle be allowed to graze, they lose their horns and hoofs, and soon die; and the same fatality occurs to those fed on hay grown upon it. Potatoes, also, grown on this farm are said to cause the loss of the hair and nails of persons who use them as food. The tract consists of about twelve Irish acres, and the soil contains principally alum shale: the effects on cattle are well authenticated in the neighbourhood. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and forms part of the corps of the chancellorship in Limerick cathedral: the tithe rent-charge is £103. 17. There is no glebe-house, and only one acre of glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Coolcappa, comprising the parishes of Clounagh, Dundonnell, Dunmoylan, Kilbroderan, and Killecleman; the chapel, a large plain building, is at Coolcappa, in this parish. Some remains of the old church exist; and not far distant are the beautiful ruins of Lisnacille Castle, built by the Mac Sheehys about 1445.

CLOUNCORAGH.—See COLEMAN'S-WELL.

CLOUNCREW, or **CLUINCINNO**, a parish, in the poor-law union of NEWCASTLE, barony of UPPER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER,

3 miles (N.E.) from Drumcolloher, on the road to Ballyegran; containing 485 inhabitants. It comprises 1715 statute acres, part of which is under tillage, producing good crops, and the remainder pasture and meadow. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, and is held in commendam by the bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £54. There is neither church, chapel, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to Drumcolloher. On the bank of the river are some remains of the old church, which was destroyed in the war of 1641.

CLOUNEY, or **CLONEY**, a parish, in the union of ENNISTYMON, barony of CORCOMROE, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Ennistymon, on the road to Ennis; containing 3077 inhabitants. This parish comprises 10,225½ statute acres, which are mostly in tillage; the land is generally good, and the system of agriculture gradually improving; there is still, however, a considerable quantity of bog. The river Fergus has its source within the parish. Clouney is in the diocese of Kilfenora; the rectory is part of the union and corps of the deanery of Kilfenora, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kiltoraght. The tithe rent-charge is £120, of which two-thirds are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. Divine service is performed in the glebe-house of Kiltoraght. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ennistymon, and contains a chapel at Tierlahan, near Kiltomas.

CLOUNSHIRE, or **CLONSHERE**, a parish, in the union of RATHKEALE, barony of LOWER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, on the road from Limerick to Rathkeale, and 1½ mile (W.) from Adare; containing 461 inhabitants. It comprises 1517 statute acres, about half of which is under cultivation, and the remainder cold, dry, strong pasture; limestone abounds. Here are two flour-mills, worked by excellent machinery, and the produce of which is chiefly sent to Limerick. Clounshire House is pleasantly situated amid flourishing plantations. The rectory and vicarage form part of the union of Rathkeale, and corps of the chancellorship in the cathedral of Limerick: the tithe rent-charge is £67. 10.; and there is a glebe of seven acres of good land. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Adare. The ruins of the castle of Gurrán Baidhe form a conspicuous object; and the ruins of Clounshire, or Clonshere, Castle are in the valley, near the mill. Some remains of the old church also exist, and in the churchyard are the shafts of two very ancient crosses.

CLOYDAGH, or **CLODY**, also called **CLOGRENNAN**, a parish, partly in the barony of SLIEUMARGY, QUEEN'S county, and partly in the barony of CARLOW, but chiefly in that of INDRONE WEST, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, on the river Barrow, which is navigable to Waterford, and 2½ miles (S.W. by S.) from Carlow, on the road to Leighlin-Bridge; containing 1499 inhabitants. It comprises 4863½ statute acres, of which about 290 are woodland, and 324 bog; the remainder is arable and pasture. The state of agriculture is very good. Limestone abounds, and is applied both as manure and for building: there are limekilns on a large scale, the produce of which is chiefly conveyed into the counties of Wicklow and Wexford. Coal also abounds, and is worked

extensively. Sessions are held quarterly at Milford. Here are extensive corn-mills and malt-kilns, in which about 100 persons are employed. *Clogrennan* was formerly an estate of the Dukes of Ormonde, and gave the title of baron in the Irish peerage to the Earls of Arran. The castle of the same name was taken by Sir P. Carew, in 1568, from Sir E. Butler, who was then in rebellion: in 1642 it was besieged by the Irish, but was relieved by Colonel Sir P. Wemyss; and here the Marquess of Ormonde mustered his forces prior to the battle of Rathmines. The ruins overgrown with ivy and forming a remarkably picturesque object, yet exist, together with the remains of an old church, near the present house, which is approached through one of the castle gateways. The grounds, which are very beautiful, are bordered on the west by the mountains of the Queen's county, whose sides are clothed with wood to a considerable height, and on the east by the course of the Barrow, adorned by several well-wooded islets. On Bawn-Ree, James II. encamped after his defeat at the battle of the Boyne. Some curious relics of antiquity, including brazen swords and arrow-heads, were found in a ford across the Barrow, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, in 1819. The *LIVING* is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in Colonel Bruen, and W. Fishbourne, Esq. The title rent-charge is £207. 14., of which £69. 4. 6. are payable to the vicar, and the remainder to the lay impropricators. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £400 and a loan of £360 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1813; the glebe comprises 6 acres, subject to a rent of £4. 4. per acre. The church, a plain neat edifice in good repair, was built by aid of a gift of £500 from the same Board in 1800, and to the repairs of it the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently made a grant of £167. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is in the district of Old Leighlin, and has a chapel. The cemetery of the old church is still used.

CLOYNE, a market and post town, a parish, and the seat of a diocese, in the union of MIDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 14 miles (E. by S.) from Cork, and 126 (S. W. by S.) from Dublin, on the road from Middleton to the sea; containing 6726 inhabitants, of whom 2300 are in the town. It originated in the foundation of the see of Cloyne by St. Colman, the same who resigned the bishopric of Lindisfarn, in the north of England, rather than submit to the Roman custom of keeping Easter, and who died about the close of the seventh century. In 707, an abbey was erected on the west side of the cathedral; it was plundered in 978 by the people of Ossory, and again, in 1089, by Dermot, the son of Fiordhealbhach O'Brien. The town is pleasantly situated in a slightly undulating plain, and is well sheltered by rising grounds and plantations, which give great amenity to the climate; it comprises two streets intersecting each other at right angles, and contains 376 houses, most of which are small and irregularly built. The bishop's palace is a large edifice, built by Bishop Crow in 1718, and enlarged by several of the succeeding prelates; the grounds are well arranged, and near the house is a noble terrace, extending the whole length of the garden. The palace and demesne were leased in 1836, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to

H. Allen, Esq., for 999 years, at a rent of £450 per annum, a fine of £2000, and £1300 for the timber. The only manufacture is that of brogues, which employs about 100 persons. The market is held on Thursday, and is well attended by buyers from Cove and Cork: fairs are held on Feb. 24th, Easter and Whit Tuesdays, Aug. 1st, Sept. 12th, and Dec. 5th, for the sale of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and implements of husbandry. Cloyne is a constabulary police station. The lord of the manor appoints a seneschal, who holds a court leet annually, and a manor court once in three weeks: petty-sessions are held every second Wednesday. The parish comprises 9969 statute acres; the soil is good, particularly in the valley, where it rests on a substratum of limestone. At Carrigacrumpp is a quarry of fine marble, somewhat similar to the Italian dove-coloured marble; it is the property of Colonel Hodder: the produce has amounted in some years, to between 5000 and 6000 tons. The parish is intersected by that of Kilmahon, which entirely separates from it the village and ploughland of Ballycotton, forming the extreme western point of the coast in Ballycotton bay. Not far from the town is Rostellan, the seat of the Marquess of Thomond.



Arms of the late Bishopric.

The **DIOCESE OF CLOYNE** is called, in the ancient Roman Provincial, *Cluain-Fanian*, and by the Irish historians *Cluain-Fama*. Of the successors of St. Colman little is recorded till after the arrival of the English in the reign of Henry II.: the only names that have been preserved from the foundation of the see till that period are those of *O'Malvain* who died in 1094; *Nehemiah O'Moriertach*, who presided from 1140 till 1149; and of his successors, *O'Dubery* and *O'Flanagan*, of whom the former died in 1159, and the latter in 1167. At the time of the English invasion, *Matthew*, whose surname is supposed to have been *O'Mongagh*, presided over the see; he died in 1192, and from that time till 1430 there was, with very little intermission, a regular succession of prelates, though few particulars of their history are recorded. Upon the election of *Daniel*, a Franciscan friar, in 1249, the dean and chapter refused to present him to the king for his approbation, and proceeded by apostolic mandate to the archbishop of Cashel and the bishops of Killaloe and Lismore, to have him consecrated. The king (Henry III.) consequently refused to invest him with the temporalities, but ultimately consented upon the condition that the dean and chapter should give security by patent not to make any election for the future, without first obtaining licence, nor to proceed to consecration without previously presenting the person elected to the king for his approbation.

During the prelacy of *Maurice O'Solehan*, who succeeded in 1320, Edward III. wrote to Pope John XXII., stating that, in consequence of the poverty of the bishoprics of Cork and Cloyne, he designed to unite them into one see; the pope readily consented, and issued his apostolic bull, dated Aug. 2nd, in the 11th

year of his pontificate, for that purpose, which was to take place on the death or avoidance of one of the existing bishops. Walter Le Reed was translated from the see of Cork to the archbishopric of Cashel, in 1330; but the bull having been lost in the mean time, the union was not effected. *John de Swafham*, who succeeded in 1363, was sent by the parliament, in commission with the Bishop of Meath and others, in 1373, to represent to Edward III. the state of the kingdom; the result was the mission of the Earl of March into Ireland. This prelate was distinguished for his writings against the Wickliffites, for which, in 1376, he was promoted to the see of Bangor by Pope Gregory XI. In 1377, his successor, *Bishop Wye*, applied to Gregory to remedy the loss of the bull, and an exemplification of it was sent to Cloyne from Rome, which had equal validity; but Wye being deprived for misconduct, nothing was done. On the accession of *Bishop Pay*, in 1421, he referred the matter to the parliament in Dublin; but they refused to interfere, and Milo Fitz-John, then Bishop of Cork, refusing his sanction to the union, the case was referred to the court of Rome. At length, however, the measure was effected: *Bishop Pay* died in 1430, and the see of Cork being also vacant by the death of Milo Fitz-John, who died in the same year, the two vacant sees were canonically united, and conferred by Pope Martin V. upon *Jordan*, Chancellor of Limerick, in 1431. From this time the sees continued to be united for more than 200 years, till 1638, when *George Synge* was consecrated Bishop of Cloyne, and *William Chappel*, Bishop of Cork and Ross, which two last-named sees were united on the separation of that of Cloyne. In 1639, the wardenship of the collegiate church of Youghal was united in perpetuity to this see, and it so continues; but the late Bishop Brinkley obtained an act for separating the rectory from the wardenship, and the rectory is now presented to as an ordinary benefice. From the death of Bishop Synge, in 1653, the see remained vacant till the Restoration, when it was united to those of Cork and Ross, continuing so during the prelacies of *Michael Boyle* and *Edward Synge*; but on the death of the latter, in 1678, it was again separated, and continued to be a distinct see till September, 1835, when, on the death of the last bishop, *Dr. John Brinkley*, it was, by the provisions of the Church Temporalities act of the 3rd of William IV., re-annexed to the see of Cork and Ross.

The diocese is one of the sixteen that constitute the province of Dublin; it is wholly within the county of Cork, and comprehends an estimated superficies of 539,700 acres. The lands belonging to the see comprise 12,482 statute acres, much of which is rough unprofitable mountain; and the yearly revenue from land amounted, on an average of three years ending on the 31st of December, 1831, to £3402: the gross revenue, including the union of Ahada, which was at that time annexed to the see but was separated by the provisions of the Temporalities act, was £5008. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and the 14 prebendaries of Donaghmore, Aghultie, Inniscarra, Brigown, Kilmacdonough, Cahirulnan, Killenemer, Glenore or Glanworth, Cooliney, Ballyhay, Coole, Kilmacleanan, Subulter, and Lackeen; there are also five vicars-choral not members of the chapter. The economy fund, on an average of three years ending

with 1831, amounted to £559. 10. per annum, arising from rents of land, tithes and glebes reserved by lease, and one sixth-part of the tithes of the parish of Cloyne; it is appropriated to the payment of officers' salaries, and to the maintenance of the cathedral in repair. On the passing of the Rent-charge act, the income was of course somewhat reduced. The consistorial court, held in the chapter-house, on the north side of the cathedral, every third Tuesday, consists of a vicar-general, a surrogate, four advocates, two registrars, eight proctors, and an apparitor. The total number of the parishes in the diocese is 125, of which 22 are unions; the whole comprising 91 benefices, of which 13 are in the patronage of the Crown, 69 in that of the Bishop, 2 in that of Incumbents, 6 in lay patronage, and one in the alternate patronage of the Bishop and a layman. The number of churches is 64, and there are 21 school and other houses in which divine service is performed till churches can be built; the number of glebe-houses is 29.

In the Roman Catholic divisions this diocese is united with that of Ross, forming the hishopric of Cloyne and Ross, and comprising 42 parochial benefices or unions, containing 89 chapels, which are served by 90 clergymen, 42 of whom, including the bishop, are parish priests, and 48 conductors or curates. The parochial benefice of the bishop is the Great Ireland, including the parish of Clonmel, and that part of the parish of Temple Robin which is on that island. There is no cathedral belonging to either of the sees; the bishop resides in his parish, near Cove.

The RECTORY of Cloyne is appropriate to the economy estate and the vicars-choral of the cathedral, and two curates are appointed to discharge the duties of the parish: the parochial tithe rent-charge is £968, of which one-sixth is payable to the economy estate, and five-sixths to the vicars-choral. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Colman, is a large cruciform edifice in the later English style of architecture, supposed to have been erected so early as the 14th century. The principal entrance is from the west, beneath a lofty pointed arch; and on the north side is a small, low, pointed doorway. The interior is remarkably neat, and kept in a good state of repair: the choir is tastefully fitted up, and has long been used as the parish church, but being found too small for that purpose, the organ was removed, in 1780, to the junction of the nave and transepts, by which the choir was lengthened 21 feet. In 1829, galleries were built to accommodate the increasing congregation. On the north side of the choir is the entrance to the chapter-house, which is evidently much more modern than the cathedral. In the north transept, is a handsome monument to the memory of Dr. Woodward, and in the south transept, one of Dr. Warburton, both formerly bishops of this see. The transepts also contain some elegant monuments of the Longfields, Lumlays, and other families of note; and in the great aisle are monuments to Bishops Bennett and Brinkley, and the Rev. Dr. Hingston. At the village of Ballycotton, four miles from Cloyne, a district church was built in 1835, by subscription, at an expense of £330: the curate is paid by the dean and chapter and vicars-choral of Cloyne, as appropriators of this parish, and by the precentor, as rector of Chnrchtown, the church being for the accommodation of both these parishes. This

parish is the head of a Roman Catholic union or district, comprising the parishes of Cloyne, Churchtown, Kilmahon, and part of Kilteskin; the chapel at Cloyne is a large, plain, old edifice.

The Diocesan school is united to that of Cork. The Cloyne Free school and charity were founded by Bishop Crow, by will dated Oct. 4th, 1726, in which he bequeathed the farm of Bohermore, and the small burghage of Cloyne, for the maintenance of poor Protestant boys, after paying £8 per annum to the widows and orphans of clergymen of the diocese. The present income exceeds £200 per annum, and 8 boys are maintained, clothed, and educated for three years, at the expiration of which they are apprenticed, with a premium of £4 each; 14 other boys are educated only. The school-house was erected in 1814, out of the accumulated funds of the charity, on land given by Bishop Bennett. A fund for lending sums not exceeding £10 has long existed in the town, and now circulates about £1600 annually. A benevolent society for the relief of sick and indigent roomkeepers is supported by the profits and tolls of the fairs and market, which were transferred to this charity, in 1833, by the late Bishop Brinkley, and are continued by the present Bishop of Cork and Cloyne. A fund for relieving the widows of the clergy of the diocese, established in 1828, has accumulated to £1970. Here is a parochial Protestant almshouse for poor persons, who receive a weekly allowance from the Sunday collections in the cathedral, also a fever hospital, and a dispensary.

Opposite the western entrance to the cathedral is one of the ancient round towers, which, in 1835, was surrounded with an iron railing, at the expense of the dean and chapter, by whom it is kept in repair. This ancient structure is perfect, except the top: the original building is 92 feet high, and a modern castellated addition has made the entire height 102 feet. It is quite cylindrical from top to bottom, its uniform diameter being 9 feet, and the walls being 33 inches thick. The tower is divided into five floors or stages, which are nearly perfect; the upper story contains a bell, presented to the cathedral by Dean Davies in 1683, but hung here in consequence of the cathedral having no bell-tower. At that time the top of the tower was open, and the bell attracted the lightning, by which it was cracked; the castellated part was therefore added for its protection. Of the abbey founded in 707, or an hospital founded in 1326, there are no vestiges except the lands of the latter, which are still called the Spital fields. A small castle was erected here in the 14th century, by Bishop John de Cumha, but was destroyed by the Fitz-Edmunds after the Reformation. At Ballymaloe is a curious old house, built by the Fitzgeralds, who forfeited it in the war of 1641; in the hall are two large pairs of elks' horns. In the neighbourhood are several extensive natural caves in the limestone district, in some of which are very pure and beautiful stalactites.

CLUIN.—See CLONEAMERY.

CLYNISH, an island, in the parish of KILMINA, union of NEWPORT, barony of BURRISHMOOLE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies in Clew bay, and comprises 80½ statute acres.

COACHFORD, a village, in the parish of MAGOURNEY, union of MACROOM, barony of MUSKERRY EAST, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing

361 inhabitants. It is on the road from Cork to Killarney; and has a sub-post office in connexion with Cork and Macroom.

COAGH, a village, in the parish of TAMLAGHT, union of COOKSTOWN, barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Monymore; containing 388 inhabitants. This place formed part of the estate granted to the Hon. Andrew Stewart by James I. in 1612, and confirmed by Charles I. in 1630. A battle took place here at the ford of the river, in 1641, when the chapel of Tamlaght was destroyed by the parliamentarians; and, in 1688, James II. crossed the river at this place, on his march to the siege of Derry. The village, which consists of 90 houses, is pleasantly situated on the road from Magherafelt to Stewartstown, in a fertile vale, about two miles from Lough Neagh, and on the river Coagh or Ballinderry, over which is an ancient narrow bridge of stone, of six arches. It was erected about the year 1728, by George Conyngham, Esq., who obtained for it a charter for a market and four fairs, which have been changed to a market held on the first Friday in every month, for the sale of linens and provisions, and to 12 fairs held on the second Friday in every month, for horses, cattle, and agricultural produce. The market-house, a spacious and commodious building, was erected in 1828, by the present proprietor, who also built a good school-house and supports a school for male and female children. The linen-market is very considerable; and the fairs, which are toll-free, are numerous attended. Coagh is a constabulary police station; and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Monymore, and a place of worship for Presbyterians.

COAL-ISLAND, a post-town, partly in the parish of TULLANISKEN, but chiefly in that of DONOGHENRY, union and barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Dungannon; containing 451 inhabitants. This flourishing trading village is situated in the centre of the Tyrone coal-field, on the road from Dungannon to Ballinderry: it consists of 103 houses, which are generally well built with stone and covered with slate, and has a sub-post office. A corn-market is held on Tuesdays and Fridays during the season, receiving the supplies of the country round to a distance of several miles; and a well-appointed coach runs through the village, twice a day, between Cookstown and Dungannon. The coal district extends from Mullaghmoyle, on the north, to Dungannon on the south, a distance of six miles, with an average breadth of two. Great difficulty is found in working it, owing to the softness of the bed on which it rests, and the dangerous state of the roof, unless expensively propped. At present the mining operations are confined to Drumglass and Daraghadone, in the neighbourhood of Dungannon, and to the vicinity of Coal-Island: the collieries at the latter place are on a small scale, and principally worked by manual labour, but are moderately profitable. Coal-Island originated in the formation of the *Tyrone Canal*, which was begun by government in 1744, and was intended to intersect the entire coal-field of Tyrone, but was not carried beyond this place. The canal is not more than three miles in length, reaching only from the river Blackwater, which it joins near Lough Neagh, to Coal-Island. But it was commenced and partially completed in several

places westward; bridges were erected; an aqueduct of three large arches was to have conveyed it over the Torren; and a tram-road was to have connected it with some of the minor collieries, for which purpose a viaduct, here called "the Dry Harry," was thrown over the Cookstown road, two miles from Dungannon. All these edifices are of hewn freestone, handsomely finished, and in good preservation; but in many places the canal, westward, is filled up and cultivated, so that in a few years the line will not be traceable.

This is a place of considerable trade, and has a number of large lighters, or barges, which frequently make coasting voyages to Dublin, and sometimes across the channel to Scotland. Extensive iron-works, forges, and plating-mills were erected here in 1831, and there are others at Ogbran and New Mills for the manufacture of spades, edge-tools, &c. Here is an establishment for the manufacture of fire-bricks and crucibles, commenced in 1834 by two gentlemen from Stourbridge, in Worcestershire: some of the manufactured articles of this and the other works are sent to London or Liverpool. Near Coal-Island are many potteries; and there is also a flour-mill, where 9000 tons of wheat are annually ground for the Belfast market. A bleach-green has been established at Derryvale, where 30,000 pieces of linen are annually finished for the English and foreign markets: at Roan is a mill for spinning linen-yarn, with a steam-engine of 15-horse power, established by the Messrs. Stevenson, and employing 140 hands. A large flax-scutching mill was built in the village in the year 1846. Several warehouses, granaries, yards, and other conveniences for carrying on an extensive trade, are placed round a small but convenient basin; and in the village and its vicinity are several good residences. The exports are coal, spades, shovels, fire-bricks, fire-clay, crucibles, earthenware, linen-cloth, wheat, oats, and flour; the imports are timber, deals, iron, salt, slates, glass, &c. The village has three churches within two miles of it, and the Roman Catholic chapel for the parish of Donoghery is not far distant.—See BRACKAVILLE.

COGHILANSTOWN.—See COTLANDSTOWN.

COLE-HILL, a post-town or village, in the parish of TRIGHSHINOD, barony of MOYDOW, union and county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 12½ miles (W. by N.) from Mullingar, and 51 miles (W. by N.) from Dublin: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the road from Dublin to Ballymahon, and has a sub-post office to the latter town.

COLEMAN, or COCKMAN, a parish, in the poor-law union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (S. W.) from Fethard; containing 719 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Fethard to Cloumel, and comprises 2738 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of St. John, and of the corps of the deanery of Cashel: the tithe rent-charge is £105. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Clerihan.

COLEMAN'S-WELL, or CLOUNCORAGH, a parish, in the barony of UPPER CONNELLO, poor-law union of KILMALLOCK, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Charleville, on the road to Ballingarry; containing 924 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2811 statute acres, and is watered by the river Maigue, which here forms a boundary

between the counties of Cork and Limerick. The land in every part is moderately good, and in the neighbourhood of Foxall and Drewscourt, where it is well farmed and planted, it is very fertile; the meadows are considered equal to any in the county. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Limerick, held in commendam by the Bishop, or according to some writers, forms part of the mensal of the see: the tithe rent-charge is £69. 9. 6. The church has long since fallen into decay, and the Protestant parishioners attend divine service in the church of Bruree. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Bruree, also called Rockhill, and contains a chapel. The water of St. Colman's well is reputed to possess great efficacy, and is held in high veneration by the peasantry of the surrounding country, who assemble here in great numbers on the anniversary of the saint, and at other times.

COLERAINE, a sea-port, borough, market and post town, and the head of a union, chiefly in the barony or district called the Town and Liberties of COLERAINE, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 24½ miles (E. N. E.) from Londonderry, and 118½ (N.) from Dublin; containing 6225 inhabitants, of whom 2110 are in the parish of



Seal.

Killowen, barony of Coleraine, and the remainder in the parish of Coleraine, which contains altogether 5837 persons. This place derives its present name from *Cuil-Rathuin*, descriptive of the numerous forts in the vicinity; and is by some writers identified with *Rath-mor-Muighe-line*, the royal seat of the kings of Dalnairidhe. The original town, now called Killowen, on the western bank of the river Bann, and which subsequently became the chief or shire town of the county of Coleraine, is of very remote antiquity; and in 540 had a priory of Canons Regular, of which St. Carbreus, a disciple of St. Finian, and first bishop of Coleraine, was abbot. This establishment continued to flourish till the year 930, when Ardmadius, or Armediacins, was put to death by the Danes. It was, together with several other churches, plundered in 1171 by Manns Mac Dunleire, from which period no notice of it occurs till the year 1213, when, with the exception of the church, it was destroyed to furnish materials for a castle which was erected here by Thomas Mac Uchtry and the Gaels of Ulster. The county of Coleraine is described as having extended from the river Bann, on the east, to Lough Foyle on the west, and as having formed part of the possessions of O'Cahan, from whose participation in the rebellion of the Earl of Tyrone, in the reign of Elizabeth, it became, with the whole province of Ulster, forfeited to the crown. JAMES I., in 1613, granted this district to a number of London merchants, who were in that year incorporated by charter, under the designation of the "Governor and Assistants of the New Plantation in Ulster;" and from that period the name of the county was changed into Londonderry. The Governor and Assistants, generally called the Irish Society, were by their charter bound to build the town of Coleraine, to people it, to inclose it with a wall, and

to establish a market, within seven years from the date of their charter, by which were granted to them the entire abbey of St. Mary, its site, and the lands belonging to it, together with the old town, now Killowen, and all its appurtenances. But these conditions appear to have been very much neglected, for Pynnar, in his first survey, in 1619, says, "that part of the town which is un-built is so dirty that no man is able to go into it, especially what is called, and should be, the market-place." The same writer, in his second survey, dated 1625, says,—“The town of Coleraine is in the same state as at the last survey; only three houses are added, which are built by private individuals, the society allowing them £30 a piece. The walls and ramparts are built of sods; they do begin to decay, on account of their narrowness; the bulwarks are exceedingly little, and the town is so poorly inhabited that there are not men enough to man the sixth part of the wall.” So unpromising, indeed, was the condition of this settlement that, in addition to the sum of £20, large portions of land were allotted for each tenement, and long leases at nominal rents were offered to all who would undertake to build houses.

A conspiracy of the natives having been formed to seize the place, in 1615, military stores were sent hither from London, and by a vote of the common council, a citadel was built for its defence in the following year: it was a strong fortress, commanding the ferry, and was kept in repair and well garrisoned by the Irish Society, till the erection of the bridge in 1716. The bridge, which was wholly of wood, was so much injured by floods that it fell in 1739; and in 1743 a new bridge was built, with pillars and buttresses of stone, towards the erection of which the Irish Society gave the timber, and £2050 in money: in 1806 it was widened, at the expense of the county, by transverse beams supporting a footpath of four feet on each side. The growth of the place was exceedingly slow, and so little had its trade advanced that, in 1633, the customs of the port, for the half year ending on Lady-day in that year, amounted only to £18. 9. 8½. On the breaking out of the war in 1641, the town was attacked by a body of 1000 insurgents, but was vigorously defended by the garrison and inhabitants, amounting to 200, who defeated the assailants. It was taken by General Monk for the parliament, in 1648, but was afterwards given up to Sir C. Coote. On the advance of the forces of James II. into the north, in order to repress the Protestant party, Mount-Alexander, Rawdon, and other leaders, stationed themselves with a force of about 4000 men at Coleraine, which they fortified and kept possession of with a view to prevent the Irish from passing the Bann. They were here joined by Lord Blayney with his party from Armagh; but though for a time the Protestants repulsed the enemy with spirit, the Irish, after a successful skirmish, passed the river in boats; and the party stationed here, finding the place no longer tenable, fled by various routes to Derry, in order to take possession of it, before the Irish should cut them off from their last place of refuge. The subsequent history of the town consists of little more than a succession of disputes in the corporation, and between that body and the Irish Society, relative to their respective rights, privileges, and possessions: the society inclosed the quay, and made the port duty free, in 1741.

The rows, which is the second in the county in importance, and is rapidly increasing, is situated on the east bank of the river Bann, about three miles from its influx into the sea; and is connected by a handsome bridge with the village of Killowen, or Waterside, a considerable suburb on the opposite bank of the river. It consists of five principal streets, a spacious square called the Diamond, and several smaller streets; containing 1271 houses, of which those in the Diamond, New-row, Church-street, and Bridge-street, are large and well built, especially those of later erection. In the Diamond and in Church-street are some ancient houses of timber cage-work, said to have been framed in London and sent over by the Irish Society to be erected here. Since 1828, the borough has been under the operation of the act of the 9th of George IV., for Lighting, Cleansing, and Watching; the town is paved at the expense of the county, and the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water from numerous springs at the outlets of the town and from pumps. It is a very great thoroughfare, and is the principal passage over the river Bann, connecting the counties of Antrim and Derry, and opening a communication with all the ports on the north and north-western coasts. In 1845 an act was passed for making a railway to Londonderry: see *Londonderry*. The neighbourhood is remarkable for the diversity of its scenery, enlivened by the fine stream of the Bann, and embellished with the grounds of some handsome seats. On the west side of the river, immediately below Killowen, is Jackson Hall, an elegant mansion situated in extensive grounds tastefully laid out; and there are various others, among which are, Down Hill, built by the Earl of Bristol, when Bishop of Derry, and now the property and residence of Sir Henry Hervey Bruce, Bart.; Somerset; Knockintern; Ballysally; Castleroe; Millburn House; Cromore; and Ballyness. The air is extremely salubrious: during the prevalence of typhus fever in 1817, and of the cholera in 1832, the number of deaths in proportion to the population was very small. The town is abundantly supplied with all the necessaries and luxuries of life at a moderate charge, which renders it desirable as a place of residence for persons of limited income. There is a public library, supported by annual subscriptions of a guinea; also a subscription news-room, and an amateur concert, which is held weekly.

This place has long been celebrated for its trade in the finer LINENS, known as “Coleraines;” but at what time it was established here cannot be precisely ascertained. The first bleach-green in this part of the country was formed at Ballybrittan, by Mr. John Orr, in 1734, for the bleaching of fine 7-8th and 4-4th linens; and that gentlemen having succeeded in establishing a very lucrative trade, other bleach-greens were soon afterwards formed at Gortin, Ballydivitt, Macosquin, Drumcroom, Mullanore, Keeley, Aghadowey, Rushbrook, Collans, Mullycarrie, Island-Efrick, Castle-Roe, Greenfield, and other places. The quantity now bleached annually exceeds 200,000 pieces; they are of the finest quality, and four-fifths of them are sent to the English markets. These linens are woven at the farmhouses throughout the country; the webs, when finished, are brought to market in the brown state, and sold to the bleachers, who assemble on their stands every Saturday, from 10 till 11 o'clock, during which hour more than

1000 webs are generally purchased. This is one of the very few towns the market of which has not been materially injured by the recent changes that have taken place in the linen trade. The bleachers of the neighbourhood also attend the markets of Ballymoney, Dungannon, Fintona, Stewartstown, Armagh, Newtown-Stewart, Strabane, and Derry, for the purchase of brown webs; but the best markets in Ireland for these goods are Coleraine and Ballymoney. At Mullamore is a large establishment for the preparation of warps and yarn for linen-webs, commenced in 1832, by Alexander Barklie, Esq.; there are at present more than 800 looms in constant operation. The only manufactures carried on in Coleraine are those of linen, cotton, hard and soft soap, bleaching-salts, leather, and paper. A brewery and malt-house were established by Messrs. I. and C. Galt, in 1770, and after passing through various hands were purchased by the present proprietors, who annually consume 200 tons of malt in the production of 2000 barrels of strong and common ale.

From its situation on the river Bann, only four miles from the Atlantic, the town enjoys important advantages for commerce; but at present its trade is limited. Its chief imports are timber, iron, barilla, ashes, coal, and salt; its exports are linen-cloth, pork, butter, salmon, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and whisky, and since the construction of the adjacent harbour of Portrush, there has been a considerable trade in live stock, poultry, eggs, and fruit. The number of vessels trading annually to the port, about ten years ago, including the outer harbour of Portrush, was 160, having an aggregate burthen of about 13,000 tons. The number of sailing-vessels belonging to the port, in 1844, was, 11 of less than 50 tons each, and 3 of 50 tons and upwards each; there was also one steamer of 185 tons. The number of sailing-vessels engaged in the cross-channel trade that entered in 1844, was 232, of 13,411 aggregate tonnage; and of steamers, 180, of 40,354 aggregate tonnage: the number of sailing-vessels, outwards, was 167, of 7777 tons; and of steamers, 158, of 34,576 tons. In the British, colonial, and foreign trade, the number of vessels that entered inwards was 8, of 1337 tons; and outwards, 4, of 947 tons. In 1831-2, 36,888 sacks (or 5533 tons 4 cwt.) of grain, and 3491 pigs, were shipped. During the following year the quantity of grain decreased to 27,132 sacks, a circumstance which may be attributed to the establishment of markets at Garvagh, Bnshmills, and Ballymoney; the number of pigs, however, shipped during the period increased to 6340, notwithstanding the establishment of those markets. The quantity of butter exported varies considerably; since the passing of the Butter act it has decreased from 11,000 to 9000 firkins. The total estimated value of the exports in a recent year amounted to £105,685, whereof £40,954 were in corn, meal, and flour; £42,554 in other provisions; £6420 in linens, woollens, &c.; besides hides, flax, and various unenumerated articles. The total estimated value of the imports in the same period amounted to £65,900, whereof £5670 were in coal, slates, &c.; £19,015 in iron, metal, hardware, &c.; £19,250, woollens and cottons; £4276, hides, tallow, bark, &c.; and £7340 in tea, cotton, sugar, &c. The river immediately adjoins the town: the entrance to the river is obstructed by a bar of shifting sand, over which vessels drawing more than five feet of water at

neap tides, or nine feet at spring tides, cannot pass; the current of the tide runs past the mouth of the river, and the rise in Lough Foyle is nearly twice as great as in the Bann. During winter the navigation of the river is in a manner stopped, the spring tides occurring too early and too late, before and after daylight, and a heavy swell of the sea generally setting in from October till April. To remedy this inconvenience, a new harbour was lately constructed at Portrush, about 4½ miles distant from the town, at an expense of £16,225, raised under an act of parliament in shares of £100 each: the entrance is 27 feet deep at low water of spring tides, and vessels drawing 17 feet can enter and ride in perfect safety. A steam-boat, built for this station, commenced plying between Portrush and Liverpool in August, 1835; and another has since been established from the port to Glasgow; each of which makes a passage every week. There is a custom-house with the usual officers; also bonding-stores, and a timber-yard. An extensive and lucrative salmon-fishery is carried on at Crannagh, on the Bann, under lease from the Irish Society; there is but one season during the year, beginning in May, and ending on the 12th of August. The quantity taken is generally about 190 tons, the whole of which is packed in ice, and conveyed by smacks and steam-boats to Liverpool and other distant markets, where they are in high estimation for their size and flavour. There is another salmon-fishery on the Bann, at a part called the Cutts, where the river makes a rapid fall of 12 feet over a ledge of rocks which the fish cannot commonly ascend, and where a weir has been placed to intercept them; about 80 tons are annually taken. Both stations belong to the same company. There is also an eel-fishery, which commences in September, when the fish are returning from Lough Neagh and the rivers, to the sea; they are taken by means of pales and wattling, constructed so as to converge in the direction of the current, and having a net attached: this fishery is worth £800 per annum. Great quantities of eels are taken, and sold fresh in the neighbouring markets, or salted for winter use.

The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied with provisions of all kinds. The grain market was first established in 1819, since which time it has rapidly increased: it is held on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and on an average 3000 tons of grain, principally oats, are annually sold, the greater part of which is sent to Liverpool, and some to London, Bristol, and Glasgow. An additional market for pork and butter is held on Wednesday. The market-place is situated on the eastern side of the town, on ground belonging to the late corporation, by whom it was built at an expense of £2744, and to whom, until their dissolution, belonged the tolls, customs, pikeage, and stallage, amounting to about £300 per annum. It is commodiously fitted up, with separate apartments for the sale of butter, pork, and meal, sheds for tallow, hides, and flax, stores and offices for provision-merchants, keepers' houses, and every other accommodation; the whole was opened on the 25th of March, 1830. There are fairs on the 12th of May, 5th of July, and 1st of November; the principal is on the 12th of May, for black-cattle, horses, and sheep. A branch of the Northern Banking Company, one of the Belfast Banking Company, and one of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, have been established here,

In the excise arrangements the town gives name to, and is the head of, a district comprising the towns of Dungiven, Newtown-Limavady, Magherafelt, and Coleraine.

The inhabitants received a charter of INCORPORATION from James I., in 1613, by which the government was vested in a portreeve, a number of free burgesses, and a commonalty; and by another charter granted in the same year, which was the governing charter until the late dissolution of the body, the control was given to a mayor, recorder, chamberlain, coroner, twelve aldermen (including the mayor), and 24 principal burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, prothonotary, serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The mayor was elected by the common council from the body of aldermen, on the 1st of October, and was sworn into office on the 25th of March following. The aldermen were elected from the burgesses, and the burgesses from the freemen, though in general the burgess was made a freeman to qualify him for election: the freedom was obtained only by gift of the corporation. The mayor, recorder, and four of the senior aldermen, were justices of the peace within the borough and liberties; and the county magistrates, of whom, by virtue of his office, the mayor was always senior, sitting on the right hand of the judge at the assizes, had concurrent jurisdiction. By the act 3d and 4th Victoria, cap. 108, the corporate body was dissolved, and the property it possessed became vested in the commissioners appointed under the act for Lighting. The corporation held courts of record for the recovery of debts and the determination of pleas to any amount; the jurisdiction, according to their charter, extended to the distance of three miles in every direction from the centre of the town. They were also empowered to hold courts of session for the borough, but did not exercise that privilege.

Previously to the Union, the borough returned two members to the Irish parliament; the right of election was long vested in the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses alone, but by the decision of a parliamentary committee it was declared to be vested also in the freemen. Since the Union the town has returned one member to the Imperial parliament; and since the passing of the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, the right of election has been in the freemen and £10 householders. A new boundary has been drawn round the borough: the number of electors registered in 1843 was 426, of whom 332 were £10 householders, and 94 freemen. The quarter-sessions for the county are held here in April and October; the assistant barrister presides with the magistrates, for the trial of offences against persons and property, and alone in civil actions not exceeding £20. By the original grant, each of the twelve proprietors of the county was empowered to hold a manorial court; but the business of these courts is generally transferred to the quarter-sessions. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Thursdays. The town-hall is situated in the centre of the square called the Diamond; it was originally erected in 1743, and has been more than once enlarged. It is a lofty square building surmounted by a cupola, in which a clock was placed in 1830, at the expense of the Marquess of Waterford; the hall contains courts for the quarter-sessions, apartments for transacting the town business and the election of members, a news-room, library, ballast-office, and a savings' bank. The bride-

well, lately erected, contains four day-rooms, 14 cells, and four yards.

The borough comprises, independently of several others within its liberties, part of the parishes of Coleraine and Killowen, the former including the town on the eastern side, and the latter (which is separately described) the suburb of that name on the western side, of the Bann. The parish of Coleraine contains 4846½ statute acres. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Irish Society; the tithe rent-charge is £337. 10.: the glebe-house was built by aid of a loan of £692 and a gift of £92, in 1829, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 45 acres. The church, a large plain edifice, was erected in the year 1614, by the Irish Society, and in 1684 a south aisle was added to it, at the expense of the corporation; a very handsome spire was built at the expense of the society in 1719, but it stood for a short time only. The church contains many ancient and some very elegant monuments, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £282. 19. towards its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions this place is partly in the diocese of Connor, and partly in that of Derry, and forms a portion of the district of Killowen or Coleraine; the chapel is a spacious edifice, situated at Killowen. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and one each for Independents and Methodists.

A school for the gratuitous instruction of 130 boys and 130 girls was founded and endowed, in 1705, by the Irish Society, but from mismanagement it fell into disuse about the year 1739, and was altogether discontinued till 1820. In that year a new school, with houses for the master and mistress, was built by the society, who, in 1828, transferred their interest in it to trustees chosen from the most respectable inhabitants of the town, since which time it has been productive of the greatest benefit; the salaries of the master and mistress are paid by the society. There is a very excellent female work-school, where the children are taught sewing and other domestic employments, and which is supported by Miss Ripplingham, by whom it was established many years since; at Killowen are a school, founded and endowed by the late Mr. Kyle, and a parochial school held in the old church and supported by the Clothworkers' Company. Various other schools are maintained in the parish; and a dispensary is supported in the usual way. A loan fund was established in 1764, for lending two guineas each to industrious workmen, to be repaid by monthly instalments of 3s. 6d. Out of this arose a poor-house fund, which was expended in fitting up a house for the reception of old and decayed inhabitants; it was supported by subscription and the earnings of the inmates, who were employed in the spinning of cotton. This establishment was discontinued in 1790, and the house was given to a few poor aged persons, who occupied it rent-free till 1803, when a portion of it was fitted up as a private dwelling, and the rent paid to the actuary of the loan fund. It was subsequently rebuilt, at an expense of £800, by the Marquess of Waterford, who presented it to the town; and in 1830 it was opened for the reception of the poor, who are maintained and clothed by subscription, by annual donations from the Marquess of Waterford and the Irish Society, and a bequest of £20 per annum

by the late Griffin Curtis, Esq. The house will accommodate 40 persons. A mendicity society was also formed here in 1825; the committee, who are subscribers of £1. 1. per annum, meet every Tuesday, when claims for relief are examined, and two members appointed to administer relief to the poor at their own dwellings. The union workhouse, on a site of $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres purchased for £859, was completed in 1842, at a cost of £6870, and is constructed for 700 paupers.

The priory of St. John, or *Kil-Eoin*, from which the suburb on the western side of the Bann, now Killowen, took its name, has altogether disappeared; a part of that establishment formed the old parish church, on whose site another was subsequently erected, the remains of which have been converted into a schoolroom. Not far distant was the monastery for Canons Regular, founded by Carbreus in 540; and the site of the castle that was erected on the ruins is now occupied by Jackson Hall. In sinking for buildings in the part of the town of Coleraine which occupies the site of the ancient abbey of St. Mary, stone coffins, human bones, and other relics of antiquity, together with foundations of some of the conventual buildings, are frequently discovered. One mile south of the town is Mount Sandel, one of the largest and most perfect raths in the kingdom: it is 200 feet high, surrounded by a deep dry fosse, and encircled near its summit by a magnificent terrace; in the centre is a deep oblong cavity, called the Giant's Grave, formed apparently for the purpose of concealment. There is also a very high and perfect rath a little west of the Cranagh; another may be seen close to the church of Killowen; and a very curious fort near Ballysally. This place has been celebrated from the earliest annals of Irish history, and has produced many eminent lawyers, senators, and divines: among the divines was Dr. John Veysey, born here in March, 1632, and successively archdeacon of Armagh, dean of Cork, bishop of Limerick, and archbishop of Tuam. From this last dignity he was driven by the harsh conduct of Lord Tyrconnell, and he remained in London in great poverty till restored to his see, on the accession of William III.; he was three times after his restoration made Lord Justice of Ireland, and died in 1716, aged 84. John Abernethy, an eminent Presbyterian divine, was born here in 1680. Coleraine has given title to many noblemen; the last was that of Baron to the family of Hanger.

COLLANBEG, an island, in the parish of KILMINA, union of NEWPORT, barony of BURRISHOOLE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies in Clew bay, and comprises $16\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres.

COLLANMORE, an island, in the parish of KILMINA, union of NEWPORT, barony of BURRISHOOLE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It is situated, like the preceding, in Clew bay, on the western coast, and contains 196½ acres.

COLLIGAN, a parish, in the union of DUNGARVAN, barony of DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Dungarvan; containing 1084 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Dungarvan to Clonmel, and contains 3785 statute acres: the high grounds are well planted, and here is a neat house, now the residence of the incumbent of the parish. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, lately united to those of

Whitechurch and Lickoran, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge of Colligan is £101. 5., of which £67. 10. are paid to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilgobinet, and contains a chapel. Here is a cavern of considerable extent in the limestone rock.

COLLINSTOWN, a district parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of DEMIFORE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from Castle-Pollard. This district parish is formed of the old parishes of Kilpatrick and St. Mary de Fore, and a moiety of the parish of St. Feighan of Fore, and comprises about 10,000 statute acres, generally divided into tillage-farms, but of which about 1000 acres are waste pasture, and 150 wood. The surface is undulated, and the soil commonly limestone-gravel; the scenery is embellished with lakes and hills. The principal feature is Lough Lene, which is studded with small islands, and is about three miles long and two wide; a subterraneous stream issues from it, turning a mill at the distance of a mile. On the small lake of Lough Bawn, on the boundary next the county of Meath, is the demesne of Carrick, with a modern villa of neat elevation, the residence of the Battersby family; and contiguous to the village or town of Collinstown is the demesne of Baravilla, the seat of W. B. Smythe, Esq., which, though possessing no natural beauty, is well planted, and laid out with pleasant walks. The drive through the village to Castle-Pollard is considered very picturesque. There are some limestone-quarries, the material of which is of dark colour, hard, and not easily broken. The village is situated on the road from Dublin to Granard; a few of the inhabitants are employed as weavers: it has a patent for a weekly market, which is held on Saturday, in a market-house in the centre of the village, and for four fairs, held on the 10th February, 8th May, 14th August, and 30th October. It is a police station, and petty-sessions take place on the first and third Saturdays in every month. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of Mr. Smythe; the parochial district was episcopally formed, and sanctioned by the Privy Council, in 1638: the stipend of the incumbent is about £75, principally derived from endowment by the patron, with a small glebe-house and garden. The church, which formerly served as a chapel of ease to the parish church of St. Feighan, stands in the village. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a school and Sunday school, and a dispensary; and a loan fund for the district. In the towaland of Ranaghan, near the village, is a curious fort, situated low, and nearly rectangular in shape, with a deep and wide fosse round it; it is called Rathneiska by the inhabitants.—See ST. FEIGHAN OF FORE.

COLLON, a post-town and parish, in the union of ARDEE, partly in the barony of UPPER SLANE, county of MEATH, but chiefly in that of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Drogheda, on the road to Ardee, and 28 (N. by W.) from Dublin; containing 3275 inhabitants, of whom 936 are in the town. This place formerly belonged to the celebrated abbey of Mellifont, and was confirmed to the abbot by Henry II., at the close of the 12th century. The town has a remarkably neat appearance, and con-

sists of two streets, intersecting near the church, and containing 164 houses, the greater number of them slated. It owes its present prosperity to its proprietors, the Fosters, who established a cotton manufactory, which for some time employed more than 600 looms. Linen had been previously made here, and its manufacture has been resumed; but the cotton manufacture has entirely ceased. There is a bleach-green, employing more than 50 persons, with a steam-engine of 10-horse power; also a flax-mill; and in the town and its vicinity are three corn-mills, worked by steam and water power. It has a sub-post office in connexion with Ardee, Slane, and Drogheda, and is a chief constabulary police station. On the 20th of Sept., 1239, Henry III. granted to the abbot and convent of Mellifont a market on Tuesday in their town of Collon: there are a market-house and an open area at the north end of the town for holding a market, but, except for hutchers' meat, none has been held lately. Fairs are held on May 10th, June 29th, Oct. 20th, and Nov. 24th; and petty-sessions every alternate Thursday.

The parish contains 8813½ statute acres, which are mostly under tillage; there is no waste or bog, but 513 acres of woodland. Here is *Oriel Temple*, the seat of Viscount Ferrard, whose predecessor was the Right Hon. John Foster, the last speaker of the Irish house of commons, who, in 1821, was created Lord Oriel: it is distinguished by the beauty of its surrounding grounds, and the richness of its extensive plantations. The demesne contains about 1000 acres: in it is a grotto, the interior of which is lined with shells, stained glass, coloured stones, &c., said to be the work of Lady Ferrard; there is also a beautiful rustic cottage. The house contains some good pictures, among which is a full-length portrait of the first Lord Oriel, by Sir Thomas Lawrence. In the vicinity of the town is a nursery of forest-trees, consisting of seven acres, and forming part of the property of Lord Ferrard. About a mile from it is Mount Oriel, from which there is an extensive and magnificent view, including the bay of Carlingford and the grand chain of the Morne mountains. Belpatrick mountain, which rises 789 feet above the level of the sea, is also within the parish.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, united by act of council, in 1769, to the rectory and vicarage of Moostown; and in 1792 the rectory of Dromin was added to the union, which is in the patronage of the Lord Primate and Viscount Ferrard, in the latter of whom the rectory is inappropriate. About 1769, the Chief Baron Foster gave a glebe of ten acres, and built a glebe-house, on condition that an augmentation of £50 should be granted from Primate Boulter's fund, and that he should have the patronage of the endowed vicarage two turns out of three. The living was subsequently augmented by the inappropriate tithes of Moostown, which were purchased for the purpose by the trustees of Boulter's fund, and now produce, with the vicarial tithes, a rent-charge of £186. 11. 3. Besides the glebe at Collon, there is one of three acres at Moostown, and another at Dromin of nearly 10 acres; and the gross tithe rent-charge of the incumbent's benefice is £339. 18. 4. The church, an elegant structure of hewn limestone, in the ancient style of English architecture, was built in 1813, during the incumbency of Dr. Beaufort, author of the *Ecclesiastical Map and Me-*

moir of Ireland: the cost was about £8000, of which £3800 were a gift and £700 a loan from the Board of First Fruits; the members of the Foster family also contributed bountifully towards its erection. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £368 for its repair. The interior is 90 feet by 40, the ceiling beautifully groined, and the building has five windows on the south side, besides a large east window over the altar: all the side windows are of stained glass, the gift of Baron J. L. Foster; the east window was the gift of the impropricator. Under the church is the burial-place of that family; and in it is a marble monument to the memory of Catherine Letitia Foster, widow of William, Lord Bishop of Clogher, which was erected by her daughter, the Countess de Salis. The ecclesiastical duties of Collon were formerly performed by a monk from Mellifont abbey. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a neat structure. There are also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a dispensary.

COLLOONEY, a post-town, in that part of the parish of BALLYADERE which is in the barony of TIRAGHRILL, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5½ miles (S.) from Sligo, on the road to Dublin, and 98½ (N. W.) from Duhlin; containing 651 inhabitants. It consists of one long street of 102 houses, the greater number of them thatched. At Carricknagatt, the French, after quitting Castlebar, were attacked on the 5th of Sept., 1798, by Colonel Vereker, with a detachment of the city of Limerick militia, some yeomanry, and the 24th light dragoons; but after a smart action of about an hour and a half, the colonel was nearly surrounded, and obliged to retreat, with the loss of his artillery, to Sligo, whence he withdrew to Ballyshannon. The assault was sufficient, however, as it is supposed, to deter the French from attacking Sligo; they marched to Dromahaire. The market is on Thursday; and fairs were formerly held on May 3rd, June 1st, Aug. 9th, Sept. 5th, Nov. 21st, and Dec. 16th, but that of Nov. 21st is the only one now held. Here are a large bleaching establishment and an oatmeal-mill; also the parish church and a Roman Catholic chapel, a linen-hall, a dispensary, and two schools. The town is a station of the constabulary police.—See BALLYADERE.

COLLUMBKILL, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Thomastown; containing 1116 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Thomastown to Graig, and comprises 4473 statute acres: Kilmurry was the seat of the late Lord Chief Justice Bushe. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and is part of the union of Thomastown: the tithe rent-charge is £208. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions also the parish forms part of the union or district of Thomastown; the chapel is at Murg.

COLMOLYN, or CULMULLEN, a parish, in the union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, partly in the barony of RATOATH, but chiefly in that of UPPER DECKE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from Dunshaughlin; containing 1110 inhabitants, of whom about 50 are in the hamlet. This parish is situated on the cross road from Killock to Warrenstown, and comprises 5565½ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the dio-

cese of Meath, and is part of the union of Knockmark; the rectory is inappropriate in the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £210, one-half of which is payable to the Provost and Fellows, the other to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Colmelyn forms part of the district of Dunshaughlin, and has a large and handsome chapel. Near Colmelyn House are the remains of an ancient church; and on the eastern side of the parish is an extensive rath.

COLPE, or COLPE-CUM-MORNINGTON, a parish, in the poor-law union of DROGHEDA, harony of DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Drogheda; containing 2141 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the eastern coast, at the mouth of the river Boyne. It is said to have derived its name from Colpa, one of the sons of Milesius, who is stated to have been drowned at the mouth of the Boyne, while attempting to land for the invasion of the country. Here St. Patrick landed when on his way to Taragh, then the seat of the kings of Ireland. In 1182, Hugh de Lacy founded an abbey for Augustinian canons, and made it dependent on the abbey of Louthony, in Mounmouthshire, afterwards translated to the vicinity of Gloucester. In 1300, Roger, the prior, was attached and fined 20s. for stopping some Dominican friars in Drogheda, and robbing them of the body of Roger Wetherell, and a hier and pall. At the Suppression, this abbey, besides other possessions, had the tithes of Weisle's Farm, in Mornington, which place was the original seat of the family of Wellesley, the late head of which was successively created Earl of Mornington and Marquess Wellesley, and which includes among its members the Duke of Wellington and Lord Cowley. No part of the abbey now exists, but a chapel to the south of its site is the burial-place of the Bellew family. The parish contains 5785½ statute acres, principally under tillage, and of moderately good quality; there is no bog or waste land. At Piltown are some quarries containing indications of copper, and in which fossils have been found. The Balbriggan branch of the great northern road runs through the parish, which is also intersected by the Dublin and Drogheda Grand Northern Trunk railway.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united by episcopal authority to the vicarage of Kilsharvan, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda; the rectory is partly inappropriate in W. Dutton Pollard, Esq., of Castle-Pollard, and partly appropriate to the vicarage of St. Peter's, Drogheda, as part of the tithes were purchased by the late Board of First Fruits as an endowment for that vicarage. The tithe rent-charge of Colpe is £115, the whole payable to the impropriators: the union is also called Mariners' Town; and the gross value of the vicarial benefice, including the tithe rent-charge of Kilsharvan, the glebe, and an augmentation of £50 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is £92. 6. The glebe-house was erected in 1815 by J. Brabazon, Esq., who leased it to the parish, giving £1000 towards reducing the rent. He also leased a glebe, comprising 10 acres of profitable land, which, with the glebe-house, was then valued at £58 per annum; and there is a glebe of 3½ acres at Kilsharvan, valued at £12 per annum. The church is a neat structure in good repair, built in 1809, by aid of a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions

the parish forms part of the district of St. Mary Drogheda; and there is a small chapel at Mornington. On the beach at the mouth of the Boyne, which is a level strand, is an ancient building called the "Maiden Tower," with a small obelisk near it, called the "Lady's finger;" it serves as a landmark for vessels bound to Drogheda. From the records of the corporation of Dublin, it appears to have been erected in the reign of Elizabeth; and it was probably so designated in compliment to Her Majesty. At the Maiden Tower is a pool named the Long Reach, which extends a quarter of a mile inland, and where vessels may lie at low water. A little north of the church is a rath, where Colpa is said to have been interred; and the church of Rath-Colpa is alluded to in the ancient Irish records. The mouth of the Boyne, anciently called "Inver-Colpa," was frequented by foreign merchants at a remote period; and some are of opinion that St. Patrick, on escaping from his captivity, here found a vessel to convey him to the continent.

COLRY.—See CALRY.

COLUMBKILL, LONGFORD.—See CULLUNKILL. COMBER, or CUMBER, a post-town and parish, in the union of NEWTOWN-ARDES, partly in the barony of UPPER, but chiefly in that of LOWER, CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 14 miles (N. by W.) from Downpatrick, and 91 (N. by E.) from Dublin; containing 9022 inhabitants, of whom 1964 are in the town. St. Patrick, according to some, but St. Columb, according to others, founded an abbey here, of which nothing is now known. Brien Catha Dun, or "Bryan of the Battle of Down," from whom the O'Nials of Clancloye descended, and who fell by the sword of Sir John de Courcy about 1201, also founded an abbey, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, and supplied it with monks of the Cistercian order from the abbey of Albalanda, in Carmarthenshire. John O'Mullegan was the last abbot, and voluntarily resigned the abbacy in 1543. The site and lands were granted, in the 3rd of James I., to Sir James Hamilton, afterwards Lord Clancloye, whose family used the greater part of the materials, about the year 1623, in erecting a mansion near the town, called Mount Alexander, which is now a heap of ruins: the parish church occupies the site of the abbey.

This place is said to derive its name from the river on which it is situated, and which flows into Strangford Lough, on the east side of the parish. The town is tolerably well built; forms three streets and a large square, on the road from Belfast to Downpatrick; and contains 405 houses. Here is an extensive bleach-green, where 20,000 pieces of linen are finished annually, principally for the London market; the same firm has large flour-mills and corn-stores. There are also two distilleries, one of which, previously a brewery, was converted to its present purpose about 1825. The tide from Strangford Lough flows to within half a mile of the town, and at a trifling expense might be made very beneficial to it: great advantages would also result from the erection of a pier near Comber-water-foot; vessels of 200 tons might then come in with every tide. Coal is at present brought up in small lighters, but the principal fuel is peat. There was formerly an extensive bog, called Moneyreagh, or the Royal Bog, from which great quantities of peat were sent to Belfast and other places;

scarcely a vestige, however, of this bog now remains. Fairs are held on Jan. 5th, the second Monday in April, June 19th, and Oct. 28th, principally for farming horses and cattle. Here is a constabulary police station. A manorial court is held every third Thursday, for the manor of Comber, or Mount Alexander, which has jurisdiction in debts not exceeding £2, over 30 townlands in the parish of Comber, Barnemagarry in the parish of Kilmud, and Ballycloghan in that of Saintfield. At Ballygowan, or New Comber, in the vicinity, is also a court, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £20 late currency.

The parish includes the ancient parish of Ballyricard, and comprises 17,420 statute acres, of which 16,134 are in Lower Castlereagh: about 20 are common, 117 water, and 150 or 200 bog; the remainder is arable and pasture land, of which three-fourths are under tillage. Agriculture is in a very improved state, and the soil is very productive. There are some good quarries of free-stone, equal in fineness and durability to the Portland stone; and coal has been sought for in three places, the last attempt to obtain it having been made about ten years since; but none has yet been discovered. The living is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Londonderry, in whom the rectory is impropriate, and who pays the curate's stipend; the tithe rent-charge is £750. A glebe-house was built in 1738, towards the erection of which the Board of First Fruits gave £100; the glebe consists of eleven acres. A new church, with a handsome tower, has been lately erected, at a cost of £973, of which £723 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £250 from private sources; affording accommodation to 250 persons, exclusively of open benches in the north and south passages: a clock and two chandeliers were presented by Viscount Castlereagh. It contains some neat marble monuments removed from the old church, particularly those to the memory of Captain Chetwynd, Lieutenant Unet, and Ensign Sparks, of the York Fencible Infantry, who fell in the battle of Saintfield, on June 9th, during the disturbances of 1798; and of the Rev. Messrs. Birch, father and son, the former of whom died in 1827, the latter in 1830, whose monument was erected by the subscriptions of 529 families of their parishioners. Another monument, to the Rev. George Birch Oceanus Hill, is very beautiful, and is of pure Carrara marble: on it are sculptured, by Kirk, a female figure kneeling, and the parable of the Good Samaritan in *basso-relievo*. There are two meeting-houses at Comber for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; another at Moneyreagh, connected with the Remonstrant Synod; and a third at Gransha, till lately connected with the Seceding Synod: there is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school, in which about 100 boys and 70 girls are taught, was built in 1813, at the joint expense of the late Marchioness of Londonderry and the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; the building is kept in repair by the present marchioness. There are several national and other schools. A house of industry was founded in 1824, by the Marquess of Londonderry, who formerly subscribed £25 annually towards its support; and though since the introduction of the poor-law system its funds are much reduced, it yet affords an asylum to

several of the aged poor. There is a large Druidical altar at Ballygraphan, in the neighbourhood of this place, the table-stone of which, now lying on the ground, measures 19 feet by 6 and is 4 feet thick: the five upright stones are in an adjoining hedge-row. Numerous forts and raths are scattered over the parish. The late Major-General Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie, K.C.B., was a native of Comber, and a handsome column surmounted by his statue has lately been raised to his memory, in the square of the town.

COMER, county KILKENNY.—See CASTLECOMER.

COMMER.—See KILMACREAN.

CONABURY, or CONEYBURROW, a village, in the parish of CASTROPETRE, union of EDENDERRY, barony of COOLESTOWN, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER; adjoining the town of Edenderry, and containing 25 houses, and 162 inhabitants. This village is situated on the road from Dublin to Tullamore, and is divided into Upper and Lower Conabury.

CONCY ISLAND, CLARE.—See INNISHADROM.

CONCY ISLAND, in the parish of KILLASPICBROWN, barony of CARBERY, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT: the population is returned with the parish. This island, which comprises 388 statute acres, and is situated in the bay of Sligo, was anciently called *Inishmucloghy*, and is enumerated among the territories settled on the Earl of Strafford and Sir Thomas Radcliffe, in 1663. Near it is a small island called Church Island, on which are the ruins of the ancient parish church of Killaspicbrown, almost covered with sand.

CONFOY, a parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of NORTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.W.) from Leixlip; on the road from Dublin to Maynooth; containing 135 inhabitants. It comprises 1128 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, and is intersected by the Royal Canal. There were formerly a town and a castle of some importance, which are noticed by Camden. Of the latter, some considerable remains exist, consisting of a massive square tower of five stages, with turrets at the north and west angles: that at the north angle contains a winding staircase opening through pointed arches into each story; both are lighted by loopholes: the principal entrance was under a semi-circular archway. In the war of 1688, the castle is said to have been strongly garrisoned, and to have sustained an attack. The projected railway from Dublin to Maltingar is to run through the parish, along the banks of the canal. Confoy is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Leixlip, with which the amount of its tithe rent-charge is returned. In the Roman Catholic divisions also it is part of the union or district of Leixlip.

CONG, a post-town and parish, in the poor-law union of BALLINABOBE, partly in the barony of ROSS, county of GALWAY, but chiefly in that of KILMAINE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 19 miles (S.) from Castlebar, and 121 (W.) from Dublin; containing 8835 inhabitants, of whom 364 are in the town. This place, though now only an inconsiderable village, was formerly of some importance, and the residence of the kings of Connaught. A monastery, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was founded here by St. Fechan, who died in 664; though by some writers its foundation is ascribed to Donald, son of Æd, nephew of Amirach,

King of Ireland, who is said to have made St. Fechan its first abbot. Little further is recorded of its history till 1134, when a great part of the town was burnt, and the abbey plundered, by the people of Munster. Roderic O'Connor, the last native king of all Ireland, spent the last 15 years of his life in seclusion within this monastery, where he died on the 29th of November, 1198, in the 82nd year of his age; he was interred at Clonmacnois. In 1201 the town and monastery were plundered by William de Burgo, who repeated his ravages in 1204; and in 1310, the town was plundered by Hugh Breifneach. The family of De Burgo afterwards became munificent benefactors to the abbey, to which they gave ample endowments in land; and it continued to flourish till the Dissolution. Queen Elizabeth granted part of its possessions to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin; and James I. granted a lease of the abbey to Sir John King, Knt., ancestor of the present Earl of Kingston.

The town is situated on an island formed by the several openings of a subterraneous river that flows from Lough Mask into Lough Corrib; the principal of these openings rises in a great body from a depth of 73 feet, forming a powerful eddy which turns two large mills. The approaches are over three bridges. It consists of two streets of small houses, the greater number of which are thatched; and has a sub-post office to Ballinrobe. There are two large mills, erected about 50 years since, and each grinding on an average 300 tons of wheat annually: fairs are held at Fushinough in May and September; and petty-sessions are held every Saturday, alternately for Mayo and Galway. The parish comprises 37,729½ statute acres, of which 11,775 are under water. A large portion is good arable and pasture land, chiefly under tillage, and producing excellent crops; that which is in pasture, lying upon a substratum of limestone, feeds a considerable number of sheep and goats. Limestone is every where found, rising in many places above the surface; and there are quarries of the finest description of building-stone, which is sent to most parts of the adjacent counties, as Lough Corrib, navigable for 20 miles to Galway for boats of 10 tons' burthen, affords a facility of conveyance.

The living is styled a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory, however, is partly inappropriate in Sir R. A. O'Donnell, Bart., as representative of the abbot of Cong. The tent-charge of the incumbent is about £370: the glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £380 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1817; the glebe comprises 25½ acres. The church, a neat edifice with a small square tower, and in good repair, was erected by aid of a loan of £640 from the Board, in 1811. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a square tower surmounted with a cross. There is an ancient cross in the centre of the town, and the ruins of several churches are still to be seen here. Spars of various colours are found, and the neighbourhood abounds with natural curiosities. Lough Mask, which is on much higher ground than Lough Corrib, discharges its superfluous waters into the latter by subterraneous channels, which, from the openings in the limestone, may in several places be seen flowing at a great depth below

the surface. The most remarkable of these openings is the Pigeon Hole, which is of great depth: a descent to it is formed by 68 steps, and at the bottom the water rushes with great violence and noise till it is again lost in the dark recesses of the cavern, which extends to a considerable distance; in the middle of the stream is a small eel-weir. There are several other caverns in the limestone range, of which Kelly's Cave and the Lady's Buttery have their roofs fantastically encrusted. In Lough Corrib is the island of Inisiduras, containing 29 acres, and about 20 inhabitants. Near the glebe-house are the ruins of four Druidical circles.

CONLIG, a village, in the parish of BANGOR, union of NEWTOWN-ARDES, barony of ARDES, county of DOW, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S.) from Bangor; containing 294 inhabitants. It is seated on the road to Newtown-Ardes, and consists of 62 houses.

CONLY, an island, in the parish of KILLINCBT, union of DOWPATRICK, barony of CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER. It lies in Lough Strangford, and comprises 64½ statute acres.

CONNA, or CONNOUGH, a village, in the parish of KNOCKMOURNE, union of FERMOY, barony of KINKATLOON, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (W.) from Tallow; containing 434 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the river Bride, is a constabulary police station, and has fairs on May 12th, June 20th, Oct. 3rd, and Nov. 21st. The Roman Catholic chapel is situated here. Conna Castle is said to have been built by one of the earls of Desmond, and was taken by storm, in 1645, by the Earl of Castlehaven. In 1653 it was burnt; and Avis, Joanna, and Jane German, daughters of Edward German, perished in the flames, as appears by a monument with an inscription recording this calamity in Knockmourn church. The castle, of which only a high square tower remains, stood on an isolated limestone rock on the south side of the Bride. Excellent salmon and trout are caught in this river.

CONNAUGHT, OLD, a parish, in the union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with part of the town of Bray, 1939 inhabitants. This parish, which is commonly called Old Conna or Connagh, is situated on the coach-road from Dublin to Bray and Newtown-Mount-Kenedy. Besides the hamlet of Old Connaught, it contains Little Bray, forming the northern portion of the town of Bray, within the manor of which this parish is included. It is bounded on the east by the sea, and on the south by the Dargle river, over which is a bridge that connects the counties of Wicklow and Dublin, and near which is a common of about 14 acres, used as a race-course. The parish contains 1978 statute acres, and is remarkable for salubrity of climate, beauty of sea and mountain prospect, and convenience of sea-bathing: the land is chiefly laid out in villas and ornamental plantations, and the part that is under tillage is occupied by substantial farmers. From its proximity to the sea, the Wicklow mountains, and the metropolis, with other natural advantages, this is a favourite place of residence. Among the principal seats are, Old Connaught, the residence of the Right Hon. Lord Plunket; Palermo; Cork Abbey; Woodbrook, of Sir J. S. Ribton, Bart.; Thornhill; Beauchamp; Woodlawn; Bray Lodge; and Wilfort.

It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and forms part of the union of Bray : the tithe rent-charge is £180. Prior to 1729, the rectorial tithes formed part of the Archbishop of Dublin's mensal ; but in that year, the tithes of this parish and of several others were annexed to their respective incumbencies having cure of souls. A handsome episcopal proprietary chapel has been lately built on the Dublin and Bray road, at a cost exceeding £2000, the donation of Mrs. J. Clarke, on a site presented by the late William Magan, Esq. ; it has a quadrangular tower, and is capable of accommodating 600 persons. The chaplain, for whose support there is an endowment, with a suitable residence, is elected by the superintending trustees. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Kingstown, and has a chapel at Little Bray. The poor enjoy a share of the rents of an estate in the county of Longford, bequeathed by F. Adair, Esq., to the unions of Delgany and Bray, and the parish of Powerscourt. In the grounds of Moatfield is an old rath ; and in those of Ballyman are the ruins of a church, in a curiously detached churchyard. The ruins of the parish church also form a picturesque object in the village.

CONNELL, GREAT, a parish, in the barony of CONNELL, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER ; containing, with the post-town or village of Newbridge, 2212 inhabitants. In 1202, a priory was founded here, under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin and St. David, by Meyler Fitz Henry, who placed in it Regular Canons from the monastery of Lanthony, in Monmouthshire. It subsisted till the Reformation, when it was granted to Edward Randolph, with reversion to Sir Edward Butler ; it was re-granted in the 3rd of Elizabeth to Sir Nicholas White, and is now the property of Thomas Eyre Powell, Esq. The parish is situated on the coach-road from Dublin to Limerick, and comprises 4847½ statute acres ; the land is chiefly under tillage, and the improved system of agriculture is making gradual progress. At Athgarvan ford, on the Liffey, are the extensive houlting-mills of Messrs. Tuthill and Reeves, in which 15,000 bags of flour are made annually. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Kildare, held in episcopal union with the rectory of Ballymanny and the perpetual curacy of Ladytown, and in the patronage of the Bishop ; the rectory is inappropriate in Mr. Powell. The tithe rent-charge payable to the incumbent from the entire union is £132. 16. 9. The church is a small plain edifice, erected about 60 years since ; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently made a grant of £187 towards its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising Great and Old Connell, Killishy, and Morristown-Biller, with parts of Carnalloway and Kill : the chapel is near Newbridge, *which see*. The remains of the priory consist chiefly of the east gable of the church, with a great extent of ruinous walls, and many fragments of masonry, among which is the mutilated tomb of Prior Wellesley, Bishop of Kildare. Over the gateway, on one side, is a small sculpture of the Crucifixion, and on the other, Our Saviour crowned with Thorns, and a mitred ecclesiastic ; another fragment has the figure of St. Peter, bearing the keys. It is said that, within the memory of persons still living, a round tower, measuring 75 feet high, was destroyed during the minority of the present proprietor's father.

CONNELL, OLD, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of CONNELL, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Naas ; containing 745 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the coach-road from Dublin to Limerick, comprises 3967 statute acres, chiefly under tillage. The improved system of agriculture has been introduced, and the practice of drilling generally adopted ; fuel is plentifully supplied from an extensive bog in the immediate neighbourhood. Morristown-Lattin, the ancient family seat of Patrick Lattin, Esq., the translator of Voltaire's *Henriade* into English verse, whose family has been settled here since the reign of John, is situated in a very retired demesne, ornamented with a profusion of stately timber, principally oak, ash, elm, and beech of uncommon size. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Morristown-Biller ; the tithe rent-charge is £105. The church was built by a gift of £900 and a loan of £300 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1828. In the Roman Catholic divisions Old Connell is part of the district of Newbridge ; the chapel is at Twomile-house, and there is also a small neat chapel, with a spire, belonging to a Dominican friary on the bank of the Liffey, in which three brethren reside. In the gardens of Old Connell House are some ruins of the ancient church, and within the demesne a fine Danish rath.

CONNOR, a parish, and the seat of a diocese, in the union of BALLYMENA, barony of LOWER ANTRIM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Ballymena ; containing 5272 inhabitants, of whom 265 are in the village. A religious establishment was founded here at an early period, of which, however, little beyond the names of some of its abbots is now known. It was made the head of the diocese of Connor, and the first bishop was Ængus Macneisius, commonly called St. Macneis, who died soon after the commencement of the sixth century : he is said to have been a disciple of St. Olcan, who was one of St. Patrick's pupils. Connor appears anciently to have been called *Dainnaraigh*, from its cathedral being in the territory of Dalaradia. In 1124, Malachy O'Morgair was consecrated bishop. At this time, according to St. Bernard, the inhabitants of the diocese were very uncivilised ; but by a few years' residence among them, St. Malachy wrought as great a change in their morals as had been effected by St. Patrick in the fifth century. By the solicitations of John, Bishop of Connor, Pope Eugene IV. was prevailed upon, in 1442, to annul the bishoprics of Down and Connor, the former being then vacant by the deprivation of John Cely. This union had been approved by letters-patent of Henry VI., in 1438, when the bishops of the two sees were desirous that the survivor should have both ; but when it was effected, the union was strongly opposed by John Prene, Archbishop of Armagh, who wished the Pope to appoint William Bassett, a Benedictine monk, to the bishopric of Down. The union has, however, continued without interruption since that period, and the subsequent history of the diocese of Connor is included in that of Down and Connor. Under the Church Temporalities act (3rd of William IV.) the see of Dromore is united with Down and Connor ; and the title of the united sees is, the Bishopric of Down, Connor, and Dromore.

The DIOCESE is one of the sixteen which constitute

the ecclesiastical province of Armagh: it comprehends parts of the counties of Down and Londonderry, and the greater part of that of Antrim, containing an estimated superficies of 395,500 acres, of which 3700 are in Down, 9400 in Londonderry, and 389,400 in Antrim. The cathedral establishment appears to have been refounded by patent of the 7th of James I. (1610), which ordained that the church should be called the church of St. Saviour, Connor, and that the chapter should consist of a dean, archdeacon, chancellor, precentor, and treasurer, and the four prebendaries of Connor, Cairn-Castle, Rasharkin, and Kilroot. There are no canons or vicars-choral, and neither the dignitaries nor prebendaries have any ecclesiastical duties to perform in respect of their offices. Charles II., by letters-patent in 1663, constituted the church of Lisburn the cathedral for the united dioceses of Down and Connor, both the old cathedrals being then in ruins; but, in 1790, an act was passed for the restoration of Down cathedral at Downpatrick. Lisburn church, however, is still used as the cathedral for the diocese of Connor: there is no economy fund connected with it, but the building is in a sound state, and has hitherto been kept in good repair. The extent of see lands is very considerable, and the gross yearly income of the bishopric of Connor, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, amounted to £3065. The consistorial court is the same as that for Down, and is held at Lisburn, where the records of the united dioceses are preserved. The diocesan school, which was originally established at Carrickfergus, was removed to Ballymena in 1829, when a consolidation was made of part of the diocese of Armagh and the whole of that of Connor, under the act of the 3rd of George IV.; and an acre of land was given by William Adair, Esq., on which the school-house was erected, in 1830, at an expense of £900. The master, who is allowed to receive boarders, is nominated alternately by the Archbishop of Armagh and the Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dro-more: the emoluments, which are small, are contributed by the bishops and beneficed clergy. The number of parishes in Connor is 72, exclusively of 6 without cure of souls: they were included, ten years ago, in 47 benefices, of which, 2 were in the patronage of the Crown, 1 in that of the Lord Primate, 21 in that of the Bishop, and 15 in lay patronage; the remainder were perpetual or district curacies, in the gift of the respective incumbents of benefices out of which they had been formed. The number of churches was 57, besides eight other places of worship; and of glebe-houses, 30. During the last ten years, however, several new incumbencies have been created, and new churches built.

In the Roman Catholic divisions this diocese is united, as in the Established Church, forming part of the bishopric of Down and Connor; it comprises 21 parochial unions or districts, containing 45 chapels served by 31 clergymen, 21 of whom are parish priests and 10 coadjutors or curates. The cathedral is an elegant edifice in the town of Belfast, and is used as one of the parochial chapels: Belfast is also the residence of the Roman Catholic bishop.

The village consists of 59 houses; and has fairs on Feb. 1st, May 2nd, Aug. 2nd, and Oct. 28. The parish, which is situated on the river Glenwherry, comprises 17,135½ statute acres; about one-third is arable, one-half pasture, and one-sixth bog. The LIVING is a

vicarage, united with part of the rectory, by charter of the 7th of James I., to the rectories of Killagan and Killyglen, and the vicarage of Solar, which constitute the union and corps of the prebend of Connor in the cathedral of St. Saviour at Lisburn, in the patronage of the Bishop; the remainder of the rectory is inappropriate in Viscount Ferrard. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £113. 5., of which £64. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the gross tithe of the benefice of the incumbent is £309. 14. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £400 and a loan of £400, in 1820, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 31½ acres, valued at £40 per annum. The church was erected in 1818, by aid of a gift of £800 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is united with those of Drummaul and Antrim, forming the district of Drummaul; there is a chapel in each. Here, also, are two places of worship for Presbyterians. In the vicinity is an artificial mount with outworks.

CONORS ISLAND, in the parish of AHAMPLISH, barony of CARRERY, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies in Milk haven, and comprises 111 statute acres: the southern side consists of sand-hills.

CONRAGH, or CONRY, a parish, in the poor-law union of MULLINGAR, barony of RATHCONRATH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (E.) from Ballymore, on the road from Mullingar to Athlone; containing 908 inhabitants. It comprises 3696½ statute acres; the land is principally under tillage, and there is much bog and limestone. At Loughnavally is a police station, and a patron or fair is held there on the 15th of August. Conragh is a chapelry, in the diocese of Meath, and is part of the union of Churchtown; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Downshire. The tithe rent-charge is £48. 15., of which £30 are paid to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union or district of Churchtown, and has a chapel at Loughnavally. There are the remains of an old church at Conragh, and of old castles at Tozerstown and Croughill. On the celebrated hill of Knocknaneach are two large rocks, said to have been St. Patrick's bed; and some of the Irish kings resided in the neighbourhood: a gold fibula was found on this hill in 1844, and is now in the possession of Dr. Middleton, of Mullingar.

CONVOY, a parish and village, in the poor-law union of STRANORLAR, barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Raphoe; containing 5479 inhabitants, of whom 365 are in the village. It is situated on the river Dule, and on the road from Stranorlar to Raphoe, from which latter parish it was separated in 1825, to form a distinct parish, comprising 20,082 statute acres. At its north-western extremity is the mountain of Cark, 1198 feet above the level of the sea. The village consists of one long street, comprising 67 houses, and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Raphoe: fairs are held on May 17th, Oct. 26th, and Nov. 3rd. The village of Cornagillagh is also in this parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the gift of the Dean of Raphoe: the curate's income consists of £75 paid by the dean, and £25 from Primate

Boulter's Augmentation fund. The church is a handsome structure in the ancient English style of architecture, erected in 1824, by aid of a gift of £600, and a loan of £300, from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Raphoe, and has a large plain chapel near the village. There is a meeting-house for Presbyterians, in connexion with the General Assembly; also one for Covenanters.

CONWALL, a parish, in the poor-law union of LETTERKENNY, partly in the barony of RAPHOE, but chiefly in that of KILMACRENNAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Letterkenny, 10,611 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Lifford to Dunfanaghy, and contains 45,270 statute acres, of which 32,715 are in the barony of Kilmacreann; there is much waste land and bog. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £600. The glebe-house was built in 1816, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £1500 from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 868 acres, of which 328 are arable, valued at £240 per annum. The church was rebuilt in 1838, at the expense of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and is a small plain structure with a spire, in the town of Letterkenny. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Aughnish, and has chapels at Letterkenny and Glen-Swilly. There are three Presbyterian meeting-houses in Letterkenny, in connexion with the General Assembly; also places of worship for Covenanters and Methodists. An abbey existed here so early as the 6th century, and continued at least till the 13th. There are still some ruins of the old parish church.—See LETTERKENNY.

COOKSTOWN, a parish, in the union of DUNSHAGBLIN, barony of RATOATH, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 12 miles (N. N. W.) from Dublin; containing 142 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the confines of the county of Dublin, and on the road from Ratoath; and contains 1238½ statute acres. It is in the diocese of Meath, and held as a chapelry with the union of Ratoath: the rectory is inappropriate in Mr. James Kennedy and Mr. Abraham Sandys. The tithe rent-charge is £51. 1., of which £35. 16. are payable to the impropricators, and the remainder to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions also the parish forms part of the district of Ratoath.

COOKSTOWN, a market and post town, and the head of a union, in that part of the parish of DERRYLORAN which is in the barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 20 miles (E. N. E.) from Omagh, and 86½ (N. N. W.) from Dublin by the mail-road, but only 79 by the direct road; containing 3006 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its founder, Allan Cook, who had a lease for years renewable under the see of Armagh, upon whose land the old town was built, about the year 1609. The present town was built about the year 1750, by Mr. Stewart, its then proprietor, and is advantageously situated in a fine fertile district, well wooded and watered, and abundantly supplied with limestone. It is on the mail-coach road from Dungannon to Coleraine, and consists of one wide street more than a mile and a quarter long, with another

street intersecting it at right angles; containing 550 houses, many of which are large, well built with stone, and slated. A patent for a market and fairs was granted to Allan Cook, Aug. 3rd, 1628. The market is on Tuesday for grain, and on Saturday for linen-cloth, flax, yarn, cattle, pigs, and provisions: fairs are held on the first Saturday in every month, for general farming stock. The market-place consists chiefly of merchants' stores and shops. At Greenvale is a large establishment for bleaching, dyeing, and finishing linens for the English markets; there are others at Wellbrook and at Ardrea, besides two large ones at Tullylaggan. A branch of the Belfast Bank was opened in 1835; there is also a branch of the Ulster Bank; and a constabulary police force has been stationed in the town. A manorial court for the Primate's manor of Ardrea is held here once a month, for the recovery of debts under £5: its jurisdiction extends into the parishes of Lissan, Derryloran, Kildress, Desertcreight, Arboe, Ardrea, Clouce, Ballyclog, Tamlaght, Ballinderry, and Donogherry. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Fridays.

Close adjoining the town is the handsome seat of Killymoon; it was built from a design by Mr. Nash, in the pure Saxon style, and is situated in an extensive demesne, containing some uncommonly fine timber. Not far distant are Loughry and Lissan. The former is in a demesne of about 200 acres, finely wooded, and watered by the river Loughry: the estate was granted, in 1604, by James I. to Sir Robert Lyndesay, his chief harbinger, and has ever since been the residence of the senior branch of that ancient family, which is among the claimants of the earldom of Crawford and Lindsey. There are several other good houses in and near Cookstown. The parish church of Derryloran, in the southern part of the town, is a cruciform edifice, built of hewn freestone from a design by Mr. Nash, in the early English style of architecture: it has a tower and lofty octagonal spire, and the interior is fitted up in the Saxon style. Three Presbyterian meeting-houses here are in connexion with the General Assembly: one of them, near the centre of the town, is a large and handsome building; two have each a manse for the clergyman. There are also places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and, at a short distance from the town, a large Roman Catholic chapel. The union workhouse, on a site of 6½ acres held at a rent of £18, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £5250, and is constructed to receive 600 paupers. Close to the town are the ruins of the ancient church of Derryloran, and not far distant are two large forts, one circular, the other square. In Killymoon demesne are the ruins of an old meeting-house; at Drumcraw is the site of a church, and at Loughry a fine cromlech.

COOLAGHMORE, a parish, in the union of CALLAN, barony of Kells, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Callan, on the road to Clonmel; containing 1621 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5504½ statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and forms part of the union of Callan: the tithe rent-charge is £287. 12. 6. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish also forms part of the union or district of Callan, and has a chapel at Coolagh.

COOLANEY, a small market-town, or village, in the parish of KILLORAN, barony of LINEY, union and

county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (W.) from Collooney; containing 360 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Sligo to Tnbercurry; it contains 64 houses, and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Collooney. Here are a dispensary, and a station of the constabulary police: in the centre of the village is a court-house, where petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. A market-house has been lately built; the market is on Wednesday, and fairs are held on the 29th of May and 5th of December.

COOLBANAGHER, or COOLBENGER, a parish, in the union of ABBEYLEIX, barony of PORTNEHINCH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER; containing 2383 inhabitants. It comprises 9621½ statute acres. The soil is generally fertile, but there is a considerable tract of waste land, which is mostly exhausted bog; also a large tract of valuable bog: the system of agriculture is improving. Limestone abounds, and is quarried for building, repairing the roads, and burning into lime for manure. The principal seats are, Emo Park, the residence of the Earl of Portarlington; Woodbrook; Lauragh, of the Rev. Sir Erasmus Dixon Borrowes, Bart.; Knightstown; Killeen; Portneehinch; and the Grove. The Grand Canal passes through the parish; also a stream which, running northward, falls into the Barrow at Portneehinch bridge. Petty-sessions are held at the Commons of Newehrch every Friday.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, episcopally united, in 1804, to the rectory of Ardea or Ardrea, together forming the union of Coolbanger, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £207. 14. per annum. The extent of the union is 17,347 statute acres; and the tithe rent-charge for the whole is £402. 4. 8. per annum. The glebe-house, in Ardea, is a handsome residence, built in 1788, at a cost of about £600; the glebe comprises 26½ acres. The church, also in Ardea, is a good edifice, erected in 1786 at the expense of Lord Portarlington, on the summit of an eminence not far from the southern extremity of the union. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is in the districts of Portarlington and Mountmellick; the chapel, at Emo, is a very neat edifice. The parochial school is near the church; there is another at the Commons of Newchurch; a spacious slated building was erected for one under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, at an expense of £500, chiefly defrayed by I. C. Chetwood, Esq.; and there are national schools at Moret and the Rock; besides other schools. Remains exist of the ancient churches of Coolbanger, Portneehinch, Kilmainham, and the Ivy church near Acragar; also ruins of the castles of Moret, Coolbanger, and Tennikill. In the vicinity of Moret are the venerable remains of Shane Castle, formerly called "Sion" or "Shehan Castle:" this was the head of a manor, when in the possession of Sir Robert Preston, in 1397, but it shared the fate of the other castles of Leix. During the parliamentary war it was seized by the insurgents, in 1641; was taken from them the year following by Sir Charles Coote; retaken by Owen Roe O'Neil in 1646; and finally surrendered, in 1650, to Colonels Hewson and Reynolds, who demolished the outworks, and left nothing but the present building remaining. It is situated on a high conical hill, and was fitted up in the last century by Dean

Coote, who converted it into a very pleasant residence.—See *EMO* and *MOUNTMELICK*.

COOLBOY, or CASTLE-BOY, a village, included in the district parish and poor-law union of SHILLELAGH, barony of SHILLELAGH, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (S.) from Tinabney, containing 111 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Carnw to Rathdrum; and has eight fairs, which are held on the last Wednesday in January, first Wednesday (O. S.) in March, the last Wednesday in April, the first Wednesday (O. S.) in June, the last Wednesday in July, Sept., and Oct., and the Wednesday in Ember week. Adjoining the village is Coolboy House, a respectable mansion.

COOLCAPPAH.—See *KILBRODERAN*.

COOLCASHIN, a parish, in the barony of GALMOT, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (N. W.) from Freshford; containing 455 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1670½ statute acres. It is in the diocese of Ossory, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Aghoure; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter of Kilkenny. The tithe rent-charge is £123. 7. 6., of which two-thirds are payable to the appropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Lisdowney; the chapel is at Whitgate.

COOLCOR, an ancient parish, in the barony of LOWER PHILIPSTOWN, poor-law union of EDEDDERY, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (W.) from Edenderry, on the road to Philipstown: the population is returned with the parish of Ballyburley. It was formerly a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, but is now united and consolidated with Ballyburley, which see.

COOLCRAHEEN, or COOLCRAGHIN, a parish, partly in the barony of CRANAGH, but chiefly in that of FASSADINING, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Freshford; containing 652 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Kilkenny to Castle-Durrow, and contains 2508½ statute acres, mostly under tillage: limestone is abundant, and is used for building and for burning as manure. Foulksrath Castle is of some antiquity, but has been converted into a comfortable dwelling. Coolcraheen is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and is part of the union of Odogh: the tithe rent-charge is £150. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the districts of Conahy and Muckalee. The ruins of Inchmore Castle, opposite Inchmore Island in the Nore, are in this parish: it consisted of a strong square keep of considerable antiquity, united to a splendid mansion in the Elizabethan style, erected by Robert Grace, baron of Courtstown, and member of parliament for the county of Kilkenny, who died about the year 1640.

COOLE, a parish, forming a portion of the barony of BARRYMORE, union of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from Fermoy; containing 283 inhabitants. This parish, which is nearly surrounded by Castle-Lyons, is situated on the road from Fermoy to Tallow, and comprises 1153 statute acres: about 20 acres are woodland, 900 arable, and the remainder pasture; there is no bog or waste land. The higher grounds are finely wooded, and visible from a considerable distance. Coole Abbey is a

large and handsome mansion, situated in an extensive and well-planted demesne; near it is High Park, another residence. The parish is in the diocese of Cloyne, and the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Coole in the cathedral of Cloyne, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10. There is no church, but divine service is regularly performed in Coole Abbey mansion. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Castle-Lyons, and has a small plain chapel at Coolagaun. In the demesne of Coole Abbey are some ruins of the ancient abbey, which gave name to the parish: it was founded in 1296 by the Barry family, by whom it was given to the Knights Templars; and was subsequently the summer residence of the bishops of Cloyne. Near these ruins are some beautiful arches belonging to the old church, which are covered with evergreens. On the more elevated part of the demesne are vestiges of the ancient castle of Coole, formerly belonging to the earls of Desmond. In 1642 this fortress was surrendered to Condon, of Ballydorgan, an insurgent leader, on his promising a safe conduct to the garrison, which consisted of thirty of Lord Barrymore's troopers; but they were all killed except one.

COOLE, a village, in the parish of MAYNE, union of GRANARD, barony of DEMIFORE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W.) from Castle-Pollard; containing 371 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Castle-Pollard to Granard, and near the shore of Lough Derveragh; and comprises 75 houses. Two small fairs were, until lately, held on the 20th of May and November.

COOLEAGH, a parish, in the barony of MIDDLETHIRD, union of CASHEL, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Killaule, on the road to Fethard; containing 772 inhabitants. It comprises 2558 statute acres, and is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Killaule: the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10.

COOLEY.—See SIX-MILE-CROSS.

COOLGRANEY, a village, in that part of the parish of INCN, which is in the barony of GOREY, union of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Arklow, on the road to Gorey; containing 311 inhabitants. Fairs for cattle and pigs are held on Jan. 24th, May 11th, June 11th, Aug. 3rd, Oct. 15th, and Dec. 10th. Here is a station of the constabulary police force; also a dispensary. The vicinity was the scene of the last pitched battle between the insurgent and royalist forces during the disturbances of 1798.—See INCN.

COOLINE, a parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of COBK, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Charleville; containing 437 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Charleville to Liscarrol, and contains 1152 statute acres. The land, which is extremely rich, is partly in pasture, and the portion under tillage produces excellent crops; the system of agriculture is slowly improving. A stratum of limestone-gravel extends into the parish, and is chiefly used for repairing the roads; there are indications of culm at Milltown. The principal seats are Cooline House and Milltown Castle, the latter a handsome castellated mansion in the later English style. The parish is in the diocese of

Cloyne, and is a rectory, constituting the corps of the prebend of Cooline in the cathedral of Cloyne, in the gift of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £52. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballyhen. The ruins of the church still remain, in the ancient burial-ground.

COOLKENNO.—See AGHOLD.

COOLKERRY, a parish, in the union of ABBEY-LEIX, partly in the barony of CLANDONAGH, but chiefly in that of CLARMALLAGH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (E. by S.) from Rathdowney, and on the road to Castle-Durrow; containing 457 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1620 statute acres, and is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, inappropriate in John Wilson Fitzpatrick, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge is £82. 10., wholly payable to the proprietor, who allows an annual stipend of £10. 10. to the vicar of Aghmacart for performing the clerical duties. The church is in ruins, and the Protestant parishioners attend the church at Rathdowney, and occasionally that of Aghmacart, the latter one mile and a half distant. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Grogan.

COOLLATTIN, a village, in the district parish and poor-law union of SHILLELAGH, barony of SHILLELAGH, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Tinahealy, on the road to Carnew; containing about 20 houses, and 92 inhabitants. It derives its name from the contiguous seat and demesne of Coollattin, the property of Earl Fitzwilliam. Fairs are held on the 26th of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. The Shillelagh Farming Society was established here in 1830, by the late Earl Fitzwilliam.

COOLMUNDRY, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 1 mile (S. E.) from Fethard; containing 350 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1688 statute acres, and contains part of the extensive demesne of Grove. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, entirely inappropriate in Cesar Sinton, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge is £54. 14. 3.

COOLOCK, a parish, in the barony of COOLOCK, NORTH DUBLIN union, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (N. N. E.) from Dublin; containing 947 inhabitants, of whom 260 are in the village, which contains 40 houses, and is a constabulary police station. The parish is situated on the road from Dublin to Malahide, and comprises 1734½ statute acres; the soil is fertile, and well adapted for corn. Limestone abounds, and a quarry near the glebe-house is worked for agricultural and other purposes. There are numerous handsome seats and pleasant villas, from most of which are fine views of the bay and city of Dublin, with the adjacent county: the principal are, Beaumont, Newbrook, Brookeville, Coolock House, Coolock Lodge, Shrubs, Bunbybrook, Newbery Hill, Priors Wood, Lark Hill, Darendale, and Cameron Lodge. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda, in whom the rectory is inappropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £186. 6. 1., of which £10. 10. are paid to the marquess. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe comprising eight acres. The church, dedicated to St. Brendan, was partly rebuilt, and enlarged, by aid of a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1813. In the Roman Catholic divi-

sions the parish forms part of the district of Clontarf. The chapel was erected in 1831, at an expense of £800, raised by subscription: it is a very neat edifice in the later English style, with a belfry over the principal entrance; the interior is well arranged and neatly decorated. The parochial school, for which a house was built at an expense of £300, the gift of Sir Compton Domville, Bart., is supported by subscription. A school of 30 children, for which a handsome cottage has been built in the grounds of Beaumont, and an infants' school in connexion with it, are wholly supported by Mrs. Guinness; and there are some other schools in the parish. On a common near the church, which is now inclosed, a great concourse of persons connected with Emmet's insurrection was assembled, ready to march into Dublin at the appointed signal. In the grounds of Newbrook, through which flows a small stream, are the walls of a holy well dedicated to St. Donagh; the spot is much resorted to, on St. John's Eve, by poor sick people, who, after rubbing themselves against the walls, wash in a well in the adjoining grounds of Donaghmede. St. Brendan's well is also in the parish. In the grounds of Shrubbs was anciently a nunnery, and human bones are frequently dug up there: rats may be seen in the grounds of Bonnybrook and Mountfield.

COOLRAINE, a village, in the parish of OFFERLANE, barony of UPPER WOODS, union of MOUNTMELICK, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. W.) from Mountrath, on the road to Roscrea; containing 40 houses, and 193 inhabitants. It is a constabulary police station. A boulding-mill has been erected, and there is a dispensary in the village, near which is the parochial school-house, a neat stone building.—See OFFERLANE.

COOLSTUFFE, a parish, in the barony of SHELMLIER, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Taghmon; containing 636 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the high road from Wexford, through Taghmon, to New Ross; and comprises 3347 statute acres, of which nearly one-half is in pasture, and the remainder under an improving system of tillage. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and forms the corps of the prebend of Coolstuffle in the cathedral of Ferns, in the gift of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £150. The glebe-house was erected in 1806, by aid of a gift of £100 from the Board of First Fruits; there is a glebe of $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of good land. Coolstuffle has no church; the inhabitants resort to that of the adjoining parish of Taghmon, of which the incumbent of this parish is curate. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is chiefly within the district of Taghmon, and partly in that of Glyn. A parochial school-house was erected in 1829, on the glebe, by the incumbent, who contributes £5 per annum towards the support of the school. At Sygansagard are the remains of an old castle, consisting of a square tower of considerable strength, said to have been built by the Hearne family, but of which no particulars are recorded.

COORACLARE, a village, in the parish of KILMACDUANE, barony of MOYARTA, poor-law union of KILRUSH, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Kilrush; containing 178 inhabitants. It stands on the road from Kilrush to Mil-town-Malbay, and consists of 42 houses.

COOTEHILL, a market and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of DRUMGOON, barony of TULLAGHGARVEY, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 12 miles (N. E.) from Cavan, and 57 (N. W. by W.) from Dublin; containing 2425 inhabitants. This town is situated on the road from Kingscourt to Clones, and consists of four wide streets, containing 437 houses, nearly all of which are slated. It is on the borders of Bellamont lake; and is a considerable market for linen. The webs are principally broad sheetings of superior quality, and the number of pieces sold annually to be bleached is about 40,000. The trade, which had considerably declined, has for the last two or three years been improving. The general market is on Friday, and the corn-market on Saturday, in the market-house: fairs are held on the second Friday in each month, for cattle, flax, and yarn. Branches of the Provincial and the Ulster Banks are established; and here is a chief constabulary police station. Petty-sessions are held every Wednesday, and quarter-sessions at Easter and in October, in a very neat sessions-house: the bride-well contains three cells, with separate day-rooms and yards for males and females, and apartments for the keeper. The seats in the neighbourhood are very beautiful, especially Bellamont Forest, the residence of Richard Coote, Esq., which derived its name from the title of Earl of Bellamont, enjoyed, until the year 1800, by the ancient family of Coote. The house is of brick, three stories high, with a noble Doric portico of stone, and the rooms of the basement story are strikingly grand. It contains some fine paintings, among which is the Death of Dido, by Guercino; also full-length portraits of the Earl and Countess of Bellamont, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the former represented in the full costume of a knight of the Bath. The demesne comprises above 1000 plantation acres, of which nearly one-half is occupied with woods; it includes several lakes and a spa, and commands beautiful views from Diamond Hill and its several eminences. The town contains the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, two places of worship for Presbyterians, one for the Society of Friends, one for Moravians, and two for Wesleyan Methodists. The union workhouse, on a site of six acres purchased for £731, was completed in 1842, at a cost of £7360, and is constructed to contain 800 paupers. In an ancient fort at Rakenny a considerable quantity of gold, with a large golden shula, was found in an iron pot.—See DRUMGOON.

COPELAND ISLANDS, a cluster of three islands, situated at the south entrance of Belfast lough, and in that part of the parish of BANGOR which is in the barony of ARDES, union of NEWTOWN-ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER; called respectively Copeland, Lighthouse, and Mew Islands; and containing 52 inhabitants. They derived their common name from the family of the Copelands, who settled here in the time of John de Courcy, in the 12th century, and of whose descendants some are still to be found in the tract called Ballycopeland, on the main land. Copeland Island, the largest of the three, called also Big Island and Neddrum, is 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Donaghadee, and about one mile from the main land; it comprises 295 statute acres. On its coast are Chapel bay, Bar-nock's hay, Port Ramon, and Port Ninion; its highest point is 109 feet above the sea. Near the shore of

Chapel bay are the ruins of a church, with a burial-ground. About halfway between the island and the main land is a rock, called the Deputy, on which a buoy is placed; and at the west end of the island is the Katikern rock, always above water, from which run two ledges about a cable's length, and on which a stone beacon has been erected. There is a good anchorage on the west side of the island, and in Chapel bay on the south of Katikern, in from two to three fathoms of water, in all winds but those from the south-east. *Lighthouse*, or, as it is also called, Cross Island, is about 1 mile (N. E.) from Copeland Island, and is one furlong in length and about half a furlong in breadth, comprising 40½ statute acres. The lighthouse whence it takes its name is a square tower, 70 feet high to the lantern, which displays a light to the south-east, to guide vessels from the North and South rocks 3½ leagues distant, and to the north-west, to guard them from the Holin or Maiden rocks lying between the mouths of Larne and Glenarm. The building is situated in lat. 54° 41' 15" (N.) and lon. 5° 31' (W.), and the light is plainly seen at Portpatrick and the Mull of Galloway, in Scotland, from the latter of which it is 10 leagues distant. *New Island* is a quarter of a furlong (E.) from Light-house Island, and comprises 31½ statute acres, chiefly rocky pasture; it lies very low, and is extremely dangerous to mariners. In the sound between it and Copeland is a flat rock with only three feet of water on it, called the Pladdens; and a rapid tide sets through the sound. Off this island the "Enterprise," of Liverpool, a homeward-bound vessel from the coast of Guinea, was totally wrecked in 1801; she is said to have had on board £40,000 in dollars, which, with all her cargo, lay buried in the sea till 1833, when Mr. Bell, by means of a diving apparatus, succeeded in recovering about 25,000 dollars, five brass guns, and other valuable property.

CORBALLY, a parish, in the barony of **MUSKERRY** EAST, union and county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**; containing 193 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Cork to Bandon, and comprises 869 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, two-third parts of which are appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork, the remaining third forming part of the union of Carrigrohane and of the corps of the precentorship of Cork. The tithe rent-charge is £52. 10., of which two-thirds are payable to the vicars-choral.

CORBALLY, a parish, in the union of **ROSCREA**, partly in the baronies of **CLOWLISK** and **BALLYBRITT**, **KING'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, but chiefly in the barony of **IKERRIN**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (S. E.) from Roscrea; containing 3373 inhabitants. This place derived an early degree of celebrity from a very ancient **ABBEY** founded about the 7th century for Culdean monks, on an island in the parish called *Mona Incha*, and dedicated to St. Columba. The island, which comprised little more than two acres of firm ground, encompassed by a soft morass recently drained by its proprietor and brought into cultivation, is noticed by Giralduus Cambrensis, who came into Ireland as preceptor of John, Earl of Morton, afterwards King of England, and who says that there a few *Culdees* or *Colidei* "did devoutly serve God." An opinion even in his time prevailed that no

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person, however severe might be his malady, could die in this island, from which tradition it obtained the appellation of *Insula Fiventium*, or "the Isle of the Living." This legendary celebrity made it the resort of numerous pilgrims from the remotest parts of the country, but did not prevent the brethren from emigrating to the more healthy shores of the neighbouring village of Corbally, where they fixed their residence, and where may yet be seen the remains of a small neat cruciform chapel, with narrow lancet-shaped windows. The abbey continued to flourish till the Dissolution; and, in the 28th of Elizabeth, the site and possessions were granted to Sir Lucas Dillon. Of the abbey on the island there are still the remains of the church, which exhibits a beauty of style and costliness of materials scarcely to be expected in so retired and isolated a spot. The church appears to have been 44 feet in length and 18 feet in width; the arches of the choir, and of the western entrance, are of the Norman semicircular character, and decorated with rich and varied mouldings having highly wrought ornaments. To the north of the church is a small oratory, and the abbey and a separate room for the abbot were formerly to be traced. Attached is a burial-ground, in which are the remains of a fine cross. There was also on this island an ancient building called the "Woman's Church."

The PARISH consists of three detached portions intersected by the parish of Roscrea, and comprises 12,747 statute acres, of which about 400 are woodland, 3200 bog, and the remainder good arable and pasture land. The system of agriculture is improved, and there is no waste except the bog, which affords abundance of fuel. Here are numerous quarries of grit-stone, which forms the basis of the principal hills, and is used in all kinds of building; there are very few quarries of limestone, but limestone-gravel and pebbles, which make the whitest lime, are found in abundance. *Mount Heaton* is a handsome mansion with a castellated front, flanked at the principal entrance with two stately towers, and containing spacious and elegant apartments. It is beautifully situated in a richly wooded and highly embellished demesne of 400 acres, watered by a branch of the river Brosna; the gardens are kept in excellent order, and in the grounds are some white-thorn trees of the growth of more than two centuries. *Corville* is a structure in the Grecian style, and is seen to great advantage, terminating a long avenue from the entrance gate; the demesne is ample and tastefully laid out, and in the grounds are the ruins of an old church and a square tower on an eminence. *Timoney* is situated on a rising ground bordered by hills finely wooded, and by plantations covering 100 acres; the grounds are adorned with timber of stately growth, and contain some of the largest spruce and Scottish fir trees in the country. Great improvements have been made on this estate, and much rocky mountainous land has been reclaimed. *Rockforest* was a castle occupied by the family of Hutchinson, whose ancestor came to Ireland as a captain in Cromwell's army, and subsequently settled here in 1660: the place has since been the seat of the eldest branch of that family. This castle sustained several sieges, and repeated injuries from the Rapparees, who, on one occasion, surprised the garrison, and carried off the proprietor into Connaught, where he was detained a prisoner. The present house, which is in-

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corporated with the old castle, is situated on a bold eminence, and surrounded by extensive plantations, which, rising abruptly from the plain, form one of the most striking and beautiful prospects between Dublin and Limerick: there is some fine old timber on the grounds. The place was anciently called Knockballymaher, which was changed for its present name by its late proprietor, T. Hutchinson, Esq., who at considerable expense excavated a handsome lake in the demesne, and made other great improvements on the estate. The lake is well stocked with fish, and on it is a canoe of considerable dimensions, hollowed out from a single tree by the American Indians; it was picked up off the banks of Newfoundland. *Dungar* is beautifully situated in a highly cultivated demesne, and the gardens are very extensive; in the grounds is an old castle covered with ivy, having a commodious staircase leading to the summit, from which there is a view of the surrounding country. *Birch Grove* is a handsome residence pleasantly situated, to which some additions were made by the late Mr. Elsom; the principal staircase winds through a round tower with a richly gilded dome. The east window of the old abbey at Roscrea is preserved in a very picturesque situation in the grounds, and the ancient carved door of the "Woman's Church" at Mona Incha forms the entrance to the gardens. *Mona Incha* contains an elegant villa in the Italian style; *Mount Butler* is also a pleasing villa; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and kept in excellent order. *Spruce Hill* is the handsomely planted demesne of Lord Norbury, but contains no residence.

An extensive distillery at Birch Grove, and a large brewery at Racket Hall, afford employment to 100 persons. Fairs are held at Williamstown on March 11th and Nov. 27th, chiefly for pigs. A private canal, about four miles in length, has been constructed, from which are several branches, one for conveying turf to the distillery at Birch Grove, and another to the Rathdowney road, leading to Roscrea, and partly supplying the latter town; all run into the bog of Corbally, in which is a lake about one Irish mile in circumference. A considerable portion of the bog has been reclaimed by Messrs. Birch, and is now in a high state of cultivation. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Killaloe, entirely inappropriate in the Earl of Portarlington, whose tithe rent-charge is £302. 6. Until within the last fifteen years, there was no Protestant place of worship; the first curate was settled here in 1831, and was principally supported by Mr. John D. Hutchinson, of Timoney, divine service being performed in a building on his estate. In 1843, the curate, the Rev. Mr. Benson, raised a large sum by subscription, and commenced the erection of a church, which was completed by Mr. Hutchinson by an additional outlay of £800, and is a very handsome structure, capable of accommodating nearly 400 persons. Mr. Hutchinson also built a glebe-house at a cost of nearly £600, and contributed munificently, with other wealthy parishioners, to an endowment for the curate. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Bournay; there are two chapels, one at Williamstown, and one at Camlin. A meeting-house for the Society of Friends, on the Rockforest estate, has been endowed by the family of Hutchinson. There are two chalybeate springs on the demesne of Rockforest, considered as strong as that

of Ballyspellan, in the county of Kilkenny; also a petrifying stream.

CORBALLY, a village, in the parish of CASTLECONNOR, union of BALLINA, barony of TYRABEG, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (N. E.) from Ballina; containing 167 inhabitants. It is on the road from Ballina to Sligo.

CORBALLY, a parish, in the barony of GAULTIER, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Waterford; containing 315 inhabitants. This parish is situated on Tramore bay, and contains 725 statute acres, chiefly arable land. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, and till lately formed part of the union of Killare: the tithe rent-charge is £36. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Tramore, and contains a chapel.

CORCLONE, a parish, in the union of ATHY, barony of STRADBALLY, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Stradbally, on the road to Athy; containing 749 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3644½ statute acres: the Grand Canal passes through it. The gentlemen's seats are, Ballykilcavan, that of Sir E. Johnson Walsh, Bart.; Ballymyny; Springfield; Blackford; and Coolgrove. The living, formerly united to that of Killenly, is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £174. 15., and the glebe comprises 2a. 39p. The church is a neat small edifice, built in 1804, by parochial assessment, and is in good repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Stradbally. There are remains of the old church, and of a castle at Blackford.

CORCOMOHIDE, an ecclesiastical union, including the ancient parishes of Castletown-Conyers, Drumcolloher, and Kilmee, partly in the barony of ORSERY and KILMORE, union of KANTURK, county of CORK, but chiefly in the barony of UPPER CONNELLO, union of NEWCASTLE, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 13,466 inhabitants. These parishes, each of which is described under its own head, are all contiguous, and together comprise 23,896 statute acres; the union is about twelve miles long and six wide. The tithe rent-charge for the whole is £675, of which £427. 10. are payable to Christopher Delmege, Esq., as lessee under the vicars-choral of the cathedral church of St. Mary, Limerick, and £247. 10. to the incumbent.

CORCOMROE.—See ABBEY.

CORK (County of), a maritime county of the province of MUNSTER, and the largest in Ireland, bounded on the east by the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, on the north by that of Limerick, on the west by that of Kerry, and on the south-west, south, and south-east by St. George's Channel. It extends from $51^{\circ} 12'$ to $52^{\circ} 15'$ (N. Lat.), and from $7^{\circ} 45'$ to $10^{\circ} 3'$ (W. Lon.); and comprises 1,846,333 statute acres, of which 1,308,862 are arable land, 465,889 uncultivated, 52,180 under plantations, 6515 in towns and villages, and 12,867 under water. The population, in 1821, was 629,786; in 1831, 700,359; and in 1841, 773,398 exclusively of the city of Cork.

The earliest inhabitants of the south-western part of this extensive territory are designated by Ptolemy *Uleri* or *Uterini*, and by other writers *Iberni*, *Iberi*, and *Jerni*. They occupied most of the southern part of the country

subsequently called Desmond: their situation, in the opinion of some authors, proves them to have been of Spanish Iberian origin; and their name, as well as that of the tribes from which they are thought to have sprung, and the designation *Ibernia* or *Hibernia*, applied to the whole island even by Ptolemy, was derived from the western situation of the country they inhabited. From Ptolemy's map, it appears that the most eastern maritime part of the county in the south of Cork was, in the same age, inhabited by a people whom he called *Vodie* or *Vodii*, but who are unnoticed both by Sir James Ware and Dr. Charles O'Connor. The *Coriondi*, whose name still bears some affinity to the Irish appellation of a tract in the county, were, according to Smith, the inhabitants of the middle and northern parts, particularly near the present city of Cork; and are said to have sprung from the *Coritani*, a British tribe occupying a tract in the eastern part of England. The ancient divisions of the country prior to the English settlements, were intricate, and at present can with difficulty be ascertained. The whole formed the southern and most important part of the petty kingdom of Cork, or, as it is sometimes erroneously called, Desmond; which comprised also the western portion of the present county of Waterford, and all Kerry. *Desmond*, signifying "South Munster," was properly only the south-western part of the principality, and was divided into three portions, of which the whole of that called Ivelagh or Evaugh, including the country between Bantry and Baltimore, and also that called Bear, lying between Bantry and the Kenmare river, are included in the modern county of Cork. Bear still partly retains its ancient name, being divided into the baronies of Bear and Bantry. Evaugh is included in the barony of West Carbery, which, with East Carbery, Kinalmeaky, and Ithawn or Ithane and Barryroe, anciently formed an extensive territory, deriving its name from its chieftain, Carbery Riada: in this territory, are said to have been settled four of the eight families of royal extraction in Munster, the head of one of which was McCarty Reagh, sometimes styled Prince of Carbery. Kerrycurrihy was anciently part of *Muskerry Ilane*, which comprised also the barony of Imokilly, on the north side of Cork harbour: the only maritime territory remaining unnoticed, viz. Kinnalea, was formerly called *Insoreenagh*. Besides Kerrycurrihy and Imokilly, the entire central part of the county, between the rivers Lee and Blackwater, formed a portion of the ancient territory of Muskerry, which name the western portion of it still retains. The north-western extremity of the county, constituting the present barony of Duhallow, is in some old writings called *Alla* and *Dubb Alla*; and its chief, who, to a very late period, enjoyed almost regal authority, was sometimes styled Prince of Duhallow. The remainder, to the north of the Blackwater, formed, before the English conquests, a principality of the O'Keefes, called *Fearnmigh*.

Henry II., about the year 1177, granted to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Milo de Cogan the whole kingdom of Cork, except the city and the cantred belonging to the Ostmen settled there, which he retained in his own hands; they were able to take possession of seven cantreds lying nearest the city, receiving tribute from the other twenty-four. They introduced other Anglo-Norman families and their retainers; and the military colony thus established was never completely uprooted.

Cork was one of the districts erected into a county by King John, and the English power was gradually extended by the divisions arising from female inheritance and inferior grants; large tracts of country were successively held by the Carews, De Courcys, and other families, the first of whom, styled Marquesses of Cork, built the castle of Donemack, in the western part of the county, and others in Imokilly, for protection against the natives. The chief men of this family, however, with many other English settled here, removed into England on the breaking out of the civil war between the houses of York and Lancaster; while De Courcy, who remained, besides divesting himself of some of his possessions, which he gave in marriage with his daughters, lost a considerable portion by the superior power of the native chiefs. The English were thus greatly reduced both in numbers and influence, and were subsequently further weakened by the usurping measures of the earls of Desmond, to whom Robert Fitz-Geoffrey Cogan granted all his lands in Ireland, including one-half of Cork; but the whole was forfeited by the attainder of the last earl, in 1582. This induced the settlement of new colonies of the English; for although a considerable portion was regranted to the Fitz-Geralds and other resident families, the rest of the forfeitures were divided in seigniories and granted by letters-patent to several English gentlemen, who were called undertakers, from being bound to perform the conditions mentioned in the articles for the plantation of this province with English, who were consequently settled here in great numbers, especially by Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards created Earl of Cork. In the Spanish invasion of 1600, this county was wholly the scene of operations, particularly in the vicinity of Kinsale. During the civil war which broke out in 1641, the bands of trained English contributed much to the maintenance of British interests here, which, however, were greatly weakened by these commotions, until in a measure renewed, towards the period of the Restoration, by the settlement of republican officers, soldiers, and adventurers. The Protestant inhabitants of English descent again proved their strength by the most active and important services in 1691.

This large county contains the whole of the united dioceses of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne, and about 28,600 plantation acres of that of Ardferret and Aghadoc. By the statute of the 4th of George IV., cap. 93, it was divided, for the more frequent holding of general sessions of the peace, into two districts, called the East and West Ridings. The former comprises the baronies of Duhallow, Orrery and Kilmore, Condons and Clongibbons, Fermoy, Kinnatalloun, Imokilly, Kerrycurrihy, Kinnalea, Barrymore, Barretts, and East Muskerry with the exception of the parishes of Ahinagh and Aghabologue; together with the baronies of Cork and Kinsale. The West Riding is composed of the baronies of Ithane and Barryroe, Bear or Bear, Bantry, West Muskerry, Kinalmeaky, Courcies, East Carbery (East and West divisions), and West Carbery (East and West divisions), with the two parishes of Ahinagh and Aghabologue in the barony of East Muskerry. Besides the city of Cork, which forms a county of itself, the shire contains the borough, market, and sea-port towns of Youghal and Kinsale; the borough and market towns of Bandon and Mallow; the sea-port and market towns of Cove and Bantry; the market and post towns of Fermoy,

Skibbereen, Macroom, and Dunmanway; the ancient disfranchised boroughs of Baltimore, Castlemartyr, Charleville, Clonakilty, Doneraile, Middleton, and Rathcormac, all of which, except the first, are post-towns; the post-towns of Ballincollig, Buttevant, Castletown-Bearhaven, Castletown-Roche, Cloyne, Innishannon, Kanturk, Kildorrery, Kilworth, West Millstreet, Mitchelstown, Passage, and Rosscarbery; and the small towns of Castle-Lyons, Crookhaven, Liscarroll, and Timoleague. Prior to the Union it sent twenty-four members to the Irish parliament, being two for the county at large, and two for each of the eleven boroughs; besides the two for the county of the city of Cork. At the Union it was allowed to send to the Imperial parliament two representatives for the county at large, two for the city of Cork, and one each for the boroughs of Bandon, Kinsale, Mallow, and Youghal. The enactments of 1832 made no alteration in the number of representatives, but constituted each Riding a separate jurisdiction for the purposes of registry: the county members are elected at the court-house in the city of Cork. The total number of voters registered in 1843, amounted to 4611, of whom 1416 were £50, 490 £20, and 1701 £10, freeholders; 182 £20, and 732 £10, leaseholders; and 90 rent-chargers.

The county is included in the Munster circuit; the assizes are held in the city of Cork. By the act of the 4th of George IV., it was enacted that five general sessions of the peace should be holden in alternate months in each of the two ridings, so that in the county at large a session is held every month, except the two months in which the general-sessions are holden for the entire county. The sessions for each division were directed to be holden, for the *East Riding*, alternately in the city of Cork, and at Middleton, Fermoy, Mallow, and Kanturk; and for the *West Riding*, alternately at Bandon, Macroom, Bantry, Skibbereen, and Clonakilty; the precise days to be settled by the high-sheriff, the two assistant barristers, and the clerk of the peace. In all processes connected with these sessions, the several divisions were directed by the act to be carefully distinguished as Cork County East Riding, and Cork County West Riding; but with the exception of the power given to the Lord-Lieutenant to appoint an assistant barrister for each, with a salary equal to that of similar officers in entire counties, the officers and jurisdictions of the county are not in any manner different from those which are customary. In the city of Cork are the county gaol and house of correction, rules for the management of which were drawn up by a committee of the magistrates in 1816, and afterwards embodied in the general act for the prisons of Ireland. There are, besides, seventeen bridewells, situated respectively at Middleton, Bandon, Clonakilty, Skibbereen, Bantry, Dunmanway, Macroom, Mitchelstown, Fermoy, Mallow, Cove, Kinsale, Rosscarbery, Millstreet, Kanturk, Youghal, and Charleville. The number of persons charged with criminal offences, and committed to the county prison, in 1844, was 1709. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 26 deputy-lieutenants, and 264 other magistrates; besides whom there are the usual county officers, including four coroners. The constabulary force consists of two county inspectors, 16 sub-inspectors, 19 head-constables, 98 constables, and 486 sub-constables, with 21 horses; the expense of whose maintenance in 1842 was £27,237, defrayed equally by grand jury presentments and by

government. The coast-guard districts are those of *Youghal*, containing the stations of Helwick Head, Ardmore, Youghal, Kuockadon, and Ballycotton; *Cove*, containing the stations of Ballycrooneen, Poor Head, Lighthouse, East Ferry, Cove, Cork, Crosshaven, and Robert's Cove; *Kinsale*, containing the stations of Upper Cove, Oyster Haven, Old Head, Howshand, Courtmarsherry, Barry's Cove, Duuny Cove, and Dirk Cove; *Skibbereen*, containing the stations of Milk-Cove, Glandore, Castle-Townseud, Barlogue, Baltimore, Long Island, Crookhaven, Dunmanus, and Whittehorse; and *Castletown*, containing the stations of Colaris, Garnish, and Castletown. The entire force consists of 5 inspecting commanders, 32 chief officers, and 251 men. The public charitable institutions are, the Innatic asylum, house of industry, and infirmary at Cork, an infirmary at Mallow, 12 fever hospitals, and 63 local dispensaries, maintained partly by subscription and partly by grand jury presentments. The dispensaries of earlier foundation are situated at Mitchelstown, Millstreet, Castletown-Roche, Bandon, Owens, Ballyveen, Newmarket, Kanturk, Cloyne, Rosscarbery, Timoleague, Charleville, Buttevant, Kildorrery, Dunbologue, Whitechurch, Kinsale, Glanworth, Fermoy, Glenville, Middleton, Bantry, Ballinclogh, Skibbereen, Rathcormac, Glandore, Innishannon, Donoughmore, Doneraile, Kilmirre, Carrigaline, Clonakilty, Dunmanway, Cove, Kilworth, Ballydehob, Passage, Macroom, Castletown-Bearhaven, Inniscarra, Conna, Castlemartyr, Magorney, Crookstown, Ballymacoda, Blarney, Glantain, and Water-grass Hill: during the last ten years, 15 others have been established. The total amount of the county grand jury presentments, for 1844, was £84,819. In the military arrangements the county is in the Cork District; it contains sixteen military stations, situated respectively at Ballincollig, Buttevant, Charles Fort, Clonakilty, Fermoy, (which is the principal, and the military dépôt of the district.) Kinsale, Mallow, Millstreet, Mitchelstown, Youghal, Skibbereen, and, in Cork Harbour, at Spike Island, Camden Fort, Carlisle Fort, Rocky Island, and Haw-bowline Island. These afford barrack accommodation, in the whole, for 352 officers and 6799 men.

The *SURFACE* of the county is of considerable variety and much natural beauty, but exhibits a very great deficiency of timber, and of hedge-rows and plantations. The western part is bold, rocky, and mountainous; while the northern and eastern portions are distinguished for their richness and fertility. But even in this irregularity some order is perceived, the ranges of high land stretching nearly in the direction of east and west, though several ranges of hills branch off in transverse directions. The principal deviation from this general character is seen in the Bogra mountains, forming a high and barren tract in the centre of the county, between the rivers Lee and Blackwater, and which, instead of rising into narrow summits, spread out into an ample urea, having in some places a deep boggy surface. The great longitudinal ranges of high ground, likewise, are often intersected by deep glens and gullies, where numerous small streams find a rapid descent, and, after heavy rains, form beautiful waterfalls. The western mountains differ from the rest in form and aspect, being far more rocky, bold, and sterile, and abruptly parted by gaps and fissures. The entire south and south-western portions of the county are composed

of stupendous masses of schistose rock, standing as barriers against the waves of the Atlantic, which, for the greater part of the year, are driven with fury against them by the force of the prevailing winds. Of low grounds, the most extensive tracts are those in which limestone is found: the largest is in the northern part of the county, lying north of the Blackwater, and extending upwards of twenty miles in length from east to west, the breadth varying from five to nine. This expanse of country is, however, though comparatively flat, agreeably diversified with gentle elevations, and contains but little land forming a dead level. By far the greater part of the county, excepting its western portion, has a similar undulating character; even the mountains are little more irregular in their outlines than the lower grounds, and the transition from one to the other is by very gentle degrees. The limestone vale in which part of the city of Cork is situated, commences at Castlemore, about 10 miles to the west of it; and though at first of inconsiderable breadth, on crossing Cork harbour and reaching Imokilly, it takes a wider range, and throughout its course to the sea presents a fine tract of the best cultivated ground in the county. The line of coast presents a series of magnificent headlands, separated from each other by inlets forming safe and commodious harbours, the most noted of which are those of Youghal, Cork, Kinsale, Baltimore, Crookhaven, Dunmanus, and Bantry: in the last, surrounded by the majestic scenery of the western mountains, whole navies may ride in safety. The numerous estuaries disclose, at low water, rich banks of calcareous sand for manure, and afford access to the interior of the country by navigation. On the south-western coast are various small rocky islands, the principal of which are Cape Clear and Inishisherkin, near the harbour of Baltimore; Bear Island and Whiddy Island, in Bantry bay; and Dursey Island, off Bearhaven promontory, forming the western extremity of the county. In the mountainous parts of the district are several lakes. Among these are those of Cahir, near Glengariffe; others on Three-Castle Head; that of Loughbofinny, near Bantry; and those of Shepperton; three between Bantry and Dunmanway, and the interesting lake of Googane-Barra, with smaller sheets of water at Rathbarry, MacInaigh, Ballintowlus, Driagh, and in other parts.

The climate is remarkable for the mildness of its temperature, never reaching those extremes of heat and cold to which the same degree of latitude is subject even in England. This arises from the proximity of the county to the Atlantic, across which the prevailing winds come loaded with vapours, seldom objectionable in winter, but often intercepting the maturing rays of the summer's sun; which circumstance renders the corn raised here, though good, generally inferior to that of a drier climate. The county, however, suffers much less in this respect than the neighbouring more western counties; and its climate has been decidedly improved by the draining of bogs and swamps. The soils present no great variety, and may be distributed into four classes, each comprising several species differing in degrees of fertility, but united by a general resemblance of component parts. These are,—1st, the calcareous soils, or those found in the limestone tracts, which exceed all the rest in richness and fertility, producing the finest herbage and best wheat, and having always a crumbling

and mellow surface.—2nd, the loamy soils not calcareous, comprising the deep and mellow loams remote from limestone, occurring in several of the less elevated parts, especially towards the south, where they constitute the finest lands: they are next in quality to the former, to which some of the best bear a close affinity both in texture and fertility; they generally rest on clay-slate.—3rd, the light and shallow soils resting upon an absorbent bottom, as gravel or rubbly stone, and which have a much shallower and less vigorous arable surface than the preceding, but commonly afford a short sweet herbage peculiarly adapted for sheep, and produce the best corn in wet seasons.—4th, the moorland or peat soil, the usual substratum of which is a hard rock or coarse retentive clay: this is of greater extent than any of the preceding classes, occupying both bog and mountain, and even several tracts of elevated land, which, though improved by culture, still exhibit sufficient traces of their origin. Though inferior in fertility, some portions of this class may be rendered productive of good crops of grass, oats, and potatoes; but the most elevated portions can never afford any thing better than coarse summer pasturage. Sands occur on the sea-shore, and are most extensive in the bays of Courtmasberry, Bantry, Kinsale, Clonakilly, and Ross.

The TILLAGE, except on the demesnes of resident gentlemen, presents rather unfavourable features, owing in a great measure to the want of skill and adequate capital, the too minute subdivision of farms, and the superabundant population of the arable districts. The crop of the greatest importance and cultivated with the greatest care, is that of potatoes, which constitute the staple food of the small farmers and the labourers: it is succeeded in the more fertile districts by wheat, for which the ground is not unfrequently manured with lime; and this is followed by one or two crops of oats. The ground is rarely levelled, properly cleared, or sown with artificial grasses, except by a few of the more opulent farmers on calcareous soils in the west and south parts of the county; barley and oats are more generally cultivated. The land held by the small farmers, or cottiers, presents an impoverished appearance, and is seldom left to recruit its productive powers by means of rest, until first exhausted by over-cropping. The cabins occupied by this class of tenants are for the most part of a wretched description. A considerable portion of the northern part of the county is appropriated to dairy-farms, and is thinly inhabited; the land there is in good condition, and the farmhouses more comfortable than in the tillage districts. Some of the principal landowners have corrected the abuses of the cottier system; and have adopted, for the improvement of their estates and the amelioration of their tenantry, the practice of letting sufficiently large farms to occupying and working tenants, and of providing them with comfortable dwelling-houses and farm-offices suitable to the extent of land and the condition of the holder.

The substances generally employed as manure are, common dung, lime, earth collected from the ditches, sea-sand, and sea-weed. As the beds of limestone are situated in the northern and eastern parts of the county, the farmers in the south-west are precluded from using this material; but they find an abundant substitute in the calcareous sea-sand driven upon the shore, which is partly composed of pulverised marine shells in various

proportions, and of which the coral sand of Bantry bay, being wholly calcareous, is most esteemed. Some kinds of a red colour are also in great esteem; those of a dark-blue colour seem to be composed chiefly of the fragments of muscle-shells. Spade labour is generally preferred to the use of the plough. The prevailing kind of plough is of rude construction, having short and thick handles, a low beam, and the coulter and sock placed obliquely, so that in working, the mould-board is raised out of the ground; the Scotch swing plough, however, has been introduced by the gentry and wealthy farmers in the neighbourhood of Cork and other places. Formerly, hay and corn were brought from the fields on slide cars or crooks, both of which are still used in the west; and though the improvement of the roads throughout the county has introduced the wheel car, yet it is of very rude construction, consisting of little more than a pair of shafts connected by a few cross bars, and resting upon a wooden axletree fixed into small solid wheels of ash plank and turning with them. In all the low districts the cart or "butt," has become general. The fences contribute to the general naked appearance of the surface, being commonly formed of banks of earth dug from trenches on each side, and faced with sods or stones; they are frequently planted with furze, and occasionally with white-thorn and forest trees.

The Cattle of the south and south-west are small, seldom weighing more than 3½ cwt.: formerly they were all black, but at present the breed is mixed, and of various colours; they generally yield abundance of milk. In the two baronies of Duhallow, and Orrery and Kilmore, forming the north-western portion of the county, the Leicester breed, or, as they are here commonly called, the Limerick heifers, form the stock of some of the rich dairy-farms; lands of inferior quality are stocked with a mixed breed of these and the old native black-cattle. Indeed, the cattle of the great northern vale are altogether superior in size and form to those of the more southern and western districts; and the same may be observed of all other kinds of live stock. The Holderness, Devon, Durham, and Ayrshire breeds have also been partially introduced. There are no large flocks of Sheep, except in gentlemen's demesnes; the Leicester is the prevailing breed on good soils, and the common and half-bred Irish on inferior soils. Horses, mostly black, are, in the northern portion of the county, universally employed by the common farmers: in other parts are kept great numbers of mules of a small size, which are occasionally employed in draught, but chiefly for back loads; and being easily fed, very long lived, and able to endure fatigue, they are well adapted to the purposes of a poor peasantry in a rough country.

Of the extensive woods with which this county was once adorned, numerous vestiges are found both above and beneath the surface. Although now so denuded, the oak, birch, alder, fir, and yew, and even the ash and poplar, appear to be indigenous; and of shrubs and underwoods there seems to have been a still greater variety. The former growth of firs in this part of the island is traced by their existence in the bogs, in which they exceed in number all the rest. The mountain lands, covered with little but heath and sedgy grass, form extensive tracts of comparative waste: the bogs and marshes are chiefly confined to these elevated regions,

being elsewhere of very small extent. The scarcity and dearth of fuel are in many parts very disadvantageous. The maritime towns, and the richer inhabitants, generally obtain coal from England; while the mass of the people are compelled to seek for peat, which in many places has been exhausted: furze is often planted to supply this grievous deficiency.

The crown lands of POBBLE O'KEEFE are in the centre of a wild district on the confines of the counties of Limerick, Kerry, and Cork, which, until within these few years, had been neglected and deserted, and was nearly inaccessible for want of roads. They are estimated to contain about 9000 statute acres of undulating hilly country, the soil of which varies from a strong clay to a loamy gravel and sand on the higher grounds, with tracts of alluvial land and peat bog in the valleys and along the bottoms. The crown is at present in actual possession, however, of 5000 acres only; the remainder being withheld by the adjacent proprietors, who claim to be entitled to the inheritance. When the lands were surrendered to the crown, they were inhabited by about 70 families residing in miserable mud cabins (the only buildings then on the property), subsisting almost entirely on the deteriorated crops of a few acres of potato tillage, and depending on the produce of a few cows and their harvest labour in the adjoining district for the payment of their rent. With every local facility for drainage, the lands were saturated with water, and covered with thick matted beds of moss, rushes, and heath, the growth of ages. Under these circumstances, the late Mr. Weale, who was deputed to survey the estate, suggested to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, that the crown, instead of reletting or selling, should retain possession of the property, should render this wild district accessible by the construction of proper roads, and cause its natural resources to be made available for ameliorating the condition of its inhabitants; thus fostering a numerous body of loyal, contented, and prosperous peasantry. Mr. Weale's benevolent suggestions were acted upon; and under the superintendence of Mr. Griffith, the government engineer, an excellent road was constructed from Roskeen Bridge on the Blackwater, about seven British miles above Mallow, by the collieries of Cool-clough, Dromagh, and Clonbanin, through the village of Boherbee, and the centre of the crown estate, whence, crossing the Blackwater near its source, it extends to Castleisland in the county of Kerry. Another, branching off from Clonbanin, also crosses the Blackwater, and extends to Shanagh Cross in the same county. The former line is 33½ British miles in length, and forms a direct communication between Tralee and Cork; the latter measures 9½ miles, and forms an equally direct communication between Killarney and Mallow. These roads were executed chiefly at the expense of government, who advanced £17,000 of the gross estimate of £24,987; the remainder, £7987, was presented by the grand juries of Cork and Kerry. The general improvement of the district already affords a striking contrast to its utterly neglected state previously to the formation of the roads. The new village called *King-William's-Town*, on the east bank of the Blackwater, and on the road to Castleisland, with the various improvements made by government in its vicinity, is described under that head.

The GEOLOGICAL divisions may be classed under four

principal heads. The calcareous districts comprise the greater part of the vale to the north of the Blackwater, and of the vale south-west of Cork, the vale of Imokilly extending from Middleton to Killeagh, and the vale of the Bride from Rathcoormac to Tallow. Detached beds of this formation are to be met with at Moylan and Taur, near Newmarket, at Blarney, near Macroom, near Bantry, at Timoleague, at Skibbereen, and near Cloyne. It also forms the Barrel rocks on the coast near Youghal. The *Marble* found presents a great variety of colours, and is for the most part close-grained, and susceptible of a good polish. That raised near Cork is grey, with white veins; that near Castle Hyde is of a darker hue, embellished with various shades and a rich display of shells. A very beautiful species is found near Castle-martyr. The district bordering on Kerry and Limerick forms a portion of the great southern *Coal* field, many parts of which contain valuable beds of non-flaming coal, similar to that of Kilkenny, and beds of culm much used for burning lime. It extends from the north-western boundary of the county to the Awbeg, running west of that river and north of the Blackwater, and lying chiefly between the limestone district and the last-named stream. The principal collieries, and the most important in the south of Ireland, are in the valley of the Blackwater, where beds of coal and culm are found running parallel with each other. The largest now wrought is that of Dromagh, in the barony of Duhallo, 22 miles from Cork. This colliery has been worked uninterruptedly for nearly a century; a large capital has been expended in useful works connected with it within the last twenty years, and it is now in excellent order and capable of supplying any demand. The second division includes the mountains on the western confines of the county, and the two extensive ranges inclosing the great calcareous vale on the north side of the Blackwater, one on the north and the other on the south. The northern range is of the greywacke formation, and is composed of various beds of red, green, and grey schist and sandstone. The mountains which separate Bantry bay from the Kenmare estuary are composed of beds of schist and sandstone, of various colours, but similar in their composition to the greywacke formations of other parts of the county. The eastern mountains have generally a thick covering of clay mixed with small stones, while those of the west are more bare and rocky: indications of iron are more or less visible in all. The third great district is that of the clay-slate, locally known as the brown and red stone, which prevails in all the middle and northern parts of the county not included in either of the above-named divisions, and which first occurs on the south on a line forming the southern boundary of the limestone district of Cork, from the western mountains eastward. To the north of the city, this stone occupies the whole of the great elevated tract between the vale of Cork and the Blackwater: though commonly of shades of red, it has some other varieties of colour as well as of texture; it affords good building-stone and flags, but will not split into laminae sufficiently thin for roofing. The last division is that of the clay-slate, called also grey-stone, the epithet grey being indicative of the prevailing hue of the rocks, the colours of which really vary considerably. It comprehends by far the greater portion of the remainder of the county, lying to the south of the vale of Cork; and contains

several kinds of argillite, some of grit, a few strata of calcareous schist, and a large proportion of slate.

The numerous old quarries along the southern coast supply Cork, and most parts of the northern districts, with *Slates* for roofing, some of a good kind, but even the best of them of a quality inferior to those imported from Wales. Extensive quarries of excellent slate have, however, been lately opened near Sknll, and others at Nohaval, Ringabella, and some other places. Large pieces of *Quartz*, generally of a circular form, and sometimes weighing three or four cwt., are frequently found lying on the surface of the ground; and near Ross is a very curious and remarkable rock, composed entirely of white quartz. Vast numbers of grit-stones, often of large size, are likewise scattered over the surface, above which the rocks in the south-western parts are seen projecting in almost every field. The dip of the strata throughout the county is in most places very rapid, and every where very irregular. *Freestone* is found on Horse Island near Castle-Townsend, and in small veins in several places along the coast: extensive quarries of it are worked on the Duke of Devonshire's estate near Bandon, and on Captain Herrick's near Innishannon, on which latter appear also some rocks of greenstone. Of the metallic ores, that of *Iron* is the most abundant, and appears to have been formerly smelted. *Lead* ore has been found in many places in small veins, generally combined with quartz: in some parts it is very productive, particularly at Annacarriga and Ringabella; the latter mines are worked on a considerable scale. *Copper* has also been found in abundance; the whole harony of Bear produces it more or less, and near Castletown are extensive mines worked with much spirit. There are large deposits of this ore in the parish of Sknll: valuable mines are now in operation on Horse Island, and on the main land, from which an abundance of excellent ore is obtained. Veins of copper-ore are likewise found in Kilmoe near Crookhaven, and in several other places in the western part of the county. *Manganese* is abundant and very pure, particularly in the neighbourhood of Ross, the Leap, Nohaval, Castleventry, and other places; but is only worked with any degree of spirit in the parish of Kilfaughnabeg, near Leap, where it is obtained very good and in large quantities. The impregnation of two small turf bogs near Rosscarbery with particles of copper, by the agency of springs, has led to an opinion that the neighbouring mountains contain abundance of it: the turf of one of these bogs was burned, and the ashes sent to Swanes where good copper was procured from them. In Whiddy Island, in Bantry bay, is found a peculiar kind of black chalk.

The MANUFACTURES are various, but of trifling importance. Flannel and frieze are made in most places, some for sale, but the greater part for home use: the dyeing of the latter, chiefly of a blue colour, is carried on to a considerable extent in Carbery, and at Bandon, where a large number of hands are likewise employed in wool-combing, in the camlet and stuff trade, and in the cotton manufacture. The spinning of woollen-yarn, and the manufacture of camlets, stuffs, valentias, and woollen-cloth of various kinds, are carried on at Blarney and Glanmire; and there is an extensive manufacture of stuffs at Cork, of calicoes at Templemartin, and of paper near Blarney, at Dripsey, and on the Bandon river

near Morah: there are also iron-works near Blarney. The manufactures more immediately connected with the trade of the city of Cork, which, however, are unimportant as compared with its commerce, are described in the account of the city. The inhabitants of the maritime districts derive a principal means of support from fishing, frequently procuring not only enough for their own families, but a surplus for sale: the chief fish is hake, the season for taking which is from July to November. A singular kind of fishery is carried on during the months of September and October in the strands of Ross and Castlefreke, where the inhabitants of the neighbourhood assemble, when the tide is low, and dig out of the sand great numbers of a choice and peculiar kind of small eel, which are sold in the markets of Clonakilty and Ross. Clonakilty and Courtmasherry strands also supply this fish, but less plentifully; and afford quantities of cockles and muscles. The commerce of the county consists in the exportation of a portion of its agricultural produce, and the importation of coal and other commodities for the ordinary supply of the inhabitants.

The principal River is the *Blackwater*, which, rising in the mountains on the confines of Kerry, runs southward along the western border of this county to the vicinity of Millstreet; it then suddenly turns eastward, and, after a course of many miles, passing Mallow, Fermoy, &c., enters the county of Waterford, after a short course through which, it returns to that of Cork at its most eastern extremity, where the river forms the harbour of Youghal. Owing to the rapidity of its current, this noble river is navigable scarcely higher than the reach of the tide; but few others present a greater variety of beautiful scenery, having on one side a range of lofty mountains, and on the other a wide tract of fertile country, both adorned by fine plantations and forming a striking and agreeable contrast. The river *Lee* has its source within the parish of Inchigeelagh, also on the confines of Kerry, in a lake called Gougane-Barra, encompassed by wild and rocky mountains. After a course of about thirty miles eastward, it reaches Cork, through which city it flows in two channels, becoming navigable for vessels of considerable burthen on meeting the tide: below Cork it soon expands into a wide estuary, containing several considerable islands, on the largest of which stands the modern town of Cove. The course of this river until it reaches the vale of Carrigdrohid, is very irregular, through hills exhibiting much variety, but no scenery approaching in luxuriance to that of the *Blackwater*; at Carrigdrohid, however, and below Cork, it rivals the most celebrated rivers, in the winding variety of its channel and the cultivated richness of its shores. The *Bandon* has its source in the Owen mountain above Dunmanway, and runs eastward through the town of Bandon, and by the beautiful village of Innishannon, to Kinsale, of which place it forms the harbour. The *Ilen* rises in the same mountains, and runs nearly southward to the town of Skibbereen, where it increases in size on meeting the tide, and forms the harbour of Baltimore. Among the small streams, which are exceedingly numerous, may be noticed the *Aubeg*, tributary to the *Blackwater*, and celebrated under the poetic name of "the gentle Mulla," by Spenser, who resided at Kilecolman Castle in its vicinity. The only valuable fish in the rivers is salmon, of which the

Blackwater affords the greatest abundance, while those of the *Lee* are distinguished for their superior quality, and are always in season: eels and trout are found in all, pike and perch only in a few. Their general rapidity renders the number of advantageous sites for the erection of mills very great; and boulding-mills are particularly numerous on their banks. This county has no canals; some have been proposed, but none executed, and only one begun, viz., that designed to extend from Mallow to the Duballow coal-pits. The roads, which were in a very bad state, have been much improved since the commencement of the present century by sums originally furnished for the most part by government, but ultimately repaid by grand jury presentations; and several new lines have been constructed. The turnpike trusts, which are very few, are partly vested in trustees, and partly in the hands of contractors.

Among the ANTIQUITIES of the county, stone circles, cromlechs (commonly called Druids' altars), raths or circular mounds of earth, caves, and stone pillars, are numerous; particularly raths. Near Clonakilty is a remarkable stone circle; close to the church is an ancient pillar formed of a single stone, and in the vicinity an artificial cave. In the neighbourhood of Ross is an imperfect circle of smaller diameter than the preceding, and near it are a cromlech, and an upright stone of the same kind as those composing the circle. In the mountains of Clondrohid is a spacious circle; at Ring, near Clonakilty, are the remains of another; and fragments of several may be seen in different parts of the county. Near Glanworth is a monument of extraordinary size and form, called in Irish *Labacolly*, or the "witches' bed:" in the demesne of Castlemartyr, near Cloyne, are the remains of a similar monument. At Rosscarbery are caves of much greater extent than that near Clonakilty: another subterraneous vault has been discovered in the Great Island in Cork harbour, between Cove and Cuskenny; and there are also large caves at the Ovens, about seven miles westward from the city of Cork. Many of the raths have vaults or caves, the entrances to which lie on the eastern side, and which, after winding for some distance, terminate in a small square room in the centre. A very large rath of stone may be seen on the hill of Knockdrummon, above Castletown; and there are several of similar construction in the rocky parish of Ballyvonnery. Cairns and barrows are commonly met with near waters or bogs. Of ancient round towers there are two, one at Cloyne, with floors and ladders perfect from bottom to top; the latter is divided into six stories, each 11 feet 9 inches high. At various places, urns have been found in tumuli; and several brass trumpets were discovered in a bog between Cork and Mallow. Divers remains of minor importance are still occasionally dug up.

The number of religious houses, of the existence of which in ancient times evidences are still found in records or in ruins, was very great: Archdall enumerates no less than sixty-nine, and states that the sites of only nine of these were unknown. Most of those mentioned by him, were built subsequently to the first English invasion, and owed their foundation to the descendants of the English adventurers. Those of which some vestiges still exist are at Rosscarbery, Buttevant, Ballybeg, Monaninny, Timoleague, Innisharkan, Bantry, Abbey-

Mahon, Ahbeystowry, Ballyvourney, Monrne, Bridgetown, Glauworth, Ballymacadam, Red Abbey in Cork, Tracton, Coole, and Youghal. Of the ancient fortresses erected by the early English invaders and their descendants, the remains are very numerous, owing to their massy strength and durability. Some are of a superior description, and deficient neither in magnificence nor accommodation; but by far the greater number are composed merely of a square tower or keep, usually very high, to compensate for the small size of the area by the number of stories, and containing only cold and gloomy apartments. These towers generally occupy hold and commanding situations, and many had an inclosed area attached, flanked by smaller towers; in size there is a great disparity, some being very small and rudely built. The castle of Kanturk is of the greatest extent and magnificence: the other principal fortresses of which there are extensive remains are those of Blarney, Macroom, and Lohort, the first being one of the finest edifices of the kind in the kingdom. Donneen Castle, though a very small structure, deserves notice for its remarkable situation in Ross bay, on a point of land forming part of the main land at the time of its erection, but now isolated by the force of the waves. Of fortified residences of a later age, bearing some resemblance to the English mansion-houses in the Elizabethan style, there are yet remaining three, built about the year 1638; one at Monkstown, near Cork harbour; one called Castle-Long, on Oyster haven; and the third at Ballyvireen, a little to the west of Ross. The modern residences of the nobility and chief gentry, among which Mitchelstown Castle, the splendid mansion of the Earl of Kingston, is pre-eminently distinguished for its extent and grandeur, are noticed in the descriptions of the parishes in which they are respectively situated.

The appearance of the farmhouses seldom affords matter for commendation. Though varying in size, according to the circumstances of the occupier, they are all built on the same plan, with an open chimney at one end, and at the other a small room, separated by a partition, and serving both as a bed-chamber and a store-room. Few farm-yards are attached to the houses; and what there are, are very confined, the corn being frequently stacked on circular stages supported by upright cap-stones: barns are never used for any other purpose than threshing, and are consequently built small; the common farmer, indeed, is often unprovided with either stage or barn, and threshes his grain in the open air. The cabins of the poor have no glass windows, and only one door, which is almost always left open to admit the light, and by which the smoke mostly escapes: this arrangement, in bad weather, of course makes them very cold and uncomfortable. The general condition of the labouring poor is very wretched; an acre of ground to plant potatoes in, generally held with a cabin at forty or fifty shillings per annum, and under an obligation of working for the farmer at an extremely low rate, forms their chief means of subsistence. Almost their sole food throughout the year is potatoes, except on the sea-coast, where they obtain fish, and boil different kinds of seaweed. The peasantry are nevertheless hardy, active, and lively, and, except in the mountain districts, speak the English language. A striking similarity in some of their customs in husbandry, and some of their agricultural terms, is observed between them and the inha-

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bitants of the south-western English counties. The most remarkable ancient customs still preserved are, the wailing over deceased persons, the waking, and the lighting of fires on Midsummer's-eve. Among the entire population there is a considerable intermixture of English blood, and English surnames; but the names of the old Irish families still remain. There are several chalybeate springs, but none of medicinal celebrity except those of Mallow, which resemble the Bristol waters in taste and temperature, and are reputed to possess the same properties.

CORK, a sea-port, city, and a county of itself, the head of a poor-law union, and the seat of a diocese, locally in the county of Cork, of which it is the capital, and in the province of MUNSTER, 51 miles (S.W. by W.) from Waterford, and 126 (S.W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 80,720 inhabitants. This place, which in extent and importance is



Seal.

the second city in Ireland, and is distinguished for its fine harbour, derived its ancient names *Corcach* and *Corcach-Bascain*, signifying in the Irish language, "a marshy place," from its situation on the navigable river Lee. The earliest authentic account of its origin occurs in Colgan's Life of St. Nesson, to whose preceptor, St. Barr or Finbarr, is attributed the foundation of a cathedral church, to which, as the abode of that saint, such numbers of disciples resorted from all parts, that the desert in which it stood soon became the site of a considerable city. St. Nesson, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, died in 551: if this he correct, he could not have been a disciple of St. Finbarr, unless the latter flourished at a period much earlier than that stated by Sir James Ware, namely, about the year 630. The original city was built on a limestone rock, on the margin of the south branch of the river, and appears to have grown up around the cathedral, and westward as far as the monastery called Gill Abbey. But what from a very early period has been more especially regarded as the city, was erected on the island formed by the Lee; and its origin is ascribed to the Danes, who, after repeatedly plundering the old city and its religious establishments for more than 300 years, settled here in 1030: they did not, however, long retain possession, being eighteen years afterwards defeated with great slaughter, and the whole of their property destroyed by fire. In 1080 the city is said to have been destroyed by lightning; and eight years subsequently, the Danes of Dublin, Waterford, and Wicklow, united their forces to recover it; but were defeated by a large body of the natives of Oneachach, now forming the district of West Carbery. According to other accounts, Dermot, the son of Foiridhealbhach O'Brien, in the same year, laid waste and plundered the town, carrying away the relics of St. Finbarr.

At the time of the English invasion, the city and the adjacent country were in the undisturbed possession of the Danes, who held them under Dermot Mac Carthy or Mac Carty, Prince of Cork, or Desmond, of which extensive territory this place was the capital. On the

landing of HENRY II., in 1172, that chieftain was the first to acknowledge his sovereignty: attending his court on the day after his arrival, he resigned to the English monarch the city of Cork, and did him homage and paid tribute for the rest of the principality. The king immediately appointed an English governor, with a garrison; but this garrison being soon after obliged, from the small number of the royal forces, to withdraw, Mac Carty resumed possession; and the inhabitants, in 1174, fitted out 30 barques, and, proceeding to Dungarvan, fell with all their force upon Strongbow's army under Raymond le Gros, who had been plundering the neighbouring country, and had just shipped his booty for Wexford: the Cork men were, however, repulsed, and Gilbert their commander was slain. In 1177, Henry granted the whole surrounding territory to Milo de Cogan and Robert Fitz-Stephen, with the exception of the city and adjacent castrated occupied by the Osmen which he kept in his own hands. In 1185, the city was besieged by the Irish forces under Mac Carty; Fitz-Stephen, being closely shut up within the walls, sent for assistance to Raymond le Gros, then at Wexford, and that nobleman coming promptly by sea with a reinforcement of 20 knights and 100 archers, the garrison made a sally and routed the Irish at the first onset. In the following year Dermot Mac Carty, while holding a conference with some other Irish chiefs near the city, was slain by a party of English under Theobald Fitz-Walter, the founder of the noble house of Ormonde; but, shortly after, the success which crowned the military efforts of the native Irish left this the only considerable place of strength in Munster in the possession of the English. The city was now surrounded by the troops of Desmond, and a force detached to its relief was totally defeated; but from the secret jealousies that prevailed in the Irish camp, Daniel Mac Carty, one of the principal chieftains, abandoned the siege, and the garrison was thus saved from destruction. The English, however, being without succour or provisions, cut off from all intercourse with their countrymen, and perpetually harassed by their enemies, were in a short time obliged to capitulate to the Prince of Desmond; but in a few years they recovered possession of the city, and strengthened it by the erection of an additional fort, which kept the men of Desmond in subjection. Shandon Castle is said to have been built by Philip de Barry, nephew of Fitz-Stephen; and in 1199, Despensier, the first civic magistrate upon record, was made provost of Cork.

From this period a great chasm occurs in the history of the place, which does not appear to have experienced any important changes, or to have been distinguished by any remarkable event, till the death here, in 1381, of the lord-deputy, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, when John Colton, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, was immediately appointed to that office. In 1492, Perkin Warbeck, in his assumed character of Richard duke of York, arrived here from Lisburn, and was kindly received by the citizens: after a short stay, he embarked for France, whence he returned to this city in 1495, departing soon after for Scotland; he once more visited this place, and having enlisted a small force, set sail for Cornwall. On the disastrous termination of Warbeck's expedition, the mayor of Cork was hanged for countenancing that impostor; and in 1498, on account of the disloyalty of the citizens, the Earl of

Kildare placed a strong garrison here, and compelled the principal inhabitants to swear allegiance to Henry VII., and give bonds and pledges for their future obedience. In 1541, the mayor was one of four commissioners appointed in lieu of the Irish brehons or judges, to hear and determine all controversies among the natives of this province. In 1568, the lady of Sir Warham St. Leger, lord-president of Munster, was, during the absence of her husband, besieged by the insurgents in the city, but was relieved by the lord-deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, with 400 men from England; and in 1575 the lord-deputy again came hither with his forces, and remained six weeks. During this period Queen ELIZABETH presented Maurice Roche, mayor of Cork, for his able services against the insurgents, with a silver collar of the order of St. Simplicius, which is still preserved by his descendant, Mr. Kearney, at Garrettstown.

At the commencement of the great Desmond insurrection, the city became the head-quarters of the English forces, and Sir John Perrot arrived with six ships of war for the protection of the port against the threatened assault of the Spaniards. In 1598, Sir Thomas Norris, vice-president of Munster, was obliged to shut himself up here, for security against the insurgents sent from Ulster by O'Neill; and in 1601, the lord-deputy assembled at this place the army destined to expel the Spaniards from Kinsale, for which purpose he was soon after reinforced with 2000 men from England. At this period the city is described by Camden as "of an oval figure, surrounded by walls, environed and intersected by the river, which is passable only by bridges, and consisting of one straight street continued by a bridge; it is, however, a little trading town of great resort, but so beset by rebellious neighbours as to require as constant watch as if continually besieged." On the death of Queen Elizabeth, in 1603, the mayor and corporation refused at first to proclaim the accession of JAMES. The citizens took arms, and set guards upon the gates to prevent any soldiers from entering the town; disarmed the Protestants; refused to admit Sir Charles Wilmot, who came with his army to quell the disturbance; and determined to acknowledge no authority but that of the mayor. They then proceeded to organize a plan of defence, and, among other outrages, fired upon Shandon Castle, the residence of Lady Carew, and upon the bishop's palace, in which were assembled the commissioners to whom the government of the province had been entrusted. The commissioners sent to Hawthorline Fort, in the harbour, for a supply of artillery; but the citizens manned some boats to take that fort, and, if possible, intercept the supply; and though the attempt was frustrated, several men were killed on both sides, and the insurgents eventually succeeded, after some difficulty, in demolishing the Queen's Fort, on the south side of the city. On the 11th of May the lord-lieutenant marched with all his forces into Cork, and after condemning some of the leaders to punishment, and leaving a strong garrison, proceeded to Limerick, where similar disturbances had taken place. On this occasion the Queen's Fort was rebuilt as a citadel, to keep the citizens in subjection; and further to guard against a recurrence of these outrages, the city and liberties were, in 1608, constituted a distinct and independent county. In 1613, James I., in a letter to Sir

Arthur Chichester, proposed that Cork should be divided into two counties; but the scheme was opposed by the Earl of Cork, who had lent the lord-president Villiers £500 towards repairing the forts of Cork and Waterford. In 1636 the Algerines, who had infested this coast five years previously, reappeared, and, aided by the French, spread terror among the inhabitants. The Earl of Strafford, in a letter dated Sept. 15th of that year, states that "the Turks still annoy this coast; they came of late into Cork harbour, took a boat with eight fishermen, and gave chase to two others that saved themselves among the rocks, the townsmeu looking on without the power or means to assist them."

In March, 1642, the city was blockaded by the insurgents under General Barry and Lord Muskerry; but part of the garrison, making a sally, pursued a detachment of them to their camp at Rochfortstown, where, without the loss of a single man, the soldiery killed 200 of the enemy, put their whole army to flight, and took all their baggage and carriages. In 1644, two conspiracies to betray the city to the insurgents, at the head of one of which was the mayor, were discovered and suppressed. On the approach of Cromwell, in 1649, the inhabitants embraced the cause of the parliament. In 1688 a large party of Irish horse and foot, under Lieutenant-General Mac Carty, entered the city at midnight, disarmed the Protestant inhabitants, plundered the houses of the most wealthy, and committed similar excesses in all the neighbouring villages. James II. arrived here shortly after; and in the autumn of 1689 the Protestant inhabitants were seized and imprisoned by Lord Clare, the governor, and many of them sent to the neighbouring castles of Blarney and Macroom. In September, 1690, the city was besieged by the army of William III., under the command of the Earl of Marlborough and the Duke of Württemberg. On this occasion, notwithstanding an agreement with the inhabitants to the contrary, the suburbs were burnt by the governor Mac Elligott: the fortress called the Catt, and Shandon Castle, were taken without resistance; and from both these, as well as from a battery near the Red Abbey, and from the steeple of the cathedral church, the South Fort and the city were assailed. A breach being made by the cannon at Red Abbey, the troops advanced to the assault; on which, the garrison, after a siege of five days, surrendered themselves prisoners of war to the number of 4500, of whom many afterwards made their escape, and 160 were blown up in the *Breda* man-of-war, then lying in the harbour. In marching to the assault, the Duke of Grafton, who had entered as a volunteer in William's army, was killed. The royal troops took possession of the city on the 39th of September; and the magistrates, resuming their offices, proclaimed King William and Queen Mary. The annals of the city during the period subsequent to the Revolution, record little deserving of special notice. In 1746, the militia of Cork consisted of 3000 foot and 200 horse, together with a well-appointed company of 100 gentlemen, commanded by Colonel H. Cavendish. In 1787 the city was honoured by the presence of the late king, then Prince William Henry, commander of the ship *Pegasus*, which lay at Cove. Two years after, a flood, occasioned by a heavy fall of rain immediately following a storm of snow which had continued for several days, laid the whole of the streets under water,

to the height of five feet, and in some places of seven; several houses were washed away, many injured, and immense damage inflicted on property. The first mail-coach arrived in Cork from Dublin in 1789.

About the commencement of the 17th century the city consisted of only one principal street, now called North and South Main-street; and it appears to have undergone little extension or improvement till the reign of William III., when the corporation began to form new streets and erect public buildings. In 1701 it had but two entrances, the north, leading from Dublin, and the south, from Kinsale; and not more than two bridges, the North and the South, built of wood, and which, by an act of the 1st of George I., cap. 19, the corporation were empowered to rebuild of stone. From the records of the corporation and a plan of the city, it appears that, about the middle of the last century, a navigable branch of the river ran down the centre of the South Mall, and that the ground on which the houses forming the south side of that street now stand was an island, beyond which was a small tract called Goose Island, now occupied by Charlotte-quay. For many years subsequently, another branch ran along Patrick-street, up which vessels sailed at every tide. A map published in 1766 shows that the fields then reached down to the north branch of the river; and the neighbourhood of Ballynamocht, to the east of the Dublin road, was under cultivation. The rapid advancement of Cork may be attributed to the great capabilities of its almost matchless haven, which renders it the emporium of commerce for this part of the country; and the numerous improvements that have taken place are fully commensurate with its increased importance. It was till lately generally regarded as consisting of the city, the suburbs, and the liberties, all which constituted the county of the city; but the liberties now form part of the county of Cork, under the act 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108. One mile west of the cathedral the river Lee divides into two branches, insulating a tract about two English miles in length and half a mile in breadth, on which the ancient city was built; and, uniting again at the eastern extremity of this tract, the stream expands into a noble estuary a mile broad, forming the commencement of the harbour. But that which is now considered as the city includes a district stretching to a considerable distance north and south of these two branches, in which numerous elegant streets have been recently formed; and its limits are progressively extending. The smaller channels that run along the streets presented at low water a mass of mud, but being some years since arched over by the corporation, the most spacious streets have been formed above them. Across the two main branches of the river, within the city, are nine stone bridges communicating with the district which, in 1813, was defined for the purpose of local taxation, under the provisions of an act of the 53rd of George III., and which is marked out by stones set up in various directions, separating it from the ancient liberties. This district, including the insulated portion, comprises an area of 2379 statute acres.

The general appearance of the city, particularly since its recent extensive improvements, is picturesque and cheerful; the principal streets are spacious and well paved. Most of the houses are large and well

built, chiefly of clay-slate fronted with roofing slate, which gives them a clean though sombre appearance; others are built of the beautiful grey limestone of the neighbourhood, and some are faced with cement; those in the new streets are principally of red brick. The streets are now made and repaired under the direction of Commissioners of Wide Streets, originally constituted a body corporate by an act of the 5th of George III., cap. 24, with extensive powers conferred by that and subsequent acts; and nearly £6000 are annually expended in paving, cleansing, and improving the streets of the city. The privilege of licensing vehicles of every description plying for hire is vested in these commissioners, who have framed a code of by-laws and a table of rates for regulating them. The city is lighted with gas by the General United Gas Company of London, who in 1825 contracted with the Commissioners of Wide Streets to supply the town and suburbs with coal-gas for a certain number of years, at £3130. 13. per annum: the works are situated on the south branch of the river, and afford an excellent supply. The inhabitants are provided with water from the river Lee, raised by two large water-wheels into a capacious reservoir, and thence distributed by metal pipes through all the lower parts of the city: it was originally conveyed into each house on payment of £2. 2. per annum, but application was lately made to parliament for an act to empower the company to regulate the rate according to the value of the houses, as provided by English and Scottish acts. The works, situated on the north side of Wellington-bridge, one mile above the town, were originally constructed by the corporation; but the undertaking was some years since divided into 100 shares, of which 25 were retained by that body, and the remainder purchased by private individuals. Until the general establishment of the constabulary system, this city had no regularly constituted police; but a force consisting of one officer and 80 men was then introduced, for whose accommodation the guard-houses in Tuckey-street and Shandon were fitted up.

Of the BRIDGES over the Lee, several are modern and elegant structures. *Patrick's bridge*, the last over the northern branch, and to which vessels sail up, was erected in 1789 from a design by Mr. M. Shannahan, by a company of shareholders, and was a pay bridge, with a portcullis, which was removed by the Commissioners of Wide Streets in 1823. It consists of three elliptic arches surmounted by an open balustrade, is built entirely of hewn limestone, and connects the noble line of quays extending on both sides of the river through the principal part of the city. *North bridge*, over the same branch, was built of stone early in the last century, at the expense of the corporation, on the site of an ancient wooden bridge which, with another of the same kind at the southern extremity of the main street, had formed for ages the only accessible communication between the town and country. It was thoroughly repaired and widened by the corporation in 1831, when two foot-paths of cast-iron were formed; and it now opens a ready communication between the North Main-street, the butter markets, and the populous districts of Shandon. *Wellington bridge*, at the western extremity of the city, near the termination of the Mardyke, and close to the division of the main channel of the Lee, is a noble structure of hewn limestone, erected by

Messrs. Pain, from a design by Richard Griffith, Esq. It consists of a centre arch of 50 feet, and two side arches each of 45 feet span, with solid parapets, the piers of the arches sunk in caissons; and opens a fine communication with the new western road, near *George the Fourth's bridge*, which here crosses the south branch of the river. This latter bridge is a plain structure of one arch, built in 1820, entirely of hewn limestone. Midway between it and the Lee mills is a handsome bridge of one arch of 50 feet span, which by a raised causeway leads from the new western road to the county gaol and house of correction. *Clarke's bridge*, built by the corporation in 1726, is an ancient structure of red clay-slate, communicating between Great George's-street and the cathedral. *South bridge*, built also by the corporation, a few years previously, on the site of the ancient wooden bridge, is a neat structure of three segmental arches of hewn limestone, and has been widened at their expense by the addition of two foot-paths. *Parliament bridge*, a handsome edifice of one lofty arch, with open parapets, and built of hewn limestone, connects the South Mall with Sullivan's-quay, to which vessels of considerable burthen sail up. *Anglesey bridge*, erected in 1830 by Sir Thomas Deane, from a design by Mr. Griffith, is a very handsome structure of hewn limestone, with parapets of cast-iron. It consists of two elliptic arches 44 feet in span, with a rise of eleven feet, having between them a water-way of 32 feet crossed by two parallel drawbridges of cast-iron, which are raised to admit vessels above the bridge, and are designed to prevent the confusion resulting from the numerous cars and other vehicles that pass over it, by compelling each to keep its proper side. This bridge, which is the last on the southern branch of the river, was built at an expense of more than £9000, defrayed by the commissioners of the new corn-market: it is the thoroughfare to Black-rock, Douglas, and Passage, and opens an approach from Warren's-place and the eastern end of the South Mall, on the north, to the new corn-market on the south side of the river.

The SCENERY around the city is exceedingly beautiful, particularly on the east, where two lines of road, called Upper and Lower Glanmire roads, have been formed along the north bank of the river, one on the elevated ground and the other close to the strand; and a variety of new streets, terraces, crescents, and detached villas, have been erected on the sides and summits of the gentle acclivities, commanding magnificent views of the river Lee, the city, Blackrock, and the fertile district bounded by the hills of Carrigaline. The scenery on the south side of the river, from Anglesey-bridge to Black-rock and Passage, is pleasingly undulating and diversified; elegant houses, with lawns, gardens, and plantations sloping to the water's edge, and embracing delightful views over the noble expanse of water to the verdant hills of Rathcoony, have been built throughout the entire space. The beauty of the scenery, the mildness and salubrity of the climate, the abundance and purity of the water, the fertility of the soil, and the excellence of the markets, have induced many wealthy families from distant parts to settle here, who have erected villas and cottages in fanciful situations near the city, and in every variety of architectural style. The entrance from Dublin, by Patrick's-bridge, is remarkably striking and picturesque: the road winds through the

vale of Glanmire, and enters that of the Lee opposite the castle of Blackrock, where it joins the road from Waterford, Youghal, Middleton, and Cove, thence continuing westward beneath the plantations of Lota Beg and the lofty and fertile hills of Rathcoony, studded with villas commanding prospects of the noble estuary. The approach from Limerick is by a new line of road carried through a fine undulating country; at a short distance from Blackpool, it crosses a pleasant valley by a viaduct supported by six lofty arches. The entrance from the west and south is by the new western road parallel with the Mardyke, and midway between the two main branches of the Lee; it crosses George the Fourth's bridge, and is one of the best improvements in or around the city. The approach from Cove, by way of Passage, is through the village of Douglas, passing numerous handsome cottages, and entering the city by Anglesey-bridge.

The principal promenade is the *Mardyke*, a fine raised walk a mile long, extending through the meadows midway between two branches of the river, and shaded by a double row of lofty flourishing elms, from which are extensive and varied views. The Botanic Garden, for some time a favourite place of resort, was sold in 1826, and subsequently converted by its proprietor, the Very Rev. Theobald Mathew, Provincial of the Capuchins or Reformed Franciscans, into a *Cemetery* laid out in the style of the *Père la Chaise*, at Paris. The graves are distributed over the greater part, amid the shrubs, plants, and flowers brought hither at a very great expense by the original proprietors; the ground is intersected by broad gravel-walks, and there are several handsome monuments. Among these, one of the most remarkable is that erected over a vault belonging to Messrs. Murphy and O'Connor; it consists of a sarcophagus of Portland stone resting on a base of limestone, and on the sarcophagus is the figure of a mourning angel as large as life, of white Italian marble, wrought in Rome by Mr. John Hogan, a native of Cork. At the bottom of the Grand Parade close to the south branch of the river, is a handsome equestrian statue of *George II.* On a commanding eminence to the north-east of the city are the *Barracks* for infantry and cavalry, erected in 1806 by Abraham Hargrave, Esq., and conveniently adapted to the accommodation of 156 officers and 1994 men, with stabling for 232 horses; the grounds for parade and exercise are spacious, and there is an hospital capable of receiving 120 patients. In the south suburb is also a military hospital, for about 130 invalids, affording the advantage of change of air for convalescents, but kept up by government principally as a *point d'appui* to the surrounding hills; it was by a ball from a battery on this spot that the Duke of Grafton was killed during the siege in 1690. In the South Mall is an elegant house for the *County Club*, built in 1826 by Messrs. Pain, at an expense of about £4000. The front consists of a rustic basement, from which rise three engaged columns of the composite order supporting an entablature and cornice: on the ground floor are a public dining-room 40 feet long by 20 wide, a private dining-room of smaller dimensions, and several apartments for the secretary and steward; and on the first floor are reading, billiard, and card rooms, above which are bed-chambers. The club consists of about 300 members, each of whom pays £5 on admission and a subscription

of £5 per annum; naval and military officers are admitted on payment of the annual subscription only. There are two other club-houses, namely, *Daly's*, in the Grand Parade, and the *Tucky-street* club-house, at the corner of that street and the Grand Parade. The theatre, a well-arranged edifice erected in 1759 by S. Barry and H. Woodward, both celebrated actors in their day, was burned down a few years ago, and has not been rebuilt; it used to be opened annually for a few months. Balls, concerts, races, and regattas occasionally take place.

The *County and City Horticultural Society*, established under the patronage of the Duchess of Kent, published its first report in January, 1835, by which it appears that, during the three first exhibitions, 233 prizes were awarded to successful candidates for the best specimens of vegetables, fruits, flowers, and herbaceous plants. The society is liberally supported by subscription, and promises to be eminently conducive to the horticultural improvement of the district. An *Agricultural society* was formed in 1836. The *Library Society*, in the South Mall, was founded in 1790, and the library contains a valuable collection of more than 10,000 volumes in the various departments of science, art, and general literature; it is managed by a committee who meet every alternate week for the selection of books, the admission of members by ballot, and the transaction of ordinary business. The *Cork Royal Institution*, was founded in 1803, by subscription among private gentlemen of the city and county, for diffusing the knowledge and facilitating the introduction of all improvements in the arts and manufactures, and for teaching by lectures the application of science to the common purposes of life. The obvious usefulness of such an institution recommended it to the favourable consideration of government, and in 1807 the proprietors obtained a royal charter of incorporation, and a parliamentary grant of £2000 per annum. For several years lectures were annually given on natural philosophy, natural history, chemistry, mineralogy, botany, and other branches of science; but in 1830 the grant was withdrawn, and the lectures have been since discontinued. On withholding the grant, government presented to the proprietary the old custom-house, a fine spacious building in Nelson-place, subject to a rent of £65 per annum, to which the crown was previously liable. There are at present, belonging to the institution, museums of natural history and mineralogy, a scientific and medical library containing more than 12,000 volumes, some philosophical and chemical apparatus, and a splendid series of casts from the antique. Several efforts have been made to convert this institution into a collegiate establishment, which the situation of Cork in a populous district remote from the metropolis and surrounded by numerous large towns, and the opportunities of practical study afforded by its medical and surgical charitable institutions and the existence of a school of physic and surgery, render peculiarly desirable, and would compensate for the loss which the inhabitants sustained by the withdrawal of the parliamentary grant. The *Cork Scientific and Literary Society* was founded or revived in 1834, after the dissolution of a former society about ten years previously; and consists of about 90 members, and 15 subscribers who pay 10s. per annum. The former are required to produce in rotation an essay at each meeting of the society, to be read on that evening and discussed at the next meeting, in which discussions

the subscribers are permitted to take part: the meetings are held in the lecture-room of the Cork Royal Institution. The meetings of the *Cuvierian Society*, formed in 1835, are held in the same place. The object of this society is the promotion of a friendly intercourse among those who wish to cultivate science, literature, and the fine arts, so as, by personal communication and occasional courses of lectures, to diffuse more generally the advantages of intellectual and scientific pursuits. The *Society of Arts* was established about the year 1815, for the advancement of painting and sculpture, and was at first liberally encouraged. George IV., when Prince Regent, presented to the society, in 1820, a very valuable collection of casts from the antique; the students, who were numerous, were instructed in drawing; and a course of lectures on anatomy as connected with the art of design was regularly delivered. But the funds becoming in a few years insufficient to defray the expenses, the casts presented by the king were transferred to the Royal Institution. The *Mechanics' Institute* was founded in 1824, and has a library of 1500 volumes, a reading-room, and two schools, one for instruction in the arts and sciences, and one for design; there are 210 members, and lectures on scientific subjects are occasionally delivered. The *Cork Art Union* was established in 1841. The *School of Physic and Surgery* was founded by Dr. Woodroffe in 1811, and continues to flourish; lectures on anatomy, physiology, the theory and practice of surgery and midwifery, materia-medica, practice of physic, and clinical surgery, are delivered during the winter half-year. This school is connected with the South Infirmary and the hospital of the House of Industry, and, being duly recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons in London, the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, and the Army and Navy Medical Boards, has been of great benefit to medical students of the south of Ireland. Certificates of attendance at Dr. Cesar's lectures on anatomy and materia-medica, delivered at his lecture-room, South Mall, are also recognised by the College of Surgeons, London, at Apothecaries' Hall, by the Army and Navy Boards, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and many continental universities.

The *TRADE* of Cork, previously to the late war with France, consisted chiefly in the exportation of butter and beef for the supply of the British navy, to the West Indies, and to the ports of France, Spain, and the Mediterranean; and of hides and tallow principally to England. At that time, the surrounding districts were nearly all under pasturage, and scarcely produced sufficient corn for the supply of their inhabitants; the lands were grazed by vast herds of cattle, and the quantity of beef cured for exportation was perhaps ten times as great as at present. But from the impetus since given to agriculture, a considerable portion of the land has been brought under tillage, and an extensive trade in corn and flour consequently established. Cork was one of the first places in which the interests of trade and commerce were taken under the protection of the merchants themselves, who established a committee consisting of fourteen merchants who exported butter, seven butter-merchants who collected it from the various farms, and three tanners, elected annually by their respective trades. This body, under the simple designation of the "Committee of Merchants," is in all respects similar to the

Chamber of Commerce in other parts; it has existed as the accredited organ of the trading community, and been recognised as such in several local acts, since the year 1729, and communicates with the public authorities on subjects connected with the trade of Ireland.

The *Butter Trade*, which is considered as the most important in the province of Munster, and is carried on in this city to a greater extent than in any other part of the United Kingdom, is conducted by two distinct classes of merchants. The one class called the butter-merchants, purchase the butter from the dairy-farmers, or receive it at the current price for a certain per centage, taking their chance of a rise or fall in the market; and the other, called the export merchants, ship it either on order or on their own account. This trade was formerly regulated by local acts emanating from the Committee of Merchants, under whose superintendence the Cork butter obtained a preference in all foreign markets; and though by representations to parliament from other parts of Ireland all restrictions have been removed, the old regulations are still retained by a compact among the merchants, and the butter is brought to the same weigh-house, where, after its quality has been ascertained by sworn inspectors annually appointed, it is weighed and the firkins are each branded with the quality and weight and with the private mark of the inspector. The weigh-house is capable of receiving 4000 firkins for examination at one time; and the quantity which lately passed through it annually, on an average of four years, was 263,765 firkins: in the last of these years it exceeded 279,000 firkins, and the trade is gradually increasing. The business of the weigh-house is conducted under the superintendence of a general weigh-master and a sub-committee of export and butter merchants, who appoint inspectors, scalesmen, and other officers. At present there are engaged in this branch of trade between 60 and 70 merchants: the butter is made principally in the counties of Cork, Kerry, and Limerick, particularly Kerry; the best in quality, in proportion to the quantity, comes from the counties of Cork and Limerick, especially the latter and the northern part of the former, where the dairy-farmers are more wealthy, their farms more extensive, and the quality of the soil better than in Kerry or the southern part of Cork. Butter made in Kerry is considered more suitable for warm climates than that of the same quality made in Limerick, from the inferior fertility of the soil and the numerous springs of soft water with which the former county abounds. The carriers employed in conveying the butter from the remote dairy districts, take back grocery and other articles of domestic consumption; and this important branch of trade also furnishes constant employment to a numerous body of coopers, not only in the manufacture of firkins, but in what is called trimming or preparing the article for exportation, that which is intended for warm climates requiring the cooperage to be so tight as to exclude the air and confine the pickle. The *Corn Trade* of Cork may now be classed among the more important branches of its commerce: the quantity exported annually, on an average of four recent years, was 72,654 barrels of wheat, 126,519 barrels of oats, and 1749 barrels of barley; and very large quantities of barley and oats are consumed in the distilleries and breweries of the city. A new corn-market was built in

1833, by trustees appointed under an act of the 3rd of George IV., cap. 79; it is a quadrangular inclosure, 460 feet in length and 330 in breadth, situated beyond the south branch of the river, near Anglessey-bridge. The area, which is inclosed with a high stone wall, is divided into twelve covered walks for the purchasers, and thirteen carriage-ways for unloading the corn, which is protected from rain by the projecting roofs of the walks; at right angles with these, and extending the whole breadth of the area, is a covered space for weighing; and there are appropriate offices for the collector and the clerks. The expense of its erection, with that of the bridge leading to it, amounted to £17,460, of which the government advanced £4615 towards building the bridge, and the commissioners of parliamentary loans lent £10,000; two individual proprietors of ground in its vicinity, besides giving the site rent-free, contributed £2500 towards the building, which, with the erection of the bridge, is calculated to augment the value of their property. The quantity of agricultural produce brought to the market is rapidly increasing: in a late year, 83,938 barrels of wheat, 91,743 barrels of barley, 120,597 barrels of oats, and 23,483 carcases of pork, were weighed here.

The advance of tillage before noticed naturally diminished the curing of beef, but it greatly increased that of pork. *The Provision Trade*, though lessened, may yet be regarded as the next in importance to that of corn: the government contracts for the navy are still for the greater part executed by the merchants of Cork, though a large portion of the beef is frequently supplied from Dublin; and the provisions for the East India and other trading ships are also chiefly supplied by them. The curing of hams and bacon, formerly confined to Belfast and Waterford, has within the last few years been extensively carried on both here and at Limerick, the breed of hogs being now quite as good in the southern as in the northern and midland counties. The supply of plantation stores for the West India proprietors, however, which was once very extensive, has much decreased; and the shipments of provisions to the West Indies as merchandise have dwindled into insignificance, and will now scarcely remunerate the adventurer. The provision trade of the port has also sustained considerable diminution from throwing open to foreigners the supply of Newfoundland, to which colony upwards of 30,000 barrels of pork used to be annually exported direct, chiefly from Cork and Waterford, besides flour, oatmeal, butter, bacon, candles, leather, boots and shoes, and other commodities; returns being made in fish and oil. This branch of commerce has been almost entirely usurped by the ports of Hamburg, Copenhagen, and the United States, to which the English schooners, previously freighted with the above cargoes either here or at Waterford, now go. The quantity of provisions sent from this port, on an average of three years, lately taken, was, 16,460 tierces, 19,216 barrels and 5604 half-barrels of beef and pork, and 23,492 bales of bacon, annually. The introduction of steam navigation has much increased the exportation of flour to London, Bristol, and Liverpool, the quantity of flour exported on an average being 79,119 sacks a year. The trade in live stock (chiefly black-cattle, sheep, and pigs), in poultry and eggs, and the produce of the river fisheries, has also been greatly promoted by the same means, and is now very extensive. On an average, 1200 pigs and half a million of eggs are sent off

weekly; and not only is the salmon of the Blackwater, the Bride, the Lee, and the Bandon, sent to England by steamers, but that of the rivers in the most remote parts of Kerry is sent hither, cured in kits, for exportation. The salmon-fishery of the Lee has long been celebrated both for the quantity and quality of the fish, which are in season during the whole year, and are distinguished for the superior excellence of their flavour; but the indiscriminate method of taking them with weirs, traps, and nets, has nearly destroyed the fishery.

The trade with the *Mediterranean* consists principally in the importation of bark, valonia, shumac, brimstone, sweet oil, liquorice, raisins, currants and other fruit, marble, and various small articles. The importation of wine is steady and considerable, but not so extensive as formerly, in consequence of the increased consumption of home-distilled spirits: the quantity imported on an average of three years, according to a recent computation, was, 398 pipes, 74 butts, 701 hogsheads, 517 quarter-casks, and 246 cases, annually. From 5000 to 6000 tons of salt are imported every year from *St. Ubes*, exclusively of a large quantity brought from Liverpool. The trade with *St. Petersburg*, *Riga*, *Archangel*, and occasionally with *Odessa*, is chiefly in tallow, hemp, flax, linseed, iron, hides, bristles, and isinglass; but is not very extensive; and as a considerable portion of the tallow, and a part of the hemp, come indirectly through London and Liverpool, the returns of these articles and others imported in a similar manner are necessarily imperfect: the estimated importations of tallow average about 1580 hogsheads, and of hemp 400 tons, annually. The Baltic trade in timber was gradually declining until the practice of bringing it in through Halifax at the colonial duty of 10s. per load was resorted to. Large quantities of timber are brought from *Canada*, the trade with which is flourishing; the staves and potashes formerly brought from New York and Baltimore now come mostly from Quebec, though several cargoes of staves have been recently imported from the United States *via St. John's* (New Brunswick) and *Nova Scotia*. Flax seed, once imported to a considerable extent direct from New York, is now brought from the Baltic and *Odessa*, and is derived indirectly from England. The quantity of tobacco that paid duty at the custom-house, on a recent average of three years, was 647,000 lb. annually. The decline of the outward West India trade, and the facility of procuring supplies from the English ports by steamers, have considerably diminished the direct importation of sugar and other articles of *West India* produce: the quantity of raw sugar annually imported, on an average, is 3109 hhds., 466 tierces, 596 barrels, and 5654 bags; and of refined sugar, 546 hhds. and 486 tierces. The quantity of *Herrings* now imported, almost exclusively for home consumption, is, on an average of three years, 17,904 barrels annually. Vast quantities were formerly imported from Scotland and *Gottenburgh*, and after being repacked here, were shipped off to the West Indies, being found to keep good in that climate better than those from any other port; but the Scots, sending for men from Cork, soon learned the peculiar mode of packing them, and the trade from this port was discontinued. *Fish* is imported from Newfoundland, Labrador, and Gaspe, in considerable quantities, amounting to 500 tons annually. Many of the merchants, however, are of opinion, that the deep-sea

line fishery on the Nymph Bank, and the fishery in the bay of Galway, if properly conducted, would not only furnish a sufficient supply for home consumption, but even a surplus for exportation.

The direct foreign trade of the port having been very much diminished since the introduction of steam navigation, the wholesale dealer in almost every article has been greatly injured. The retailer can now, without holding stock, ensure a weekly supply by steam from Liverpool or Bristol, and, both as regards foreign produce and articles of British growth or manufacture, has thus become an importer; even when he can purchase equally as cheap from the Cork merchant, he prefers announcing his importations in the daily newspapers, by which his own trade is benefited in proportion as that of the wholesale dealer is injured. This division of the Channel trade has caused a depression in the value of large warehouses, used as stores for merchandise. But notwithstanding the introduction of steam navigation, the tonnage of sailing-vessels belonging to the port has, within the last 35 years, greatly increased; and a manifest improvement has taken place in the principle of their construction. Formerly, the vessels built here were considered so inferior that underwriters were reluctant to insure them, and even the Cork merchants preferred shipping valuable cargoes in others; now, London traders of the highest class, which are insured at Lloyd's for a less premium than other vessels, are built in the river Lee. By far the greater portion of the tonnage of the Cork sailing vessels is employed in the Canadian-timber and Welsh-coal trades, the latter of which was formerly for the most part carried on in Welsh vessels. The coal-trade is very considerable: a local duty of one shilling per ton late currency was till lately levied for the support of the Foundling Hospital on all coal brought into the port, amounting to about 120,000 tons annually.

The number of registered vessels belonging to the port, in 1836, was 302, of the aggregate burthen of 21,514 tons, and employing 1684 men: this enumeration includes vessels trading from Kinsale and Youghal, which are now registered as belonging to Cork. In 1844, the number of sailing-vessels under 50 tons was 158, of 3790 tons' burthen in the aggregate; and of sailing-vessels of 50 tons and upwards, 208, of 32,551 tonnage: the number of steamers was 13, of 2538 tonnage. There are two ship-building yards, each having a patent-slip in which vessels of 500 tons can be hauled up and repaired: vessels of every size to 400 tons have been built in these yards. At Passage are two ship-building yards, one of them having a very fine dry dock: these establishments employ about 200 hands. During the year ending Jan. 5th, 1836, 164 British ships of the aggregate burthen of 29,124 tons, and 27 foreign ships of 2912 tons aggregate burthen, employed in the foreign trade, entered inwards; and 69 British and 20 foreign ships, of the aggregate burthen of 10,098 tons, cleared outwards. In the trade with Great Britain, 2246 vessels of all kinds, of 226,318 tons aggregate burthen, entered inwards, and 1384, of 166,516 tons aggregate, cleared outwards; and in the intercourse with Irish ports, 406 vessels, of 18,564 tons aggregate burthen entered inwards; and 596, of 20,384 tons aggregate, cleared outwards. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house for the year was £216,446. 1., and

of excise for the same period £252,452. 14. During the year 1844, 91 vessels of 21,129 tons aggregate burthen, entered inwards, and the same number of vessels of 21,033 tons aggregate burthen, cleared outwards, in the British-Colonial trade: 74 British and Irish vessels, of 9315 tonnage, and 17 foreign vessels, of 1807 tonnage, entered inwards; and 17 British and Irish vessels, of 4190 tonnage, and 13 foreign vessels, of 1055 tonnage, cleared outwards, in the foreign trade. In the coasting trade, during the same year, 2390 sailing vessels of 167,258 aggregate tonnage, and 238 steamers of 84,761 aggregate tonnage, entered inwards; while 1652 sailing-vessels of 96,702 tons, and 280 steamers of 94,641 tons, cleared outwards. The gross produce of the customs' duties, in 1838, was £235,465; in 1843, £275,981; and in 1844, £302,208: the excise duties of the district, which is extensive, amounted in 1838 to £244,224, and in 1843, to £203,336. The total estimated value of the *Exports* in a recent year amounted to £2,909,846, of which £372,854 were in corn, meal, and flour; £316,832 in cattle, sheep, and pigs; £2460 in horses; £2,050,846 in provisions, such as pork, bacon, &c.; £51,806 in linens and woollens; £45,880 in whisky and porter; £14,882 in flax, hides, and feathers; and £34,286 in other articles. The total estimated value of the *Imports* in the same year was £2,751,684, whereof £115,051 were coal, &c.; £155,165 iron, metal, hardware, &c.; £900,889 woollens, cottons, silks, &c.; £271,000 haberdashery; £159,157 hides, tallow, &c.; £209,035 tea, coffee, and sugar; £15,693 tobacco; £17,022 wine, &c.; and the remainder in various unenumerated articles. The superior facilities afforded by steam navigation have given an extraordinary impulse to the trade of the port: the agricultural produce of all the western parts of the country south of Limerick is brought hither for exportation, in return for which, groceries, linen, and cotton-goods, and other commodities, are received. The completion of the Great Western railway from Bristol to London has tended to a still further extension of this profitable system of interchange, by expediting the conveyance of live stock, provisions, and other Irish produce, to London.

In 1821, two steam-boats were employed by a Scottish company to trade between Cork and Bristol, but, from drawing too much water, they did not remain on this station more than six months; after which, the boats of the Bristol Company traded for some time. In 1825 the *St. George's Company* introduced a line of packets between Cork and Liverpool, and afterwards between Cork and Bristol, which have been ever since continued, and engross much of the carrying-trade of the port. The capital of this company amounts to £300,000, subscribed in shares, one-third of which are held by Cork proprietors. It now employs seven vessels, of about 500 tons' burthen and 250-horse power each; two of these ply to Bristol, one to Liverpool, three to London, and one to Dublin and Glasgow: all carry passengers, goods, and cattle. The company's office, built on Penrose's-quay in 1832, is a neat building with an entrance porch of the Doric order surmounted by a pediment on four Ionic columns, above which is a sculpture of *St. George and the Dragon*. There is also a steamer every fortnight to Dublin and Glasgow, belonging to another company; and four smaller steam-boats ply daily between Cork and Cove.

The noble HARBOUR of CORK, which gave rise to the motto of the city, "*Statio bene fida carinis*," is admirably adapted to all the purposes of the most extended commerce. From its convenient situation, the perfect security with which numerous fleets could winter in a land-locked basin, and its excellent anchorage at all times, it became in time of war the rendezvous of large fleets and convoys, and the port from which the British navy was supplied with all kinds of provisions cured and prepared in a superior manner. The number of small craft on the coast; and of fishing hookers, pilot boats, and lighters, in the river; the dense population of its shores, inured to hardships and privations; and other considerations, tended to render Cork in the estimation of British statesmen one of the most important places in the empire: and the vast expenditure of public money for supplies during the war; the detention at Cove, sometimes for months together, of large fleets of war, and powerful expeditions, with vast numbers of merchant vessels; the sums laid out on public works in the harbour, on the barracks at Cork, Ballincollig, and Fermoy, the powder-mills at Ballincollig, and various other works, for many years gave an extraordinary impulse to its commercial prosperity. What is considered more peculiarly the harbour is situated nine miles below the city, opposite the town of Cove, where ships of any burthen may ride in safety; the best anchorage for large ships is off Cove Fort, now dismantled and occupied as a naval hospital, where there are from 5 to 8 fathoms of water. Vessels of great draught can pass up the river as far as Passage, within five miles and a half of the city, where they discharge and load by means of lighters; and vessels drawing only 14 or 15 feet of water can proceed to the town quays. On the east side of the entrance from the sea to the harbour is Roche's Tower lighthouse, having ten lamps, which exhibit a steady deep-red light towards the sea, and a bright light towards the harbour. The only naval dépôt and victualling-yard in Ireland, during the war, were at Cove; and for several years after, this was the port station of an admiral having a large fleet under his command; but the admiral's flag and the navy were eventually withdrawn, and for a long period the king's flag was seldom seen on the Irish coast, except on the Lord-Lieutenant's yacht: within the last years, however, an admiral has again been stationed here. On Hawlbowlne Island are spacious and admirably designed naval storehouses, a tank, and other requisites; on Spike Island are powerful batteries commanding the entrance of the harbour, and on Rocky Island is a dépôt for gunpowder. In March, 1846, a memorial was presented to government for the completion of the naval establishment at Hawlbowlne, by the construction of suitable dry-docks.

The Ballast office, situated on Lapp's island, was established by act of the 1st of George IV., cap. 52, which also provided for the regulation of pilots and the improvement of the port and harbour, by a *Board of Harbour Commissioners* consisting till lately of the mayor, two sheriffs, the parliamentary representatives of the city, five members of the common council, and 25 merchants. Among the various improvements made by this board is the line of quays extending on both sides of the river from the North bridge on the north channel, round the eastern extremity of the island, to Par-

liament-bridge on the south, a distance of one statute mile and a half. From the end of Penrose's-quay a new line extending eastward is just completed, and the marsh lying between it and the lower Glanmire road has been drained: the main central portion of the city is now encompassed with a noble line of quays, 18 feet high and nearly four statute miles in extent, built and coped with limestone principally from the quarries on the Little Island and Rostellan. From 1827 to 1834 not less than £34,389 was expended on new quays from the proceeds of the harbour dues. The commissioners have also made an important improvement by deepening the bed of the river, which formerly admitted only vessels of 120 tons, but is now navigable to the quays for vessels of 250 tons; shoals and dangerous banks have been removed by a steam-dredging machine, and buoys laid down to mark the limits of the channel. Excellent regulations are now in force for the conduct of the pilots; lights have been placed on the castle of Blackrock, and various other measures calculated to promote the prosperity of the port have been carried into effect. The average receipts of the commissioners, arising from duties on imports and exports, tonnage duty, and the sale of ballast, for six years to 1835 inclusive, amounted to £7549. 16., and the expenditure to £7762. 12.: the income in 1844 was £9028. A navigation wall, commencing nearly opposite to the custom-house, and extending about an Irish mile along the south shore of the river, was begun in 1763, to prevent the channel from being choked with the mud which is washed up at every tide; and it has been in contemplation to reclaim the extensive "slab" on the south of it, and render it available to the increase and improvement of the city.

The Custom-house completed in 1818, and in which also the business of the excise is transacted, is a plain edifice situated at the eastern extremity of Lapp's Island. The central front is ornamented with a pediment in the tympanum of which are the royal arms, and connected with it are very extensive and appropriate buildings; the long-room is spacious, and well adapted to the purpose. The Commercial Buildings, on the South Mall, were erected in 1813, from a design by Sir Thomas Deane, by a proprietary of 129 £100 shareholders incorporated by charter in the 48th of George III., for the accommodation of merchants, for which purpose they are much better adapted than the old Exchange. They are fronted with cement, and ornamented with Ionic columns between the windows; the coffee-room, on the first floor, in which the merchants meet, is 60 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 20 feet high, with a coved ceiling chastely embellished, and is well supplied with the English and Irish newspapers and periodicals. Communicating with the Commercial Buildings, and belonging to the same proprietary, is the *Imperial Clarence Hotel*: attached is a ball-room, 70 feet long and 36 feet wide, elegantly fitted up, with a refreshment-room adjoining, 50 feet long and 36 feet wide; there are twelve drawing-rooms for private families, and a commercial-room for travellers, with every other accommodation requisite in a first-rate hotel. All the principal mails start from it. The Chamber of Commerce, a neat building in Patriek-street, was erected by a body of seceders from the proprietary of the Commercial Buildings, who, within the last few years, in conse-

quence of a dispute, associated under the above designation, but not, as the name implies, with any reference to the commercial interests of the port, which are under the superintendence of the committee of merchants already noticed. The large room is supplied with newspapers and periodicals, and, like that of the Commercial Buildings, is open to naval and military officers and to all strangers; the lower and other parts of the building are appropriated to the purposes of a commercial hotel. *The Post-office* is a small but convenient building near the centre of the city.

The first mail-coach that entered the city was established between Dublin and Cork, on the 8th of July, 1789. There are now day and night mails from Dublin, and one from Waterford every morning, each of the three English letters, but letters from London come through Dublin, unless ordered *via* Waterford; there are also mail-coaches from Limerick, Bantry, Tralee, and other places, which arrive in the evening before the departure of the Dublin night mail. These arrangements, however, will shortly undergo considerable change in consequence of the formation of several *Railways*. At the close of the year 1843, a railway was proposed from Dublin to Cashel, 98½ British miles in length, with a branch from Monastreven to Carlow 24 miles long; and though the preliminary measures necessary to bring the scheme before parliament were not commenced until February 1844, being several months later than the period required by the standing orders of the house of commons, yet the great national importance of the undertaking was considered a sufficient reason for deviating from the established rule, and consequently a bill was introduced, which passed rapidly through both houses, and received the royal assent on the 6th August. At the first general meeting of the company, held on the 4th October, it was resolved to take immediate steps for extending the line to Cork and Limerick; and in the year 1845, so remarkable for railway projects, an act was passed, authorising the construction of a line from Cashel to Cork, 77 miles long, with a branch to Limerick of 21½ miles. As, however, the branch to Limerick is nearly identical in plan with part of the Waterford and Limerick line, which was before parliament at the same time, one railway will be made for the use of both companies: if the Waterford company complete their line, the powers granted to the Dublin and Cork company for making a branch are not to be carried into effect. The capital of the original line to Cashel and Carlow is £1,300,000, with power to borrow £433,300; and of the extension to Cork and Limerick, £1,300,000, with power to borrow £400,000: the distance by railway from Dublin to Cork, will be 175½ British miles. In the year 1845, also, an act was passed for the construction of a railway to Bandon, distant 20 British miles from Cork; and another is in progress leading to Passage, south-east of the city.

The MANUFACTURES of the town, though in some branches rather extensive, are generally of little importance compared with its commerce. Formerly, Blackpool, a large and populous portion of the suburbs, was principally inhabited by persons engaged in the manufacture of coarse woollens, linens, cottons, thread camlets, stuffs, woollen-yarn, and bats, and in wool-combing, dyeing, and other similar occupations. But in 1812, the protecting duty of 10 per cent. on British

manufactures, which fostered those of Ireland, being removed, vast numbers were thrown out of employment, who, having in vain remonstrated and petitioned for a more gradual alteration of the system, were ultimately compelled to seek employment in England. The principal branch of manufacture now carried on is the *Tanning of Leather*, which article was formerly imported from London and Bristol but has since the assimilation of the duties become a great source of export: there are 46 tan-yards in various parts of the suburbs, of which 25 are very extensive; and in a recent year there were 615 tanners and curriers in constant employment. The average number of hides tanned annually is about 110,000; the greater portion were till lately purchased in Liverpool and London, but in 1835, a new branch of commerce was opened by the importation of hides direct from Montevideo and Gibraltar. The number of native hides annually weighed at the crane, on an average of three years ending April 30th, 1835, was 32,068, and of calf-skins, 73,416; and the quantity of leather exported on an average of five years ending with 1835, was, 5624 bales and 214 crates. The quantity of bark imported from foreign countries and from England and Wales, for the use of the tanneries, from 1830 to 1835 inclusive, amounted on an average to 6948 tons annually; and of valonia from Smyrna, to more than 2000 tons annually. The encouragement afforded to tillage and the increased production of corn, to supply the demand during the late continental war, gave rise to the establishment of *Corn-mills, Breweries, and Distilleries* on a large scale, of which the first-named are numerous in the vicinity. The chief breweries are those of Messrs. Beamish and Crawford, and Messrs. Lane; the former is exclusively confined to the manufacture of porter: these breweries employ a great number of bauds, and conduce much to the improvement of agriculture. There are seven distilleries in the city and its vicinity: those in the former produce annually 1,400,000 gallons of whisky, and in the latter, 600,000; the whole consume 268,000 barrels of corn, and employ about 1000 men. The quantity of whisky shipped at the port in a late year was 1279 puncheons.

There are seven *Iron-foundries*, affording employment to upwards of 300 workmen; and five manufactories in which spades, shovels, &c., are made; also two manufactories of steel, and an extensive establishment for coppersmiths' work chiefly for the distilleries and breweries. The quantity of iron imported annually is upwards of 6000 tons; and in the various departments of the iron trade within the city and liberties, including smithies, nearly 1000 men are employed. *Paper-mills* are numerous, and the produce in great demand; the number of persons employed exceeds 400. In the city are two large *Glass-houses* for the manufacture of flint-glass for the home and foreign markets, with extensive premises for cutting, engraving, &c., attached to each; affording employment to 246 persons. The manufacture of woollen-cloth was introduced prior to 1732, and flourished for many years: the principal manufacturers were Messrs. Lane, who for more than twenty years after the Union furnished the entire clothing for the Irish army; their mills, situated at Riverstown, are now applied to other purposes. At Glanmire are extensive mills for the manufacture of fine cloth; and at

Blarney, mills for spinning yarn for the supply of a stuff and camlet manufactory in Cork. There are still a few wool-combing and dyeing establishments; besides mills at Douglas and Glanmire, where linens and cottons are bleached and finished; and several ropewalks established for the manufacture of patent cordage. Many of the poor are employed in weaving coarse cotton-checks, which are sold at a low price by Messrs. Todd and Co., who have a large establishment on the plan of those in London and Dublin, furnished with goods of every kind. Cutlery of superior quality is extensively manufactured, and bears a higher price than that brought from England. The trade in gloves is very flourishing, and employs a great number of people; those made here are always sold as Limerick gloves. Acids, mineral waters, and vinegar of superior quality are also extensively made. The manufacture of canvas was formerly extensive, but is now declining, the article being imported cheaper from Liverpool, Glasgow, Greenock, and East Cocker. The soap manufacture has been much diminished by the increase of tillage and the decrease in the slaughtering of cattle; and the manufacture of candles, with which this place once almost exclusively supplied the West India market, in which it still enjoys a preference, has been affected by the same cause.

The Bank of Ireland and the Provincial Bank, about the year 1825, opened branches here, which have afforded liberal accommodation to trade; and a branch of the National Bank was established in 1835. The savings' bank is a large and handsome edifice; the deposits, at the close of 1845, exceeded £420,000; it was established in 1817, from which period to the end of 1836, the total number of depositors was 24,000. The principal MARKET days are Wednesday and Saturday, but all the markets are open daily. Fairs, under the charter, are held on Trinity-Monday and Oct. 1st, in open area called Fair-field, half a mile to the north-west of the town. The city market, for meat, fish, poultry, fresh butter, vegetables, and fruit, was opened in 1788: it is conveniently situated near the centre of the city, with spacious entrances from Patrick-street, Prince's-street, and the Grand Parade, and comprises several detached buildings suitably arranged; it is divided into separate departments, and is abundantly supplied daily with every kind of provisions. The cattle-market is held near the Shandon markets: the number of horned-cattle annually sold here for the provision merchants formerly exceeded 50,000, but the average of three recent years was less than 6000; the number of pigs sold alive in the market to the provision merchants is on an average 90,000 annually, exclusively of the carcasses sold in the new corn market.

The CORPORATION is very ancient, and exists probably by prescription. A charter was granted by *John, Earl of Morton*, while viceroy of Ireland, in the reign of his father *Henry II.*, in the preamble of which, it is stated—"I have granted and given, and by this my charter confirm, to the citizens of Cork all the fields held of my city of Cork and the ground on which the city is, now for my benefit to increase the strength of the citizens. This is to them and their heirs to hold of me and my heirs, and to remain in frank burgage, by such custom and rent as the burgesses of Bristol, in England, pay yearly for their burgages; and to secure

my city of Cork I grant this to the same my citizens of Cork all the laws, franchises, and customs of freight which are in Bristol on whatsoever sails. And firmly commanding that the aforesaid my citizens of Cork and their heirs and their successors have the aforesaid city of Cork of me and my successors as is aforesaid, and have all the laws and franchises and frank customs of Bristol; and as those were wont to be used and written in my court and in my hundred of Cork, and in all business. And I forbid that any wrong or hindrance be given to the aforesaid laws and franchises, which gift from us are given and granted," &c. A copy of this charter is preserved amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, but the original is lost. The earliest charter extant is one of the 26th of *Henry III.*, which granted the city and its appurtenances in fee-farm at an annual rent of 80 marks, with prisage of wine, custom, and cocket within the jurisdiction of the port, and certain personal privileges to the citizens, among which was an exemption from toll and all other customs throughout the king's dominions: under this charter the chief officer of the corporation was called "provost." *Edward I.* granted two charters, in the 19th and 31st of his reign, the latter of which authorised the bailiffs and men of Cork to have *mourage*, as in other towns in Ireland, for six years. A charter of the 11th of *Edward II.* is the first in which the office of mayor is named: the same monarch, in the following year, confirmed the charter of the 19th of *Edward I.* and gave to the mayor elect the privilege of being sworn before his predecessor in office, instead of going to Dublin to take the oaths before the barons of the exchequer. Charters were also granted in the 4th and 5th of *Edward III.*, 5th of *Richard II.*, and 2nd of *Edward IV.*: the last, after reciting that the mayor and commonalty had eleven parish churches within the city, with suburbs extending one mile in every direction, which had been for 50 years preceding subject to the depredations of Irish enemies and English rebels, on which account the corporation were unable to pay the fee-farm rent, remitted all arrears, and granted them the cocket of the city for the construction of the walls, to be held until they should be able to travel peaceably one mile beyond them. In the 15th of *Edward IV.* all former charters were confirmed, and the mayor and citizens were allowed to enjoy their franchises both within the city and suburbs and through the entire port, "as far as the shore, point, or strand called *Rewrawne*, on the western part of the said port, and as far as to the shore, point, or strand of the sea, called *Benowdran*, on the eastern part of the same port, and so far as the castle of *Carrigrohan*, on the western side of the said city, and in all towns, pills, creeks, burls, and strands in and to which the sea ebbs and flows in length and breadth within the aforesaid two points, called *Rewrawne* and *Benowdran*." The charter then releases during pleasure all arrears of the rent of 80 marks, and decrees that the corporation, in lieu thereof, shall in future render at the exchequer 20lb. of wax.

Henry VII. granted a charter of *inspeximus*; and *Henry VIII.*, in the 1st year of his reign, gave a confirmatory charter, and in the 29th another, which also conferred upon the mayor the privilege of having a sword carried before him, the sword-bearer to wear "a remarkable cap" (which ceremony is still observed); and

bestowed on him the custody of the castle. *Edward VI.*, in the 3rd of his reign, granted a charter of confirmation. In the 18th of *Elizabeth*, the mayor, recorder, and bailiffs, and the four senior aldermen who had served the office of mayor, were constituted keepers of the peace within the city both by land and by water; and they, or three of them, of whom the mayor and recorder were to be two, were appointed justices of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, with power to inquire into all felonies, trespasses, &c., within the city and liberties. This charter also contained a gift to the corporation of all fines and amercements. A charter of the 6th of *James I.*, after granting that Cork should be a free city, and changing the style of the corporation to that of "Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commonalty," with power to make by-laws for the regulation of the municipality, constituted the city, and a surrounding district to be marked out by commissioners, a distinct county, over which the powers of the justices of the peace for the city were extended; and released the corporation from their annual payment of 20lb. of wax. The charter likewise gave permission to hold two fairs with all tolls, &c., and created a corporation of the staple with privileges equal to those of London or Dublin. In the 7th of *Charles I.* a confirmatory charter was granted, which after declaring that justices of the county of Cork should have no jurisdiction within the city, further directs that each mayor, on retiring from office, shall be an alderman, and that all the aldermen shall be members of the common council, provided the number do not exceed 24. It also empowers the corporation to elect a town-clerk, clerk of the crown, and public notary; and likewise six aldermen of the ward, who should have power to determine all causes not exceeding 40s. arising within their respective wards. By a charter bestowed in the 9th of *George II.*, all the aldermen, immediately on retiring from the office of mayor, were made justices of the peace within the county of the city: the same monarch, in the 21st of his reign, granted another charter, which was the last given to the corporation, authorising them to hold two fairs annually at a place called the Lough, within the liberties, and to take the usual tolls. Under the authority of these charters, a series of by-laws was passed in 1721, for electing officers, and otherwise regulating the affairs of the corporation, the different classes in which were, till recently, the mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, burgesses, and commonalty or freemen.

Previously to the act 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 108, for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations, the mayor was chosen on the first Monday in July, nominally by a majority of the freemen, according to a form expressed in one of the by-laws, from among the resident burgesses or persons who had served the office of sheriff, of whom five, whose names had been drawn from a hat containing the names of all entitled to be elected, were put in nomination. But this right of the freemen to choose the mayor was rendered almost nugatory by an association called the "Friendly Club," consisting of about 500 of the freemen, of whom more than 300 were resident; by one of whose rules, the members were bound to vote for one of the two senior burgesses of the five whose names were drawn. The sheriffs were elected on the same day as the mayor, by and from the freemen; but the interposition of the Friendly Club

operated in like manner as in the election of mayor. The aldermen were such members of the corporation as had served the office of mayor, and were unlimited in number; six of them, elected by the freemen at large in a court of d'oyer hundred held for the purpose on a vacancy occurring, were called "Aldermen of the Ward." The burgesses were those who had served the office of sheriff, and were also unlimited in number; the common council was composed of the mayor, recorder, two sheriffs, and aldermen, not exceeding in all 24, and if they did not amount to that number, the deficiency was made up by election from among the burgesses. All by-laws, and orders for the payment of money letting and disposing of the corporate property, and the admission of freemen, originated in the common council, and were afterwards confirmed in the court of d'oyer hundred. Besides the recorder, the assistant officers of the corporation were, a common speaker (who represented the commonalty, and attended the meetings of the council, where he was permitted to sit and hear the deliberations, but had no vote), a town-clerk, a chamberlain, clerks of the crown, peace, and council, a water and deputy water bailiff, sword-bearer, two sergeants-at-mace, assay-master, weighmasters, two coroners, and other inferior officers; the principal of these were elected by the freemen at large, in a court of d'oyer hundred. The appointment of the mayor, sheriffs, recorder, and town-clerk was subject to the approbation of the Lord-Lieutenant and Privy Council. The freedom was inherited by the first-born sons of freemen, and obtained by apprenticeship of seven years to a freeman, and by grace especial of the common council, subject, in the last case, to the approval of the court of d'oyer hundred, except as regarded persons of distinction who might happen to be in the city, and to whom the council thought fit to present the freedom. Conformably with the recent act, the city is now divided into eight wards, and the corporation consists of 16 aldermen and 48 councillors: the mayor is elected out of the aldermen and councillors every 1st of December, and enters upon office on the 1st of January following; and the aldermen and councillors are chosen from among the burgesses. The qualification of the mayor, aldermen, and councillors, is the possession of £1000 above debt, or of a house worth £25 per annum; the qualification of a Burgess to entitle him to vote for aldermen, &c., is, to be the owner or tenant of a house, or premises, or land, of the yearly value of £10 above all rates and taxes, and residence for six months prior to election. The sheriff, as in all other counties of cities, is independent of the corporation, and appointed every year by the Lord-Lieutenant; there are also a recorder, treasurer, town-clerk, clerk of the peace, coroner, and other officers.

The city first sent members to the Irish parliament in 1374, but representatives who appear to have served in London had been chosen previously. The right of election was vested, till 1832, in the freemen of the city, and in the 40s. freeholders and £50 leaseholders of the county of the city, of whom the freemen latterly amounted in number to 2331, and the freeholders to 1545, making a total of 3876. But by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88 (under which the city, from its distinguished importance, retains its privilege of returning two representatives to the Im-

perial parliament, and the limits of the franchise, comprising the ancient county of the city, remain unaltered), the non-resident freemen, except within seven miles, were disfranchised, and the privilege of voting at elections was extended to the £10 householders, and the £20 and £10 leaseholders for the respective terms of 14 and 20 years. The number of voters registered in 1843, was 4924, of whom 191 were £50, 96 £20, 17 £10, and 145 40s., freeholders; 3510 £10 householders; 40 £20 leaseholders; 842 freemen; and 12 rent-chargers. The mayor, recorder, and all the aldermen, under the old regime, were justices of the peace for the county of the city; and the mayor was also a judge of assize, justice of the peace for the county at large, a judge of the courts of record and conscience, and president of the council and of the court of d'oyer hundred. There is now a special commission of justices of peace for the borough. The constabulary police force consists of one sub-inspector, two head-constables, 17 constables, and 84 sub-constables, with four horses; the expense of whose maintenance amounted, in 1842, to £5017. The courts of the corporation, at the time when the Municipal act was passed, were, the mayor and sheriffs' court, the courts of city-sessions and conscience, and the police-office or magistrates' court. The mayor and sheriffs' court, held weekly, had jurisdiction in all personal and mixed actions, except replevin and ejectment, in pleas to any amount; and was a court of record, in which the pleadings were similar to those of the superior courts. Suits might be commenced either by serviceable writ, bailable writ, or attachment against goods, in which last mode the debt sought to be recovered was obliged to be at least 40s. Irish. The mayor and sheriffs originally presided as judges; but by the 11th and 12th of George III., cap. 18, the recorder, or his deputy, being a barrister of three years' standing, had been made judge, and authorised to sit alone; in his absence the mayor and one of the sheriffs were necessary to constitute a court. The city-sessions court was held quarterly before the justices, but by the act last noticed the recorder was empowered to hold the court alone, and in general was the only judge presiding; a grand jury was returned by the sheriff to serve for the entire quarter, and the court sat weekly by adjournment. These two courts are still held, and by the recorder, but under other arrangements than those just particularised. The court of conscience was constituted by act of the 3rd of George IV., cap. 85, for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s. arising within the county of the city: the act appointed the mayor, and aldermen of the ward, judges; not less than three of them to be sufficient to hold the court. The police-office, or magistrates' court, adjoins the court of conscience, and was constituted by the same act. The revenue of the corporation, prior to the passing of the Municipal act, was about £6237 per annum, arising from various sources: the income in 1844 was £7968, of which £1710 were expended in salaries and pensions, £1560 in public works, £2467 for the markets and fairs, &c.

The city is within the Munster circuit: the assizes for the county at large are held here, and, at the same time, those for the county of the city. It is also one of the places at which, in September, the assistant barrister holds his courts for the East Riding. The present town-house, or *Guildhall*, is situated on the

south side of the old Exchange, and contains on the first floor a council-chamber, in which the mayor and council assemble to transact business. The Exchange, situated at the angle of Castle-street and the North Main-street, a small regular structure of hewn stone, erected by Twiss Jones in 1709, at the expense of the corporation, has been recently taken down, being in a ruinous state. The old county court-house, anciently called "the King's Castle," being too small and inconvenient, a *County and City Court-house* was erected in 1835 by Messrs. Pain: it is a large edifice in the Grecian style of architecture, with a boldly projecting portico of eight columns supporting an entablature and cornice surmounted by a pediment, on the apex of which is a group of figures representing Justice between Law and Mercy. The interior contains two semicircular courts, and the various offices in the back part of the building are so arranged as to afford the public and the officers facility of access without collision; the judges and barristers can go from one court to the other by private passages. The entire building, which was erected at an expense of about £20,000, reflects credit on the taste and judgment of the architects. The *late Mansion-house*, beautifully situated on the bank of the river, near the entrance to the Mardyke-walk, and now appropriated to the purposes of a Roman Catholic seminary, is a handsome edifice, built in 1767 by the celebrated Ducart, at an expense of £3793. The entrance-hall and staircase are spacious: on the first landing-place used to be a well-sculptured bust of George IV., and in a niche in the first lobby was a full-length marble effigy of the first Right Hon. William Pitt, in his robes of office, and holding a scroll in his right hand; placed there in 1766. The apartments which were the dining and drawing rooms are large, and were fitted up in a costly manner: in the former was a full-length figure of William III. in armour, with a scroll in the right hand and the head encircled by a wreath of laurel, standing on a pedestal bearing an inscription recording its erection by the corporation and citizens in 1759. In the entrance-hall were the ancient "nail" or "nail head" of the city, and the ancient standard brass-yard; also a curious representation of the city arms cut in stone, which had been found on taking down the old custom-house. The *City Gaol* is a castellated building, situated on an eminence near Sunday's-Well. It was at first divided into two equal compartments, one for males and the other for females; but the original arrangement has been altered, and the prison is now divided into 32 wards, 8 being for male and 1 for female debtors, and 9 for male and 8 for female culprits; the remaining 6 are hospital wards. There are 54 cells, affording accommodation for 162 male culprits, and 48 for females, accommodating 96. Each ward has a day-room and airing-yard, and in one of these is a treadmill used to raise water for the supply of the prison. Separate places of worship are fitted up for Protestants and Roman Catholics. The *City Bridewell* is for the temporary confinement of prisoners under examination before final committal, and of disorderly persons; taken up in the night until brought before the magistrates; eight cells with fire-places in each were recently added to it for solitary confinement.

The *Gaol and House of Correction for the County* are situated at a short distance from the town, on the

south side of the new western road. The entrance was originally from the south; but the new approach to the city, between the north and south branches of the river, afforded the architects an opportunity of forming an entrance on the north side, for which purpose a bridge of one arch was built over the south channel, communicating with a causeway raised about six feet across the adjacent meadows. Along the north side of the prison is an esplanade, 40 feet broad, in the centre of which, and directly opposite to the bridge is an entrance portico of four Doric columns surmounted by a pediment; the design is taken from the Temple of Bacchus, at Athens. The Gaol has been enlarged at different periods, and is now very commodious. It is under the direction of a governor and deputy-governor; and is divided into 8 wards, 2 for male debtors, 5 for male offenders, and 1 for females of every description, which last is subdivided into three sections appropriated respectively to debtors, to untried, and convicts. The male wards contain 95 cells, capable of accommodating 425 inmates; that of the females has accommodations for 66: each ward has a day-room and a spacious airing-yard; there are four solitary cells. The gaol, and the surrounding extensive inclosed ground, are kept in the highest order; the prisoners, who on their admission are clothed in a distinguishing prison dress, are fully occupied either on the tread-wheel or in white-washing and cleansing the floors, yards, and passages. The House of Correction, built by Messrs. Pain on the north side of the gaol, is a well-arranged edifice, consisting of a centre and two detached wings towards the gaol, and of three other ranges of building, radiating from the centre northward. The centre contains the governor's apartments on the ground floor, a chapel both for Protestants and Roman Catholics on the second, and an infirmary on the third. The radiating buildings contain 78 cells, with washing-rooms in each range; on the ground floor are day and work rooms, having airing-yards attached to them. The prison is under the management of a governor: the classification and regulations, both of the gaol and house of correction, are highly conducive to the reformation of the prisoners. Those in the latter establishment are employed in manufacturing their own clothing and other necessary articles of consumption: attached to it is a tread-mill, used for supplying both prisons with water. A sum of £1600 was presented by the grand jury, at the autumn assizes, about ten years since, for an hospital for the use of the prisoners, to be erected on the adjoining ground: it extends 100 feet in front, the centre being two stories high, with wings; the interior of the hospital is divided into six wards, three for each sex.

The Female Penitentiary, or Convict Depôt, occupies the site of the old fort erected in the southern suburb, in the reign of Elizabeth. It is capable of containing 250 inmates, who are brought hither from all parts of Ireland, and remain until the arrival of vessels to convey them to their final place of destination. During their stay here they are employed in needle-work, washing, and knitting, so as to supply not only themselves but all the convicts sent out of Ireland with clothing: the number of suits thus made annually is about 1000. Schools have been established in all the prisons of Cork.



Arms of the Bishopric.

The foundation of the See of Cork is generally ascribed to St. Barr or Finbarr, in the early part of the 7th century: his relics, which were inclosed in a silver shrine, were carried away from the cathedral, in 1089, by Dermot, the son of Turlough O'Brian, when he pillaged Cork. St. Finbarr is said to have been succeeded by St. Nessan. In 1292, Bishop

Robert Mac Donagh was twice fined £130 for presuming to hold pleas in the ecclesiastical courts for matters belonging to the crown; and these two fines were paid, with the exception of £84. 14. 2., which was remitted. In 1324, Philip of Slane, bishop of Cork, was sent in embassy to the pope by Edward II., and discharged his commission with such address that he was made one of the privy council of Ireland. On his return, an assembly of bishops, noblemen, and others was held, at which it was resolved that all disturbers of the public peace should be excommunicated; that the small and poor bishoprics not exceeding £20, £40, or £60 per annum, and which were governed by the mere Irish, should be united with the more eminent bishoprics; and that the Irish abbots and priors should receive Englishmen into lay brotherhoods, as in England. In 1430, the sees of Cork and Cloyne being both vacant, Pope Martin V. united them, and appointed Jordan, chancellor of Limerick, bishop of the united diocese. The last Roman Catholic bishop before the Reformation was John Fitz-Edmund, of the noble family of the Geraldines, who was appointed bishop by the pope in 1499. After his death, his powerful relatives seized the revenues of Cloyne and part of those of Cork. In 1536, Dominic Tirrey, who was reckoned favourable to the Reformation, was appointed bishop by mandate of Henry VIII.; he held the see 20 years, during which period the pope appointed two ecclesiastics to the united see, neither of whom took possession. Matthew Sheyn, who was appointed bishop by Elizabeth in 1572, was a determined enemy to the veneration paid to images, and, in October, 1578, burnt that of St. Dominic, at the High-cross of Cork, to the great grief of the people. William Lyon was consecrated bishop of Ross in 1582; and on the 17th of May, 1586, Elizabeth annexed the sees of Cork and Cloyne to Ross, in favour of this prelate, who, in a return to a regal visitation held about the year 1613, states "that the bishopric of Cloyne had been granted by his predecessor, in fee-farm, at five marks' rent; that Cork and Ross, when he came into possession, were worth only £70 per annum, but that he had improved them to £200 per annum; that he had built a mansion-house at Ross, at an expense of at least £300, which, in little more than three years after, was burnt down by the rebel O'Donovan; that he found no episcopal house at Cork, but that he had built one, which cost him at least £1000; and that he never had been in possession of the house belonging to the bishopric of Cloyne, which was withheld from him by Sir John Fitz-Edmund Fitz-Gerald in his lifetime, and since his death by his heir."

After Bishop Lyon's decease, the see was successively

occupied by *John and Richard Boyle*, relatives of the earls of Cork: the latter, who was afterwards archbishop of Tuam, died at Cork in 1644, and was buried in the cathedral, in a vault he had prepared during his prelacy. While he occupied this see, he is stated to have repaired more ruinous churches, and consecrated more new ones, than any other bishop in that age. This prelate was succeeded by *Dr. Chappel*, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, whose successor was *Michael Boyle*, son of *Dr. Chappel's* predecessor. Bishop Boyle was succeeded by *Dr. Synge*, who, by will dated May 23rd, 1677, left several legacies to the poor of St. Finbarr's (Cork), Youghal, Cloyne, and Innishowen. From the death of this prelate, the see of Cloyne was held separately from the united see of Cork and Ross until 1835. *Dr. Wetenhall*, who was the first Bishop of Cork and Ross, "suffered great cruelties and oppressions from the year 1688 to the settlement under King William;" and at his own expense repaired the episcopal palace at Cork. *Dr. Brown*, Provost of Trinity College, was promoted to this bishopric in 1709, and held it till his death, in 1735. By his encouragement several churches were rebuilt or repaired, and glebe-houses erected; and a handsome public library, with a large room for a charity-school, was built near the cathedral. He expended more than £3000 on a country-house, built in a demesne of 118 acres belonging to the see, at Ballinaspick or Bishopstown, near Cork; which he occupied as a summer residence, and left to his successors free from any charge. By will he left £300 contingently, of which one-third of the interest was to be paid to the librarian of the library recently erected near the cathedral (to which he also bequeathed some of his books), one-third for the purchase of books for its use, and the remainder for the widows and children of clergymen; he also left £20 to the poor of St. Finbarr's parish, and £100 for clothing and apprenticing children. On the death of *Dr. Brinkley*, Bishop of Cloyne, in 1835, that bishopric was added to Cork and Ross by the Church Temporalities act of the 3rd of William IV., and the united see is called the Bishopric of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne. By the act for amending the Church Temporalities act, £1500 per annum, commencing Sept. 14th, 1835, were granted out of the funds at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to compensate *Dr. Kyle*, the bishop, for the loss he had sustained in exchanging the temporalities of Cork and Ross for those of Cloyne.

The diocese of Cork is one of the sixteen which constitute the ecclesiastical province of Dublin; it is entirely within the county of Cork, extending about 74 miles in length and 16 in breadth, and contains an estimated superficies of 356,300 acres. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and the twelve prebendaries of Kilbrogan, Kilbrittain, Killaspigmillane, Cahirlag, Liscleary, Killanully, Inniskenny, Kilnaglorry, Holy Trinity, St. Michael, Desertmore, and Dromdaleague. The see lands of Cork comprise 3306 acres, about one-half of which is profitable land; and their gross annual revenue, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, was £2630. 1.: the whole is now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under the Church Temporalities act, and the amount received by them in 1844 from the estates of Cork and Ross was £6040. To the dean belong, as the corps of the deanery,

the rectory and vicarage of Templebreedy, and the rectories of Cullen and Templemartin, the tithe rent-charge of which is £685. 14. per annum; he has a residence, or deanery-house, and the right of nomination to the perpetual cure of Templebreedy, of the annual value of £52. 17. 8., and to the curacy of St. Finbarr's, of the annual value of £75. To the precentor belong the rectories of Carrigrohane, Curricuppane, a third of Corbally, and a fourth of Kinnegh, the tithe rent-charge of which is £643. 15. per annum; to the chancellor belongs the consolidated rectory of St. Nicholas; to the treasurer belong the rectory entire of Ballinadee, and the tithe rent-charge of the townlands of Kilgoban, Rathdowlan, and Mackloneigh, amounting altogether to £488. 13.; to the archdeacon belong the rectories of St. Peter in the city of Cork, Nohoval, Kilmunogue, Dunhollogue, and Danisky, the tithe rent-charge of which is £642. 3. 9., exclusively of £200 minister's money for St. Peter's. The endowments of the prebends will be found in the accounts of the parishes after which they are named. The cathedral is also the parish church of St. Finbarr's, and is described in the account of that parish in a subsequent part of this article. The annual income of the economy estate, on an average of three years, is £549. 9. 4., principally arising from the tithe rent-charge of two-thirds of part of the parish of St. Finbarr, and of the whole of the remaining part. The expenditure consists partly of repairs of the cathedral, and payments to its officers, &c., and partly in the repair and support of St. Michael's chapel at Blackrock, owing to which, in 1831, the economy estate was in debt £1400. This is the only fund under the control of the dean and chapter in their corporate capacity, and the only benefices in their patronage are the perpetual cure of Marmullane and the chapelry of St. Michael. The estate of the vicars-choral, amounting to £1245 annually, is now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The palace is the only portion of the property of the see, except the mensal and demesne lands, that is not vested in the commissioners. The consistorial court of the dioceses of Cork and Ross is held in the chapter-house at Cork: its officers are a vicar-general, registrar, and proctors; the registrar is keeper of the records of the see, which consist of original wills, oaths, declarations, canons, and records of the proceedings of the bishops, the oldest of which commences in 1521. The total number of parishes in the diocese is 84, of which 9 are unions; they are comprised in 65 benefices, 6 of which are in the patronage of the Crown, 2 in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop, 41 in the gift of the Bishop, 5 in the gift of incumbents, and the remaining 11 in the patronage of laymen. There are 58 churches and 26 school-buildings; besides which are other houses licensed by the bishop, where divine worship is regularly performed. The glebe-houses are 25 in number.

In the Roman Catholic divisions Cork forms a separate bishopric, comprising 35 parochial districts, containing 81 chapels: of these, 71 are parochial, 3 annexed to presentation convents, and one to each of the Dominican, Capuchin, Augustinian, Carmelite, and Franciscan friaries; one to an Ursuline convent; and one to the Magdalen Asylum, Cork. The total number of the Roman Catholic clergy, including the bishop, is 74, of which 35 are parish priests and 39 coadjutors or curates.

The parochial benefice of the bishop, who resides in Cork, is the union of Shandon, called the North Parish.

The late COUNTY OF THE CITY comprised a populous rural district of great beauty and fertility, watered by several small rivulets, and intersected by the river Lee and its noble estuary; it was bounded on the north by the barony of Fermoy, on the east by that of Barrymore, on the south by Kerricurry, and on the west by Muskerry. Within its limits were comprehended the parishes of St. Finbarr, Christ-Church, or the Holy Trinity, St. Peter, St. Mary Shandon, St. Anne Shandon, St. Paul, and St. Nicholas, all, except part of St. Finbarr's, in the city and suburbs; and those of Curri-cuppane, Carrigrobanemore, Kileully, and Ratcoony, together with parts of the parishes of Killannilly or Killingly, Carrigaline, Dunbllogue or Carrignavar, Ballinaboy, Inniskenny, Kilnaglorry, Whitechurch, and Templemichael, beyond the city and suburbs. It contained an area of 44,463 statute acres, of which 2396 were occupied by the city and suburbs. The grand jury presentments for 1835 were as follow: new roads, bridges, &c., £611. 19. 7.; repairs of roads, bridges, &c., £2641. 14.; public buildings, charities, officers' salaries, and miscellaneous expenses, £14,592. 1. 1.; police establishment, £1148. 14. 3.; repayment of advances by government, £1254. 19. 6.; Wide-Street Commissioners for lighting, paving, &c., £8800; making a total of £29,049. 8. 5. The present county of the city, or borough, comprises, under the act 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 108, the parishes of Christ-Church, St. Paul, St. Peter, and parts of St. Anne Shandon, St. Finbarr, St. Mary Shandon, and St. Nicholas; the whole including an area of 2263 statute acres, exclusively of 420 acres consisting of tideway. The grand jury presentments for 1844 were £31,791.

The parish of St. FINBARR is a rectory, appropriate to the dean and chapter and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland. The tithe rent-charge is £742. 10. per annum, of which £517. 10. constitute the greater portion of the economy fund of the cathedral under the management of the dean and chapter, and £225 were payable to the vicars-choral, and are now vested in the commissioners. A residentiary preacher with a stipend of £100, of which £50 are from the economy, and £50 from the respective members of the chapter for discharging their turns of preaching; a reader, with a stipend of £75 paid by the vicars-choral out of their estates; and a curate, who also acts as librarian, with a fixed stipend of £91 from the economy fund, are appointed for the ordinary performance of the ecclesiastical duties. The Cathedral of the see of Cork, dedicated to the saint whose name it bears, was rebuilt between the years 1725 and 1735; and for defraying the expense, a duty of 1s. per ton was imposed by act on all coal and culm imported into Cork for five years, from May 1st, 1736: it was newly roofed in 1817, at an expense of £617, from the economy fund. The new structure is of the Doric order, except the tower, supposed to be part of the ancient building erected by Gilla-Ada O'Mngin in the 12th century; and is surmounted by a lofty octangular spire of hewn stone, under which is the principal entrance. On the south is the chapter hall, where the consistorial court is held; on the north, the vestry room. The choir is lighted by a fine Venetian window; the bishop's throne, of black Irish oak, and

the prebendal stalls, are handsomely finished, and well arranged: a beautiful monument of white marble, erected to the memory of Chief Baron Tracton, whose body is interred in the cathedral, has been recently transferred from St. Nicholas' church to a conspicuous position in it. Near the cathedral is the *Bishop's Palace*, built between 1772 and 1789, during the prelacy of Dr. Mann, a large and well constructed edifice, on the southern bank of the river Lee, surrounded by pleasure-grounds and gardens, and containing some fine paintings, among which is a portrait of Dr. Lyon. Concerning Lyon's preferment to the see, a traditionary story, but wholly unsupported by documentary evidence, relates, that having received a promise from Queen Elizabeth to be promoted to the first vacancy in her gift, in consequence of his gallant conduct as captain of a ship in several actions with the Spaniards, he applied for the bishopric of Cork on the death of the bishop; and that, notwithstanding the objections made in consequence of his former profession, by urging his reliance on the royal promise he was appointed to the see. On the south side of the cathedral is *Dean's Court*, a good modern house, the residence of the dean. A chapel of ease to this parish has been erected, for the description of which, see the article on *Blackrock*. The living of the parish of CHRIST-CHURCH is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop. The rectory, now suspended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, constituted the corps of the prebend of the same name in the cathedral church, and was in the gift of the Crown; the income is derived from lands at Blackrock, averaging in rent and renewal fines, £396. 18. per annum. The endowment of the vicarage, arising solely from houses assessed to minister's money, amounts to about £650 per annum; it has neither glebe nor globe-house. The old church was taken down in 1716, and rebuilt in 1720 by a tax of 1s. per ton on coal imported for 15 years: the steeple, having afterwards sunk on one side so as to swerve $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the perpendicular, though without any fissures, thus presenting a very singular appearance, was lowered to the level of the roof, and ultimately wholly removed, and the church rebuilt by the Messrs. Pain. The new structure is 97 feet by 57: its pannelled ceiling rests on ranges of Ionic pillars of Scagliola marble continued across the eastern end; along the northern and southern walls are galleries supported by Doric pilasters. Several of the lower columns, with parts of the floor, having been destroyed by the dry-rot, Richard Beamish, Esq., civil engineer, in 1831, replaced the whole lower range of columns with pillars of cast-iron without the smallest derangement of the upper columns, thus effectually securing the stability of the entire edifice. A few grave-stones, some of the 16th century, and bearing emblematic devices, were discovered during the progress of the alterations. The living of St. PETER's is a rectory, united from time immemorial with the entire rectories of Nohoval, Kilmonogue, Dunbllogue, and Duniskry, together constituting the union and corps of the arch-deaconry, in the patronage of the Bishop. The arch-deacon's net income is about £700, arising from minister's money assessed on St. Peter's parish, from the tithes of the four rural parishes, and from reserved rents of houses; he pays a perpetual and four stipendiary curates. The church, one of the most ancient in the city, formerly had as a steeple a tower detached from it

considerably to the west, which once defended the city wall; its site is now occupied by an almshouse. A handsome tower and spire have recently been designed and erected by the archdeacon, 150 feet high. The altar is ornamented with fluted Corinthian pilasters; and on its south side was a monument to the memory of Sir Matthew Deane and his lady, of the date of 1710, now removed to the further end of the church.

The living of *ST. MARY'S SHANDON* is a rectory and vicarage, with the rectory of *St. Catharine*, near *Shandon*, which has merged into it, united from time immemorial, and in the alternate patronage of the Duke of Leinster and the Rev. Robert Longfield. There is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The tithe rent-charge is £18. 15., and the minister's money £100, in addition to which the rector receives a rental of £95. 10. from 7 houses in *Shandon-street*: this income is charged with a stipend of £75 per annum to a licensed curate. The church of the ancient parish of *Shandon*, which comprised the present parishes of *St. Mary*, *St. Anne*, and part of *St. Paul*, occupied the site of *St. Anne's* church, and, from its proximity to *Shandon Castle*, was several times damaged by contending factions, and ultimately destroyed by the Irish about 1690: the present church, a neat edifice, was built in 1696, on a new site; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £198. 19. for its repairs. *ST. ANNE'S SHANDON* is a rectory, in the alternate patronage of the Duke of Leinster and the Rev. Robert Longfield. It has neither glebe nor glebe-house: the tithe rent-charge is £180, and the minister's money about £370 per annum. The church, a large and handsome edifice, with a tower of several stories 120 feet high, was built by subscription in 1772, on the site of the old church of *Shandon*, and, being erected on an eminence, is prominently conspicuous from most parts of the city: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £259. 9. for its repair. A chapel of ease to this parish, styled *St. Luke's* chapel, was erected in 1836, near the Brickfields, in the later English style of architecture, from a design by Messrs. Pain, with a western tower surmounted by a light and elegant spire, and two lofty pinnacles at the east end; capacious schoolrooms have been formed below the level of the floor at the same end, where the ground declines rapidly. The late Board of First Fruits granted £1000, and an equal sum was raised by subscription, for the erection of this building. The living of *ST. PAUL'S* is a rectory, in the alternate patronage of the Duke of Leinster and the Rev. Robert Longfield. The parish was formed, in 1736, out of the districts of the *East Marsh* in the parish of *St. Mary Shandon*, and *Duncombe's Marsh* in that of *Christ-Church*: the income, amounting to about £200 per annum, is derived solely from assessments of minister's money; there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The church is a neat edifice in the Grecian style, built by subscription at the time of the formation of the parish, and on ground granted by the corporation. The living of *ST. NICHOLAS* is a rectory, united by act of council in 1752 with those of *St. Bridget*, *St. John of Jerusalem*, *St. Stephen*, *St. Mary de Nard*, *St. Dominic*, and *St. Magdalene*, which together constitute the corps of the chancellorship, in the patronage of the Bishop. The income of the union, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £293. 18., arising from houses assessed to minister's money, the tithes of *St.*

Magdalene amounting to £21, the tithes of *St. Nicholas*, and houses producing £5. 18. per annum. The church, formerly a chapel of ease to *St. Finbarr's*, was built in 1723 by contributions from Bishop Brown and others, and is a small neat edifice, in the southern part of the city. A free church, near the South Infirmary, has just been completed. The church of *St. Brandon*, which was situate on the north side of the river, on the road to *Youghal*, has been entirely destroyed; but the cemetery is still in use.

The principal SCHOOLS in connexion with the ESTABLISHED CHURCH are the following. *St. Stephen's Blue-Coat Hospital* was founded pursuant to a grant of lands and tenements in the North and South liberties by the Honourable William Worth, by deed dated Sept. 2nd, 1699, now producing a rental of £443, which, with the interest of £500 saved by the trustees, is expended in the maintenance, clothing, and education of 32 boys, the sons of reduced Protestant citizens, and in aid of the support of four students at *Trinity College, Dublin*. The premises are situated on an eminence in the parish of *St. Nicholas*, and comprise a good schoolroom, dining-hall, apartments for the governor, and suitable offices, with an inclosed playground in front. The *Green-Coat Hospital*, in the churchyard of *St. Anne's Shandon*, was founded about 1715, chiefly through the exertions of some military gentlemen and others to the number of 25, who by an act passed in 1717 were incorporated trustees, for the instruction of 20 children of each sex in the rudiments of useful knowledge and the principles of the Protestant religion, and for apprenticing them at a proper age, with a preference to the children of military men who had served their country. No regular system appears to have been introduced prior to 1751, but subsequently 40 children were clothed and educated till 1812; the number has since been increased by aid of a parliamentary grant. The income amounts to £176. 14. per annum, of which £164. 2. arise from donations and bequests, and the remainder from annual subscriptions: the chief benefactors were, *Daniel Thresher*, who devised the lands of *Rickenhead*, in the county of *Dublin*, formerly let for £26 per annum on lease, which expired in 1844, when the lease was renewed at a rent of £106. 6. per annum; and *Francis Edwards*, of *London*, who devised eleven ploughlands in the parish of *Ballyvourney*, let permanently for £11 per annum. A librarian and treasurer, chosen from among the trustees, act gratuitously. The building consists of a centre and two wings, the former containing two schoolrooms and also apartments for the master; in the west wing are a library and board-room, with apartments for the mistress; and the other wing contains lodging-rooms for about 38 poor parishioners.

Deane's Charity Schools were founded under the will, dated in 1726, of *Moses Deane*, Esq., a Protestant of this city, who devised the rents of certain premises held for a term of years in trust to the corporation, to accumulate until they should yield a sum of £1200 for the parishes of *St. Peter*, *St. Nicholas*, *St. Mary Shandon*, and *Christ-Church*, respectively. The four sums were to be invested in land in the county of *Cork*, and the rents applied to the instruction and clothing of 20 boys and 20 girls of each parish. The portion of the bequest assigned to the parish of *St. Peter* having been paid, the school was re-opened in 1817, and now affords instruc-

tion to 30 boys and 35 girls, of whom 20 of each sex are clothed: the endowment produces £55 per annum, and an additional sum of about £50 is raised annually by subscriptions and the proceeds of an annual sermon. This forms the parochial school of St. Peter's. The portion assigned to the parish of St. Nicholas was obtained by the Ven. Archdeacon Austin, and was afterwards vested in the hands of the Commissioners for Charitable Bequests by the Rev. Dr. Quarry. In 1822 a grant was procured, and a plain and commodious building containing two schoolrooms was erected in Cove-street, to which, in 1831, the Rev. J. N. Lombard, the late rector, added a schoolroom for infants: the funds amount to £189. 14. per annum. The portion belonging to St. Mary's Shandon was lost for many years, but by the exertions of Dr. Quarry, the late rector, £600 were recovered, which sum, by a legacy of £100 and accumulated interest, has been augmented to £2000 three and a half per cent. reduced annuities. A commodious building of red brick, ornamented with hewn limestone, and containing apartments for the master and three spacious schoolrooms, with a covered playground for the children, was erected in 1833 under the superintendence of Dr. Quarry, at the cost of £743, collected by him for that purpose. An infants' school affords instruction to 100 children; and a Sunday and an adult school are also held in the building. The boys' and girls' schools are supported by a portion of the dividends arising from the funded property, by local subscriptions, and a collection after a charity sermon; and the infants' school, by a portion of the same dividends and subscriptions. The parish of Christ-Church obtained no portion of Deane's bequest, the lease of the premises from which it was payable having expired. The *Diocesan Schools* for the sees of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne, are held respectively in Cork, Rosscabery, and Mallow. On the eastern side of the cathedral is a free school founded by *Archdeacon Pomeroy* for the instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, of ten boys, to be nominated by the bishop: the master's original salary of £10 having been augmented by the dean and chapter, and by a bequest by the late Mrs. Shearman, to £30, twenty boys are now instructed gratuitously and are also taught the mathematics. Attached to the school is a library, founded by the archdeacon, and much enlarged by a bequest of Bishop Stopford's: it contains more than 4000 volumes, chiefly valuable editions of the classics and of works on divinity, and is open gratuitously to the clergy of the diocese and the parishioners of St. Finbarr's.

According to the *ROMAN CATHOLIC DIVISIONS*, the city with the suburbs is divided into three unions or parishes, St. Mary's and St. Anne's, St. Peter's and St. Paul's, and St. Finbarr's. St. Mary's and St. Anne's union comprises nearly the whole of the Protestant parishes of St. Mary, St. Anne, and St. Catherine: the duties are performed by the bishop, six curates, and two chaplains. The parochial chapel, which is also the cathedral, is a spacious structure, with a plain exterior: the eastern end, having been destroyed by an accidental fire, was rebuilt, and, with the rest of the interior, decorated by the Messrs. Pain in the later English style of architecture; the altar-piece is extremely rich, and similar to that of the abbey of St. Alban's, in England. There are chapels of ease at Brickfields and Clogheen.

The former, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style by the Messrs. Pain: the principal front is ornamented by a lofty and elegant portico of eight columns of grey marble, and approached by a flight of steps, extending along the entire front. From the centre of the roof rises a cupola, supported by eight Corinthian columns, surmounted by figures representing as many of the Apostles; the whole crowned by a pedestal and cross. This chapel was opened for divine service, October 18th, 1836. St. Peter's and Paul's, comprising the Protestant parishes of the same name, with portions of those of Christ-Church, St. Anne, and St. Finbarr, is a mensal of the bishop: the duties are performed by an administrator and two curates. The parochial chapel, a plain edifice, built in 1786, has an elegant altar in the Corinthian style, with a fine painting of the Crucifixion. St. Finbarr's comprises the Protestant parish of St. Nicholas, most part of St. Finbarr's, and a small portion of that of Christ-Church: the duties are performed by a parish priest and four curates, one of whom resides near Blackrock, and officiates at the chapel of ease there, which is noticed in the article descriptive of that village. The parochial chapel is in Dunbar-street, a spacious building, erected in 1776, in form of a T: under the altar is the figure of a "Dead Christ," of a single block of white marble, executed at Rome, at an expense of £500, by Hogau, a native of Cork. In the chapel is also a monument to the memory of the Rev. Dr. McCarthy, coadjutor bishop, who is represented in the act of administering the sacrament to a person labouring under malignant fever, thus expressing in the most lively manner the cause of his death.

There are four friaries belonging severally to the Augustinians, Franciscans, Dominicans, and Capuchins; two monasteries for monks, one of the Presentation order, the other of the Christian Brotherhood; and two convents for nuns of the Presentation order, one in the southern and the other in the northern part of the city. The Augustinians had an institution, called Gill Abbey, founded by St. Finbarr, for Canons Regular of the order, largely endowed by Cormac Mac Carthy, King of Cork, and shortly afterwards completed by Gilla Aeda, bishop of the see, from whom it derived its name; it anciently formed the cathedral establishment. The present state of this and the other decayed monastic buildings in the city, is described in a subsequent part of this article, which treats of its antiquities. The institution at present is situated in Brunswick-street, and consists of a prior and four priests: the chapel, erected in 1780, was much enlarged in 1827; over the altar is a good painting of the Crucifixion. The *Franciscan Monastery* was founded in 1214, on the north side of the city, by Dermot Mac Carthy Reagh, and rebuilt in 1340 by Lord Philip Prendergast. The present institution, situated in Grattan-street, consists of a guardian and four priests: the chapel, a neat building, was erected in 1830 by subscription, at an expense of £4500. The *Dominican Friary* was founded in 1229, by the Barry family, on an island on the south side of the city, whence it acquired the name of the Abbey of the Island. The institution is now situated in Dominic-street on the site of Shandon Castle, and consists of a prior and six priests. A new chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, has been erected on Pope's-quay, from a design gratuitously furnished by

Kearnes Deane, Esq., who superintended its erection on a principle of similar liberality. It has a portico of six Ionic columns with a triangular pediment surmounted by sculptured figures, besides a stately portico enriched with Corinthian pillars on each side; and is topped by a dome with an octangular tambour. The interior, 112½ by 100 feet, is also enriched by ranges of Corinthian pillars; the cost was defrayed by voluntary subscriptions collected in the usual manner, and by a weekly penny collection from the industrious and poorer classes. A Sunday school with about 500 pupils is attached to this body. *The Capuchins' or Reformed Franciscans' Institution*, situated in Blackman's-lane, consists of a provincial, guardian, and three priests. The old chapel was built by the celebrated Arthur O'Leary, who was a priest of this order. A new chapel was commenced in 1823, on Charlotte's-quay, by the provincial, the Very Rev. Theobald Mathew, who contributed liberally towards defraying its expense, which had in 1837 amounted to £10,000; the remainder of the funds was derived from subscriptions and weekly collections. The structure, from a design and under the superintendence of Messrs. Pain, is built of light-grey limestone, and presents a splendid specimen of the later English style, with a tower and spire 200 feet high: the front has a portico of three lofty arches resting on octagonal piers; between the centre piers is a rich screen, forming a kind of porch to the doorway. The piers, ten in number, are continued at the angles of the building, those not connected with the tower terminating like those of Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster, from which spring the exterior flying-buttresses. Similar buttresses are introduced in connexion with the turrets at the angles of the tower, which rise from a base just above the arches before mentioned. The tower consists of two stories, having an open parapet of tracery passing round it, above which rises the spire: the upper story of the tower and the lower portion of the spire are open, and so managed as to combine strength and variety with airy lightness. The contract for the building was £12,000, but the entire cost exceeded £20,000. The Sunday schools, under the care of the Josephian Society (the Very Rev. T. Mathew, patron), are managed by religious and well-educated young men who instruct 500 boys: the day schools are under the superintendence of 50 ladies-governesses, five of whom attend every day, and, assisted by a matron, instruct 500 girls; an infants' school for 350 children is under the direction of the same ladies, aided by a matron from the London parent institution. Evening schools for the instruction of apprentices and labouring boys are under the care of the same society. *The Presentation Monastery*, situated in Douglas-street, was established in 1827 in buildings previously occupied by the nuns of the Presentation order: the community consists of a superior and ten brothers, who devote themselves to the instruction of the poor on a system embracing every branch of useful education. Attached to the dwelling is a spacious building divided into four large apartments, capable of accommodating 1000 boys; about 600 receive instruction, and are apprenticed when at a proper age. The funds are derived from subscriptions and the proceeds of an annual sermon. The school owes its origin to the late Very Rev. Dean Collins, priest of the parish, who contributed liberally towards the erection of the build-

ing, and also to its support. The Lancasterian school, at the end of Great George's-street, is conducted by this community; the building is 80 feet by 60, and capable of accommodating 1000 pupils. This school is attended by the same number, and supported in the same manner, as the school previously described. *The Christian Brotherhood* was instituted in 1811; the present buildings, situated in Peacock-lane, were erected in 1815. The community consists of a superior and eight brothers, who devote themselves to the instruction of the poor in two schools, one in Peacock-lane, the other on Sullivan's-quay: the former of these, two stories high, and divided into six apartments, affords accommodation for 800 boys; in the latter about 300 attend. The community's dwelling-house is at a short distance from the former school, in an elevated and commanding situation.

The Presentation Convent of Cork owes its origin to Miss Honora Nagle, who in 1777 erected a building for that purpose. This being soon found too small for the increasing number of its inmates, the building now occupied by the parochial clergymen, and by the monks of the Presentation order, was erected by the ladies and their friends, under the superintendence of the Very Rev. Dean Collins: the establishment eventually became the parent house of the Presentation Institute in Ireland. After the decease of Miss Nagle, the new order was approved of by Pope Pius VI. and confirmed by Pius VII., under the title of "the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary." Dean Collins, then the parish priest, purchased, in 1825, the interest of the present buildings (partly erected by Miss Nagle) from the Ursuline nuns, who had removed to Blackrock; and the community of the Presentation Institute removed into them on October 1st, 1827, from the buildings now occupied by the parochial clergy and the monks of the Presentation order. The community consists of a superior, and 17 professed and 2 lay nuns, who devote their whole time to the gratuitous instruction of poor female children; the average attendance of pupils is about 500. The buildings, with the chapel, form a very respectable pile in an elevated situation. The remains of the foundress are interred in the cemetery within the grounds, and those of Dean Collins within the chapel, in which there is a neat marble slab erected to his memory. There is an almshouse for 20 poor old women in connexion with the convent, chiefly supported by the ladies. *The North Presentation Convent* was founded in Chapel-street in 1799, and removed to the present house in Clarence-street in 1808. The community consists of a superior, 14 professed nuns, and two lay sisters, who devote their time to the same purpose as those already described: the average attendance of children at the school is 600, one-third of whom are clothed annually by a subscription of the citizens. The buildings, with the chapel, form a handsome pile. A branch of the *Sisters of Charity*, Stanhope-street, Dublin, was established near the cathedral 20 years since; the community consists of six inmates, who go out to relieve the sick poor, and to instruct them in the duties of religion.

Of the PROTESTANT DISSENTERS, the Presbyterians have two places of worship, one in connexion with the Synod of Munster, and the other in connexion with the General Assembly: there are two places of worship for

Wesleyan Methodists, and one each for the Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Independents, and the Primitive Methodists. The congregation belonging to the *Synod of Munster* is a Cromwellian establishment, and one of the oldest dissenting congregations in Cork: the place of worship, a commodious and well-arranged edifice, is in Prince's-street. A boys' and girls' school in connexion with it, the pupils of which are clothed, and apprenticed at a proper age, is supported by subscription and the proceeds of an annual sermon: there is an almshouse, with accommodation for 15 inmates, but having only 9 at present in it; also a loan fund and a lending library. J. Pedder, Esq., bequeathed to the congregation £600, one-half for the ministers, and the other for the poor; S. McCarthy, also, bequeathed £300 for the same purpose. Dr. Hincks, Greek professor in the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, and author of a Greek and English Lexicon and other works connected with classical literature, was minister of this congregation for many years. The congregation of the *General Assembly* holds its meetings in a large room in Tuckey-street, formerly the assembly-room belonging to Daly's Club-house. The *Wesleyan Methodists'* places of worship, both neat and commodious edifices, are in Henry-street and Patrick-street: attached to the former are a female day school and an infants' school; each congregation has a Sunday school. The *Baptist* place of worship is a plain building in Marlborough-street. The meeting-house belonging to the *Society of Friends* consists of a large and convenient range of buildings, lately erected in Grattan-street, on the site of the old meeting-house, and comprising an apartment for public worship, with committee-rooms attached to it, and, fronting the street, a commodious dwelling-house for the resident care-taker and for reduced aged and infirm members: the expense, amounting to £4200, was defrayed by a subscription. The *Independent* meeting-house, in Old George's-street, was built by Messrs. Pain in 1829, at an expense of about £3000: it is an oblong edifice, 80 feet by 40, with two semicircular appendages; and in front is a small portico of four fanciful columns resembling the Corinthian order: the ceiling is arched and richly panelled. The *Primitive Methodists* have their place of worship in French Church-street.

Cork is the site of one of the three *IRISH COLLEGES*, founded by the act 8th and 9th of Victoria, cap. 66, passed on the 31st of July, 1845. By this measure, the Lords of the Treasury are directed to issue a sum of £100,000 out of the consolidated fund, to provide sites and buildings for the colleges to which Her Majesty may have granted letters-patent; and the Commissioners of Public Works are constituted trustees for carrying out the provisions of the act so far as the choice of land and erection and furnishing of the buildings are concerned. The annual expenses of the colleges will also be mainly defrayed by government, who are empowered to assign £7000 every year to that of Cork, and a similar sum to each of the two other colleges, for the payment of the stipends of the president, vice-president, professors, bursar, and other officers, of each establishment, and for providing such prizes and exhibitions as the Queen may deem it expedient to institute. Reasonable fees, however, may be demanded from the students by their professors, for attendance on their lectures, and by the bursar, for matriculation and other collegiate

proceedings, agreeably with the rules and statutes, as approved of by Her Majesty. Her Majesty is constituted visitor of the college of Cork, as well as of the other colleges, but may appoint persons under the sign-manner to execute the office, and she is also invested with the right of choosing the president, vice-president, and professors, until the end of the year 1848, and afterwards unless otherwise arranged by parliament. Lecture-rooms are to be set apart for religious instruction, to be given by teachers recognised by the governing body; but students will not be compelled to attend, should their parents or guardians consider it unnecessary; and no religious test will be administered as a qualification for any collegiate office or privilege. Every student must dwell with his parent or guardian, or some near relation, or with a tutor or master of a boarding-house licensed by the president, or in a hall founded and endowed for the reception of students; and in every boarding-house thus licensed, provision must be made for securing to the student the means of due attendance upon such religious instruction and divine worship as may be sanctioned by his parents and by the college authorities. The act likewise lays down some regulations with a view to the extension of the original plan of the college. The seventeenth section empowers any one to give property for the endowment of halls for the reception of students, subject to the inspection of a private trustee or, if the founder please, of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests: the deed or will under which a new foundation is created, must establish rules for its government, or name an authority for the purpose, and must also specify an authority to enforce observance of the rules. But the hall cannot be incorporated with the college, and recognised by the governing body, unless the rules are approved of by Her Majesty, or by the visitor whom she may have appointed. By the 18th section of the act, the Commissioners of Public Works are authorised to make loans for halls, to such persons as may have been incorporated by letters-patent to found them; and under the 19th section, estates or other property may be given or bequeathed to the college for providing additional religious teachers. Sir Robert Kane, Knt., has been appointed first president of Cork College.

In addition to the *SCHOOLS* already noticed are many in the different parishes of the city and suburbs, supported chiefly by annual grants, local subscriptions, and collections after charity sermons. The principal of these may now be mentioned. In *Christ-Church* parish are, the male and female parochial schools, of which the boys' school has an endowment of £15 late currency bequeathed by Mrs. Shearman; an infants' school; and several Sunday schools. In the parish of *St. Anne Shandon* are the male and female parochial schools; the parochial infants' school; the Brickfields' National schools, aided by grants from the National Board; and several Sunday schools. A school in George's-street was established in 1822, principally by the exertions of Dr. P. Kehoe, for the instruction of deaf and dumb children, into which, during the first 15 years of its existence, 60 children were admitted: of these, 30 were withdrawn by their parents from time to time; 15 were apprenticed; 4 died; and 11 were remaining in the school. Here is a branch of the *Juvenile Auxiliary Society* to the National Institution for the deaf and

dumb at Claremont, near Dublin. In the parish of *St. Finbarr* are, the parochial male school, aided by an annual subscription of £20 from the dean and chapter, and a bequest of £10 per annum late currency from Mrs. Shearman; the parochial female school; a National school for boys at Blackrock; a school supported by subscriptions; and several Sunday schools. In the parish of *St. Mary Shandon* are, a National school for boys and girls in Blarney-lane, and another at Sunday's-Well. The latter was erected in 1835, at an expense of £340, of which the National Board of Education contributed £186, and the remainder was defrayed by subscription; it is a neat building of two apartments, each 52 feet by 24, and affords instruction to about 350 of each sex. In the parish of *St. Nicholas*, the Masonic Female-Orphan Asylum, Cove-street, was founded in 1820, in which the children are maintained, clothed, educated, and apprenticed to trades or other useful occupations: from its commencement to July 31st, 1836, 60 children were admitted, of whom 40 were apprenticed. The parish also contains a friary school for girls, an infants' school adjoining the chapel of the Capuchins, and a Sunday school in connexion with the Established Church. In the parish of *St. Paul* are, a Protestant free school for boys and girls, several of whom are clothed, and, under the same roof, an infants' school; a free school for girls, endowed with the dividends on £450 three and a half per cent. consol. bank annuities; and two Sunday schools. In the parish of *St. Peter* are, a school for girls adjoining the chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul, under the superintendence of a committee of ladies, and aided by the interest of a bequest from the late Mr. Rochford; St. Patrick's asylum for orphans, under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic clergyman, in which 20 boys and 20 girls are boarded, clothed, educated, and at a proper age apprenticed, and which is supported by subscriptions and a collection after a charity sermon, amounting to about £220 per annum; and several Sunday schools. All the schools noticed in this paragraph were in existence ten years ago: others have been more recently founded, but they present no peculiarity of management requiring detailed description.

The *Foundling Hospital*, in Leitrim-street, was opened in 1747, and continued to exist until the passing of the Poor-law act. It was governed by an incorporated board, consisting of the diocesan, the mayor, recorder, aldermen, sheriffs, common-councilmen, and common-spoken, with 26 of the commonalty, elected by the d'oyer hundred; and was maintained by a local tax on coal and culm, weigh-house fines, carriage licenses, and penalties on car-drivers, amounting to about £5500 annually. The infants, received periodically from the churchwardens, were placed out at nurse till they were six or seven years old, when they became inmates, remaining until of an age to be apprenticed. The average number of the former class was 1000, and of the latter 400. They were educated as Protestants, and bound to Protestant masters. Good conduct during apprenticeship was rewarded by a gratuity of three guineas. The building was a small quadrangle, of which the chapel formed one side; the other three were appropriated to schoolrooms (two for the boys and two for the girls), dormitories, and other necessary apartments. A resident chaplain superintended the de-

tails of the institution. The *North Infirmary*, adjoining the churchyard of St. Anne's Shandon, was formed in 1744 by the members of a musical society, who appropriated their surplus funds for its support, and by individual subscriptions; and was fully established by an act passed in 1752. It is supported by a grand jury presentment of £550, a grant of £50 from government, and voluntary subscriptions, all which together, with funded property arising from bequests, amounts to about £1000 per annum. In 1829 Mr. Sampayo, a native of the city, but resident in London, contributed £1000 for the enlargement of the hospital accommodation, which sum having been increased by a bequest of £500 from Mr. Rochford and by other subscriptions, amounting in all to £3200, the trustees determined to erect a new building capable of containing 120 beds, on the ground belonging to the old infirmary. The building, erected by Mr. Hill, a resident architect, consists of a plain structure of three stories, forming three sides of a quadrangle, 100 feet in front, with lateral returns of 75 feet each. The ground floor is appropriated to the dispensary department, and to accommodation for officers; the two upper stories are laid out in wards. The expense of erection was £3760. The affairs are conducted by a board of trustees, partly official, and partly elected annually: the number of patients in 1845 was 620, of whom 639 were cured, 79 relieved, 43 died, and 59 remained under treatment at the close of the year; the number of externs prescribed for was 31,704. The income for the same year was £1004. 10. 8., and the expenditure £992. 6. 1. The *South Infirmary* was established under the 11th and 12th of George III., and is supported by a presentment of £700 from the grand jury, an annual grant of £50 by the government, and subscriptions amounting to about £240 per annum. The building has been lately enlarged so as to contain 100 beds; but owing to a deficiency in the pecuniary means, the average number of occupants is only 54. In 1845, of 580 patients admitted, 425 were cured, 89 were relieved, 27 died, and 39 remained under treatment on Jan. 1st, 1846: in the same year, 19,421 externs obtained advice and medicine. An attempt was some time since made by the trustees to unite these two infirmaries, and constitute them a general hospital both for the county and the county of the city of Cork, and to erect a large building sufficient for the purpose. This arrangement being subsequently limited to the union of the infirmaries only, an act was procured in the 2nd and 3rd of William IV.; but from some difficulty which arose, the design was ultimately abandoned.

The *Feer Hospital and House of Recovery*, established in 1802, and supported by annual subscriptions and grand jury presentments, is situated in an airy part of the north suburbs: from its opening to the 31st of Oct. 1836, not less than 51,085 patients were admitted. In 1816 a detached building, capable of containing 80 beds, was added to it, into which, during the prevalence of cholera, 775 patients of that class were admitted. The hospital is spacious, well arranged, and thoroughly ventilated, and contains 200 beds: the total expenditure for the year 1835 amounted to £1295. 17. and for subsequent years to rather more. The *Lying-in Hospital*, on the Mardyke-parade, was established in 1798, and is supported by subscription, under the superintendence of a committee of ladies; it contains 12 beds, and in a re-

cent year, 368 poor women participated in the benefits of the establishment. *The Cork Midwifery Dispensary and Institution for Diseases of Women and Children* was opened in Brown-street in 1834, and is supported by subscription. *The General Dispensary, Humane Society, and Cow-pock Institution*, was established in 1787, and is supported by grand jury presentments, donations, and subscriptions: in a late year, not less than 11,198 patients received medical and surgical relief from this establishment, of whom 5066 were relieved in their own dwellings. *The Lunatic Asylum* for the county and city is situated on the Blackrock road, and was once connected with a house of industry adjoining, and under the direction of the same board of governors; the house is spacious. A considerable piece of ground in front, inclosed with a high wall, is used as a place of recreation for the patients, and is cultivated by them: the number in 1836 was 370, which was 70 more than could then be properly accommodated; the building will now contain above 400 patients. The institution is supported by presentments on the county and the county of the city, apportioned by sharing equally certain fixed expenses, and by contributing to the maintenance of the inmates according to the number sent from each: the annual average expenditure amounts to £4000. The asylum was till lately under the medical superintendence of Dr. Osburne, and is subject to a moral governor. The former had a private establishment at Lindville for the reception of insane patients, beautifully situated on a limestone rock gently sloping to the river, of which it commanded a pleasing view; and attached to it was an inclosed demesne of 14 acres, affording ample means of recreation to the patients under his care. *The late House of Industry* was an extensive building, giving accommodation to 1200 inmates, who were always under its roof, and of whom two-thirds were women: these were employed in household work, washing, spinning, plain work, weaving, and plating straw; and the males in picking oakum, weaving, quarrying and breaking stones for the roads, and in cleaning the streets. The establishment contained two medical and surgical hospitals, in which were 150 beds; and there were three schools for boys and girls, each under a separate teacher. It was supported by grand jury presentments, the labour of the inmates, collections at charity sermons, and by subscriptions and donations; and was conducted with the greatest regard to the comfort and moral improvement of the inmates. This building is now appropriated to the purposes of the *Cork Blind and Deaf-and-Dumb Asylum*, established in October, 1841, and supported by subscription, under the patronage of Her Majesty. *The Magdalene Asylum*, in Peacock-lane, was founded in 1809 by Nicholas Therry, Esq., for the protection and reformation of penitent females, who now contribute to their own maintenance by honest industry. *The County and City of Cork Refuge*, in Deane-street, instituted in 1825 for destitute females, and more especially for female liberated prisoners, is supported by subscription; there are at present 30 inmates in this institution. *The Union Workhouse* was opened on the 1st of March, 1840, and will accommodate 2000 paupers: the expenditure in 1844 amounted to £13,859.

There are various ALMSHOUSES, principally of parochial character. The chief are, the corporation almshouses; those of the parishes of St. Finbarr, St. Nicholas,

Christ-Church, and St. Peter and St. Paul; the almshouses in connexion with the South Presentation convent, founded by Miss Nagle for aged women; and St. John's Asylum, in Douglas-street, for aged men; the two last named of Roman Catholic origin. Capt. Bredtride, in 1683, devised the lands of East Drumcumber to the corporation for ever, in trust for the payment of 10s. 6d. weekly to seven old Protestant men that had been soldiers, the surplus to be applied in apprenticing the children of poor soldiers of the Protestant religion in the city and liberties, or, in default of such, the children of other Protestant parents; the present income is £258 per annum. In 1584, Stephen Skiddy bequeathed to the mayor and aldermen £24 per annum to be paid by the Vintners' Company of London, and to be distributed among ten poor, honest, and aged persons of the city. Almshouses were built for each of these charities; and in 1718 a new house was erected for both near the Green-Coat Hospital at an expense of £1150, arising from the sale of the former site; piazzas were subsequently added at the expense of some benevolent individuals. The annual income of Skiddy's charity, arising from the original bequests and the rents of certain premises granted by the corporation in 1702, is now £235. 18., and is expended in the support of 41 aged widows and five aged men, who have apartments in the almshouse. Mr. William Masterson bequeathed £30 per annum to the poor of the parish of St. Mary, of which sum, £16 are distributed in sums of £2 to poor Protestant tradesmen, £10 are given as marriage portions to two Protestant female servants married to Protestant tradesmen, and the remaining £4 to the Green-Coat Hospital. In 1832, W. Lapp, Esq., bequeathed £30,000 for the support of poor old Protestants in the city. There are various societies for the diffusion of religious knowledge: one of these, the Pastoral-Aid Society, was founded in July, 1842. The Charitable Loan Fund originated in the establishment of a society for the relief of poor confined debtors by Henry Shears, in 1774: by a deed dated March 30th, 1785, trustees were empowered by the Musical Society of Dublin to lend money free of interest to industrious tradesmen in sums of from £2 to £5; but subsequently there was a charge of 1s. interest on each loan of £3, under the authority of the act of the 4th of George IV. cap. 32. The funds are now entirely appropriated to the purposes of the Loan Society, and were till very recently lent in sums of £3, the borrower giving security for repayment by weekly instalments of 2s. 6d.: the number of families repaying the loan in 1834 was 1150. In 1844, this and another loan fund had an aggregate capital of £23,328. A mont de piété was established in the year 1841.

Among the REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY one of the most ancient was *Gill Abbey*, which, after standing 980 years, fell down in 1738; no vestiges of it can now be traced, but near the site is a cave, anciently called the Cave of St. Finbarr, and several fragments of stone pillars and other sculptured ornaments have been turned up on the spot. An *Augustinian* monastery, also on the south side of the town, is the only one of which there are any remains: it is stated by various writers to have been founded at different periods, by some in the reign of Edward I., by others in that of Henry V. or VI., and by some even so late as 1472 or 1475; the remains consist of the tower, which is 64 feet high and is called the

Red abbey. The *Franciscan* monastery had a stately church in which many illustrious persons were interred, but it is now entirely demolished, and Herbert's-square is built on its site. On digging the foundations of the buildings in this square in 1836, a stone curiously sculptured, with the date 1567 marked on it, was discovered; also a plate of metal 34 inches by 30, on which is represented the Nativity, accompanied by a long description, apparently in Dutch. The site of the *Dominican* friary, called the Abbey of St. Mary of the Island, is now occupied by a distillery. A nunnery, dedicated to *St. John the Baptist*, and from which *St. John's-street* took its name, was founded early in the 14th century; the site was discovered a few years since, when several tombstones were dug up near the spot. *St. Stephen's* priory for lepers was founded in the south suburbs, at a very early period, on the site now occupied by the Blue-Coat Hospital; and a *Benedictine* priory is said to have been founded by King John on the south side of the city, and made a cell to the English abbey at Bath. Bourke mentions a house of *White Friars* and a preceptory of *Knights Templars*, of which not the slightest vestiges can be traced. Of the ancient Walls of the city, with their circular towers, there are considerable remains near the North bridge; and in the rear of a foundry, the wall is perfect: of the fortifications in and near Cork, the last, which was called from its founder Skiddy's Castle, was taken down in 1785. A Mint was established in the city after the English settlement, but the specimens of coinage are extremely scarce; the earliest extant are silver pennies and halfpennies of the reign of Edward I., which bear the king's head within a triangle, with the inscription EDW: R: ANGL: DUX: HYB:.

The WRITERS who have contributed to elevate the literary character of the city, exclusively of professional writers, are, *Arthur Murphy*, the translator of Tacitus, and author of several successful tragedies and comedies; *O'Keefe*, the writer of comedies; *Edw. Murphy*, editor of *Lucian*; the celebrated *Arthur O'Leary*, equally distinguished for his wit, learning, and eloquence; his biographer the *Rev. Thos. England*; *Thos. Crofton Croker*, author of "*Fairy Legends*" and other works illustrative of Irish customs and superstitions; *James Roche*, author of several articles on the history and descent of the principal commoners of the empire; *Dr. Wood*, a writer on natural history, and on the antiquities of Ireland; *John O' Driscoll*, late judge of Dominica, who published a work in two volumes on the state of Ireland; the *Rev. Thos. Townsend*, author of the Statistical Survey of the County of Cork; *Dr. Maginn*, a principal contributor to *Frazer's Magazine*; the *Rev. Dr. Hincks*, already noticed as a former minister of the Presbyterian congregation in connexion with the Synod of Munster; *Henry Upington*, a writer on various scientific subjects; the writer of the articles in *Frazer's Magazine* under the fictitious name of *Father Prout*, who is a native of this city; *Richard Miliken*, both a poet and a painter; *Miss Miliken*, writer of several novels. Of eminent painters, Cork is the native place of the celebrated *Barry*, professor of painting in the Royal Academy of London, a man equally memorable for his genius, his eccentricities, and his spirit of independence; also of *Butt*, *Grogan*, *Ford*, and *McAlise*: *Hogan* the sculptor is likewise a native. Cork gives the title of Earl to the senior branch of the noble family of Boyle.

CORKBEG, or CORKBEGG, a parish, in the union of MIDDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Cloyne; containing 1603 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the southern coast, at the entrance to Cork harbour, by which it is bounded on the west. In 1690, the fortress here, erected in 1596 to protect the entrance to the harbour, was garrisoned for James II.; but his troops were driven out by the Earl of Marlborough, on the 21st of September, this being the first stronghold that general took in Ireland. After this it was suffered to fall into decay, the platform or gun batteries only now remaining. The parish contains 2661 statute acres; about three-fourths of the land are under tillage, and clover and green crops are grown in small quantities. *Trabolgan*, the seat of E. B. Roche, Esq., is surrounded by a finely varied and well-planted demesne of 400 acres; the mansion has an extensive front facing the sea, and includes two conservatories containing a fine collection of exotics. On the north-west side of the parish, projecting into the harbour, is *Corkbeg*, an elegant residence; the lawn and shrubbery are connected by a narrow slip with the main land, where the remainder of the demesne, comprising 350 acres of some of the best cultivated land in the barony, is situated. *Carlisle Fort*, within the limits of the parish, and situated near the mouth of Cork harbour, is a large fortress, erected at a great expense soon after the entrance of the French fleet into Bantry bay, and was garrisoned till 1828; the barrack will accommodate 7 officers and 155 artillery men, but is at present occupied only by an officer and 18 soldiers, and a master-gunner and six men. *Roche's Tower* lighthouse, which was rebuilt in 1835, is on the eastern side of the entrance to the harbour, and occupies the site of an old castle called Roche's Tower: the lantern is elevated 139 feet above high-water mark, and consists of 10 lamps giving a steady fixed light, visible 14 nautical miles in clear weather. As seen from the harbour and from Cove, the light is bright; from the sea, it is a deep red. Large vessels entering the harbour at nearly low water should be careful to avoid the rocks called the Stags, which are on the east side of the entrance: the Harbour rock, within them, bears N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from Roche's Tower almost half a mile, and has 15 feet of water at low spring tides.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and was formerly part of the union of Aghada, but in 1835, on the death of Dr. Brinkley, who held the whole in commendam as bishop of Cloyne, the union was dissolved, and Corkbeg now forms a separate living, in the gift of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge payable to the incumbent is £277: the demesne of Trebolgan is not, strictly, in Corkbeg ecclesiastical parish, but is what is called a "particle," and forms part of the mensal lands of the bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, to whom the Roche family pay the rent-charge. The glebe comprises 21 acres; a glebe-house has been lately built. The old church being in ruins, a new one has been erected at a cost of £677, whereof £140 were from private sources, and £537 a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is part of the district of Aghada. A parochial school for boys, in the village of Whitegate, was built and endowed in 1831, by the late Colonel Fitzgerald: the female and infants' schools are altogether supported by

Mrs. Blakeney Fitzgerald. The ruins of the old church, which is supposed to have been built in 1587, are in the midst of a large wood : on the north side of them, is a mausoleum belonging to the family of Roche, of Trallogan ; and on the south-west side, a large inclosed space belonging to the ancient family of Fitzgerald. Between the lighthouse and Carlisle Fort are the remains of Prince Rupert's Tower ; and near Corkbeg House are the ruins of the old castle built by the Condons in 1369, and for a long period the residence of that family. In the middle of a large field at Finnure are extensive ruins, supposed to have belonged to a religious establishment.

CORNAMUCKLA, a village, in the parish of KILCROAN, union of CASTLEREA, barony of BALLYMOE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S.) from Ballymoe ; containing 128 inhabitants. It is situated near the river Suck.

COROFIN.—See CUROFIN.

CORRICK, or **CORRIG-BRIDGE**, a village, within the parish of KILCOMMON, union of BALLINA, barony of ERRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 16 miles (E.) from Belmullet : the population is returned with the parish. This village is situated on the road from Crossmolina and Castlebar to Belmullet, and on the river Corrig or Owenmore, over which is a bridge of four arches, from which it takes its name ; it is a constabulary police station.

CORROFIN.—See KILMOGRENAN.

CORROGE, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 1 mile (E. S. E.) from Tipperary ; containing 520 inhabitants. This parish comprises 868 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, and formed part of the late union and corps of the prebend of Lattin in the cathedral of Emly : the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of the Rev. Robert Watts. The tithe rent-charge is £33. 15. per annum, payable in moieties to the proprietor and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The burial-ground is still used.

COSCORY, or **ENNIS-CORKER**, an island, within the parish of KILDYSART, poor-law union of KILRUSH, barony of CLONDERLAW, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 1 mile (E. by S.) from Kildysart. This island is situated near the western shore of the river Fergus, at its junction with the Shannon, and contains about 165 statute acres of excellent land, which is mostly in pasture ; the portion under tillage is manured with sea-weed, and produces good crops of grain and potatoes.

COTLANDSTOWN, or **COGHANSTOWN**, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of SOUTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile (E. by N.) from Ballymore-Eustace ; containing 327 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Liffey, and on the road from Ballymore-Eustace to Killeullen. It comprises 1515 statute acres, partly in pasture and partly under tillage ; the system of agriculture is improving, and the principal crops are barley, oats, and potatoes. The parish is partly in the diocese of Dublin, and partly in that of Kildare : the rectory of the Kildare portion is appropriate to the see, and that of the Dublin portion till lately formed part of the corps of the treasurer'ship of St. Patrick's cathedral ; the vicarage forms part of the union of Ballymore-Eustace. The tithe rent-charge is

£52. 6. 6, of which £37 are payable to the Bishop of Kildare. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballymore-Eustace.

COTTAGE ISLAND, in the parish of CALRY, union of SLIGO, barony of CARBURY, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies in Lough Gill, and comprises $13\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres.

COULAGH, a village, in the parish of KILCATERN, union of BANTRY, barony of BERE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER ; containing 270 inhabitants. It is seated on the bay of Coulagh, and near the estuary of Kenmare.

COUNDEEHY, a village, in the parish of BALLYHEIGUE, union of LISTOWEL, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from Tralee. It is situated on the road from Tralee to Kerry Head, and near the western coast ; and comprises about 50 dwellings. Here are stations of the constabulary police and coast-guard. Races are annually held on the beach in September, and a patent for a fair on the 8th and 9th of that month exists, but is not acted upon. A considerable quantity of sea-weed is collected on the beach, and used as manure. The coast is extremely dangerous ; the bay here, which is shallow and has a foul bottom, used often to be mistaken for the mouth of the Shannon, in consequence of an error in marking the latitude of Loop Head on the old charts, which occasioned many fatal shipwrecks. The parochial church and glebe-house are within a quarter of a mile of the village ; near the latter is a school.

COURTMACHSHERRY, a maritime village, in the parish of LISLE, union of BANNON, barony of IRANE and BARRYROE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Timoleague ; containing 740 inhabitants. This village is pleasantly situated on the harbour of the same name on the southern coast, and contains 141 dwellings, which form a long street extending along the south side of the bay. Its eastern part consists of small mean cabins, but in the western are numerous large and handsome houses, erected for the accommodation of visitors during the bathing season. It possesses many local advantages for trade and commerce, and is well situated for carrying on an extensive fishery ; for which, and the general improvement of the place, great encouragement has been afforded by the Earl of Shannon. Several small vessels of different classes are engaged in the coal and corn trade, in the fishery, and in the conveyance of sand for manure. Of these, seven are colliers trading with Newport ; eight are hookers, engaged in conveying corn, potatoes, &c., to Cork, and bringing back timber, iron, and other merchandise ; four are lighters, chiefly employed in conveying sand ; and about 20 vessels are exclusively engaged in the fisheries. The value of the fish taken in a recent year was estimated at £2460. A small but convenient pier, constructed chiefly at the expense of the Earl of Shannon, has proved a great protection to the fisheries, and very beneficial to trade. Several new lines of road have been opened, and other improvements are in contemplation, which, together with its beautiful and sheltered situation, the salubrity of its atmosphere, and the abundant supply of fish and all other kinds of provision, have rendered this village one of the most fashionable bathing-places on the southern coast. Small vessels may lie in safety, in two fathoms of water, near the quay in this harbour ;

and about a quarter of a mile to the east, in a very small creek formed by a perpendicular clay cliff, a vessel may lie in $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 fathoms; but as the channel is narrow and the tide rapid, one anchor must lie on the shore. Near the middle of the bay are two rocks, called the Barrels: the more southern is small, and dry at low water; the other, which is larger, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the north of the former, and is seldom seen above water. At the southern Barrel rock, the extremity of the old head of Kinsale bears S.E. by E., and the Horse rock, which is always above water, W. To avoid the Barrels on the west side, vessels should keep within a mile and a half of the shore, on the west side of the bay. The best anchorage, in westerly winds, is on the same side of the bay, in 10 or 12 fathoms, or on the north side of the Horse rock, in 4 or 5 fathoms. At the village is a station of the coast-guard, being one of the eight comprised in the district of Kinsale. A clothing establishment, under the management of the vicar, is supported by subscription, and, together with a loan fund, has proved very beneficial to the poor. Adjoining the village is the beautiful demesne and summer residence of the Earl of Shannon; in the immediate neighbourhood are the ruins of Abbey Mahon; and at the distance of two miles are the extensive and picturesque ruins of the abbey and castle of Timoleague.

COVE, commonly called THE COVE OF CORK, a seaport, market and post town, partly in the parish of CLONMELL, but chiefly in that of Temple-robin, GREAT ISLAND, harony of BARRYMORE, union and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 5142 inhabitants. By way of Passage, crossing the ferry, it is only $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Cork; but overland, by way of Foaty, it is 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from that city; and 133 miles (S. W. by S.) from Dublin. It is situated on the north side of Cork harbour, in lat. $51^{\circ} 51'$, and lon. $8^{\circ} 18' 45''$. The progress of COVE has been very rapid. So recently as 1786 it was but a small village, consisting of a few scattered houses inhabited by the tide-waiters and pilots of Cork, and of some miserable cabins occupied by fishermen; at present it is a large and handsome town, comprising nine large and several smaller streets, besides terraces, and containing 565 houses. The great increase of its population principally arose from its convenient situation for the shipping in Cork harbour; during the French war, 600 sail of merchant-vessels were sometimes at anchor together, and 400 sail sometimes left the harbour under convoy in one day. These fleets always lay immediately in front of the present town, and many of them within half a cable's length of the shore. It was also greatly benefited by the erection of Carlisle and Camden Forts; of martello towers on Great Island, Hawlbowlie, and Ringskiddy; and by the bomb-proof artillery barracks on Spike Island. In addition to this, Hawlbowlie was fortified, and constituted the ordnance depôt, and the Lords of the Admiralty made it the only naval victualling depôt in Ireland; Rocky Island was excavated, and converted into the chief gunpowder magazine for the southern part of the kingdom. Cove was also made the place of embarkation for troops ordered on foreign service, and the station of an admiral. The great expenditure of money for these works, and for the supply of provisions and other requisites for the shipping in the harbour, caused many persons to settle here; and the

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number was increased by the visits of persons of fortune, who were attracted by the salubrity of its climate and the beauty of its situation in the finest harbour in Europe. The accommodation has latterly been much improved, and medical men now send consumptive patients here to escape the harsh winds of winter and spring.

Cove is built on the south shore of Great Island, on the side of a clay-slate hill which rises from the water's edge and is very steep: the streets, which are mostly parallel to the shore, rise tier above tier, and, being backed by the high grounds of the island, present a very picturesque view from the entrance to the harbour. The principal streets are nevertheless nearly level, and those that connect them wind so gradually as greatly to diminish the apparent steepness of their ascent. The houses in the main streets are mostly large and well built of stone, and many of them faced with slate; the streets are all wide, clean, well paved, and abundantly supplied with water, from springs in the clay-slate. The principal market is on Saturday, but there is one held daily, which is abundantly supplied with fish, vegetables, meat, &c. A large market-house, consisting of a centre and wings, was erected by the late J. Smith Barry, Esq., in 1806: the centre is appropriated to the sale of fish and vegetables, the west wing to the storing and sale of potatoes, and the east wing is fitted up as shambles. It is immediately to be removed, however, to another situation, with a view to erect on its site a handsome row of houses. There is a constabulary police barrack; also a chief coast-guard station, the head of the district, which includes Cove, Ballycroone, Poor Head, the Lighthouse, East Ferry, Cork, Crosshaven, and Robert's Cove. Petty-sessions are held every week, and there is a small prison; but a grant from the county has been obtained for building a more commodious and airy prison, together with a sessions court-house, on ground given by Lord Midleton. Near the western entrance to the town is a pier, erected by Mr. Smith Barry, in 1805, at a cost of £20,000; and connected with it are very capacious quays. A building called the Boarding Station is occupied by tide-waiters and other custom-house officers of Cork.

The views round Cove are extremely beautiful. Beyond the harbor, on the east, are Rostellan, Castle-Mary, and the vale of Cloyne with its ancient cathedral and round tower; to the south is the capacious bay, with its numerous ships, noble entrance, light-house, and forts; on the west are Ringskiddy with its martello tower, Carrigaline with its estuary, and the broad entrance to the Lee; and on the north are the high lands of Great Island, which shelter Cove in that direction. Near the town are several elegant mansions, marine villas, &c. The regatta of Cove takes place in July or August: the prizes are numerous and valuable, and many of the best yachts in Ireland, with some from England and Scotland, attend its celebration. Near the custom-house quay stood the Columbine tavern and hotel, built by J. Smith Barry, Esq., at a cost of £2000; it was lately pulled down, and replaced by one on a larger scale, which affords excellent accommodation for the members of the Yacht Club and other visitors: concerts and balls take place during the season. The parish church of the union of Clonmell and Temple-robin is on an elevated site in the centre of the town:

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It is in the early English style of architecture, with stained glass windows, and was built in 1810, by a loan of £2000 from the Board of First Fruits, and £1000 subscribed by the parishioners; it contains a handsome organ. The building is, however, too small for the increasing population, and is about to be enlarged. Near it is a Roman Catholic chapel, which was enlarged in 1835: there is also a small place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial schools are neat buildings, erected by subscription on land given by Lord Middleton, who is an annual donor; they are under the Church Education Society, but are supported by subscription. An infants' school has existed here about ten years, and is supported by subscription: a commodious house has been built for it near the parochial schools; and a very large building for a national school has also been erected, partly at the expense of the National Board, and partly by a bequest of £25 per annum left by W. Lynch, Esq., in 1831. The town contains a fever hospital and a dispensary, and a military bathing hospital for the province of Munster. There is a parochial almshouse for twelve poor Protestants, each of whom receives 2s. 6d. weekly from the Sunday collections in the church, with coal and clothing during the winter from a bequest of £100 by the late Miss Spratt. A benevolent society, and a loan fund for mechanics, have also been established.—See GREAT ISLAND.

COVE, or SUMMERCOTE, a village, in the parish of RINCURRAN, union and barony of KINSALE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 1 mile (E.) from Kinsale; containing 352 inhabitants. This village is beautifully situated on the harbour of Kinsale, and consists of neatly built houses, among which are several commodious villas and lodges for the accommodation of the numerous visitors from various parts of the country that frequent this place during the summer for the benefit of sea-bathing. An extensive fishery is carried on, and affords employment to a large portion of the inhabitants. An annual regatta was formerly held in July or August, and there was a race-course in the vicinity, where races were held after the regatta. In the village are the male and female parochial schools, established by the rector in 1829, in connexion with the Kildare-place Society, but now supported by him in connexion with the Cork Diocesan Association: the rector also provides a house, rent-free, for the master. Above the village is the church of Rincurran, a beautiful and conspicuous object; and in the vicinity is the extensive garrison of Charlesfort.

CRAIGS, a parish, in the poor-law union of BALLYMENA, partly in the barony of KILCONWAY, but chiefly in that of LOWER TOOME, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N.W.) from Ballymena, the same distance (N.E. by E.) from Portloneone, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from the village of Ahoghill; containing 7351 inhabitants. Until lately this parish, consisting of 25 townlands, was part of the parish of Ahoghill; but in 1840, an avoidance having taken place, Ahoghill was divided by order of privy council into three parishes, of which Craigs is one. The area of Craigs, not including a few acres covered by the waters of the river Maine, is 12,368 statute acres. The surface is very hilly, and there is much wild mountainous and boggy land on the west side of the Maine:

the scenery in many places along the banks of the river is highly picturesque. In the north-west parts of the parish farming is very indifferently conducted; but in some other situations the system is much improved, especially on the eastern side of the river, where the soil is of fair average quality. A new road is in course of formation from Ballymena to Rasharkin, through Cullybackey, a village in the parish. The linen trade in its several branches has long been established here, and has contributed much to the prosperity of the people: there are bleach-greens at Dromona, Hill-Mount, Harpurstown, Cullybackey, and Fenaghy. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £219. There is neither glebe nor glebe-house; the handsome residence of the incumbent, built in 1840, being his own private property. The church is a small but exceedingly neat edifice, consecrated in 1841; it was built at a cost of £760, by the Down and Connor Church-Accommodation Society, after a plan furnished by Charles Lanyon, Esq., the county engineer. A parochial school-house was erected at the same time, by means of a grant of £200 from the governors of Erasmus Smith's schools, and a donation of nearly the same sum from John McNeile, Esq., of Parkmount: the church and school-house correspond in architecture, and, though separated from each other by the high road, are connected by the plantations in which they are embosomed, so as to form one picture of repose scarcely to be equalled in this part of the country. Cullybackey contains three places of worship for dissenters, one in connexion with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, one belonging to the Covenanters, and the third to the Independents: in the Roman Catholic divisions Craigs is still a part of Ahoghill. There are three schools under the Church Education Society, in which about 140 children, male and female, receive instruction; three national schools, attended by about 170 scholars; and the same number of schools not attached to any society or board, in which the number of pupils is about 100. The parish contains numerous rivers, and an ancient churchyard now in disuse.

CRANFIELD, a parish, in the barony of UPPER TOOME, union and county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 1 mile (S.W. by S.) from Randalstown; containing 367 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Randalstown to Toome, and on the western shore of Lough Neagh, of which it comprises 2691½ statute acres, besides 834½ acres of land in a good state of cultivation, agriculture having greatly improved; there is neither bog nor waste. The spinning and weaving of linen-cloth are carried on. Cranfield is within the jurisdiction of the manorial court of Mullaghane, held every month at Toome. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Down and Connor, partly inappropriate in William Cranston, Esq., of Belfast, and partly episcopally united, from time immemorial, to the vicarage of Dunane, the church of which is attended by the Protestant inhabitants of this parish. The tithe rent-charge is £27. The ancient church is now a noble pile of ruins, situated on the verge of Cranfield Point, overlooking Lough Neagh. Near them is a celebrated well, to which the peasantry resort in great numbers on June 26th, 27th, and 28th, when booths are erected

for their accommodation; they perform "stations" round the ruins of the church, and drink and wash in the waters. The well is supposed to have been endowed with healing properties by St. Olcan, who is traditionally recorded to have been buried here, in earth brought from Rome; in it are found beautiful yellow crystals, very scarce, and held in high estimation. A curiously carved cross of wood, marking the limit of what is considered holy ground, stands a mile from the well.

CRAUGHWELL, a post-town, or village, in the parish of KILLORA, union of LOUGHREA, barony of DUNKELIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 12 miles (S.E. by E.) from Galway, and 92 (W. by S.) from Dublin; containing 274 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Longhrea to Galway, and contains 47 houses, and a Roman Catholic chapel. A constabulary police force is stationed here. The town is intersected by a mountain stream, and in the neighbourhood are several gentlemen's seats.

CRAWFORDSBURN, a village, in the parish of BANGOR, union of NEWTOWN-ARDES, barony of LOWER CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (W.) from Bangor; containing 188 inhabitants. It is on the road from Bangor to Belfast. Crawfordsburn House, from which it takes its name, is pleasantly situated near the coast of Belfast lough.

CREAGH, a parish, in the union of SKIBBEREEN, Eastern Division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with the greater part of the post-town of Skibbereen, 6415 inhabitants. It is situated on the southern coast, and comprises 5802 statute acres, of which about 80 are woodland. The surface is very uneven, rising into mountains of considerable height, and of the schistus formation, extending over about one-third of the parish; they are mostly rocky and bare, but in some places afford excellent pasturage. Few fields are to be found where the rock does not appear, but there is scarcely an acre which does not afford some pasture or tillage, which is carried even to the tops of the hills. About 20 acres are bog. The land under cultivation yields tolerable crops, mostly produced by spade labour. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Ilan, along the banks of which the land is very good and in many places richly planted. The whole of the corn exported from Skibbereen is shipped at an excellent quay at Oldcourt, on this river, to which vessels of 200 tons' burthen can come up at high water; the corn is conveyed from the town to the quay in small four-oared boats. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, now converted into corn-stores. A manor court is held every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under 40s. Near the southern boundary of the parish, which opens upon the Atlantic, is Lough Hyne, a curious and extensive gulph, penetrating nearly two miles inland: the passage from the sea being very narrow, and between craggy cliffs, the water rushes through it with great violence on the ebb and flow of every tide. The best oysters, and several kinds of sea-fish, are found in the lough; and in its centre is a small island, containing the ruins of Cloghan Castle, one of the castles of the O'Driscolls. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful, the mountain sides being clothed with young and thriving plantations. A new road has been formed, and other improvements are in progress. Good slate

is obtained in many places. The principal seat in the parish is Creagh House, the residence of Sir W. W. Becher, Bart. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £375, and there is a glebe of 15 acres, on which is a holy well. The church is a small neat edifice, with a square tower ornamented with pinnacles; it was erected in 1810, by aid of a gift of £700, and a loan of £400, from the Board of First Fruits. The ruins of the old church adjoin the present edifice. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the union of Skibbereen. A parochial school was built on the glebe in 1834; it is in connexion with the Cork Diocesan Association.

CREAGH, a parish, in the poor-law union of BALLINASLOE, barony of MOYCARNON, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing, with a part of the post-town of Ballinasloe, 2888 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Suck, which is here 116 feet above the level of the sea, and on the road from Athlone to Galway. It comprises 8867½ statute acres: agriculture, is greatly improving; limestone abounds, and there is a considerable portion of bog. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, united episcopally, with a portion of the rectory, about 1739, to the rectory of Taghmaconnell and the rectory and vicarage of Kilcloony, together forming the union of Creagh, in the patronage of the Bishop; the other portion of the rectory is partly appropriate to the see, and partly to the deanery of Clonfert. The tithe rent-charge of Creagh is £101. 5., and of the whole union of the incumbent £209. 19. 3.: there is no glebe-house, but there are two glebes, containing 6a. 2r. 6p. The old church, in Ballinasloe, a cruciform edifice with a small spire, was enlarged in 1825 by aid of a loan of £969 from the Board of First Fruits. A new church has recently been built, at a cost of £3550, of which £3150 were from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £400 from private sources. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms the head of the district of Kilcloony or Ballinasloe, and contains a chapel. The burial-ground is attached to the ruins of an ancient church. In the grounds of Fort-William is a mineral spring, not at present resorted to.

CREAGHDOOS, a village, in the parish of TAUGHRBOYNE, union of LONDONDERRY, barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; containing 128 inhabitants.

CRECORA, a parish, in the barony of PUBLERBRIEN, union and county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S.W.) from Limerick; containing 1284 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Patrick's Well to Bruff, and contains 3013 statute acres; 194 are in the townland of Kilgobban, near Adare, and are detached from the main body of the parish, forming one estate, generally called Adare Farm. The land is every where good, being based on a substratum of limestone, and about two-thirds are under tillage, the chief crops being wheat and potatoes: but on the Ashfort estate, consisting of 200 acres, the farmer is subject to a heavy penalty should more than 3 acres be at one time under tillage. Here are four detached bogs, comprising about 300 acres, which have become very valuable and could be let at a very high rent. The surface of the country is generally interesting, and ornamented by several

handsome houses. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Vicars-Choral of the cathedral of Limerick, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £157. 10., of which £101. 5. are payable to the lessee of the appropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. There is neither church nor glebe-house, but a glebe of 17½ Irish acres, 10 of which belong to the appropriators, and 7½ to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, sometimes called Loughmore, comprising the parishes of Crecora, Mungret, Knocknagaul, and part of Kilpeacon, and containing two chapels, situated respectively at Crecora and Mungret; the former is a large modern edifice. From the interesting ruins of the church, which was destroyed in the war of 1641, it seems to have been well built and capacious: many of the wealthy families of the neighbourhood have vaults in the cemetery.

CRECRIM.—See **CRYCRIM**.

CREEKSTOWN, or **CRICKSTOWN**, a parish, in the barony of **RATOATH**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 13 miles (N. N. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Belfast; containing 195 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1431 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and is part of the union of Ratoath: the tithe rent-charge is £67. 10. In the Roman-Catholic divisions Creekstown is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Creekstown, Kilmoon, Kilbrew, Donaghmore, and Grenogue, and containing two chapels, one at Curraha and one at Donaghmore, both plain buildings. The parish formerly belonged to the Barnewall family, of whose ancient residence there are some remains, as there are also of the parish church.

CRESLOUGH, a village, in the parish of **CLONDEBORKEY**, poor-law union of **DUNFANAGHY**, barony of **KILMACRENAN**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**; on the road from Kilmacrenan to Dunfanaghy; and containing 235 inhabitants.

CREEVE, a parish, in the poor-law union of **CARRICK-ON-SHANNON**, partly in the barony of **ROSCOMMON**, but chiefly in that of **FRENCHPARK**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 3 miles (N.) from Elphin, on the road to Boyle; containing 2086 inhabitants. It comprises 4574 statute acres. The surface is varied with low elevations of limestone and limestone-gravel; there is very little bog. Creeve is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and is part of the union of Ardclare; the rectory was till lately part of the union and corps of the precentorship of Elphin. The tithe rent-charge is £69. 4. 8., which is equally divided between the vicar and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels, one at Ryefield, the other at Caighy. A friary of the third order of Franciscans was founded here, but scarcely any remains are visible; a lease of its possessions was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1582, to Bryan Mac Dermot.

CREGGAN, a parish, in the union of **DUNDALK**, partly in the barony of **UPPER DUNDALK**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, but chiefly in the barony of **UPPER FEWS**, county of **ARMAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Dundalk, on the road to Newtown-Hamilton; containing 15,503 inhabitants. This parish comprises 24,815½ statute

acres, of which 21,823½, including 419½ of water, are in Armagh, and 2991½ in Louth; 1088 of the whole are mountain, bog, and lakes. The surface is irregularly broken, and the general aspect bold: the soil is for the most part good, and the system of cultivation improving. Linen cloth and yarn are manufactured to a small extent by the farmers, whose principal dependence is tillage; most of the grazing-land has been converted into arable, and even much of the mountainous district has been brought into cultivation. The river Creggan, which divides the parish into two nearly equal parts, turns several mills, and contains fine trout. Near the village are some hundreds of acres of bog or moorland, used for fuel. Here is a coarse kind of granite; also a coarse slate, which is very hard and durable: the quarries, however, are not much worked, except by the neighbouring farmers, who use the stone for building. The village is pleasantly situated, and the surrounding scenery is picturesque. A market is held on Friday at Crossmaglen, for provisions, and fairs on the first Friday in every month for farming-stock. Cullyhanna, also a village in the parish, is an unimportant place; fairs are held in it on the second Tuesday in January, April, July, and October, but are badly attended: there are two likewise at Ball's-Mills. Petty-sessions for the Crossmaglen district are held in that village once a month.

The **LIVING** is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, and forms the corps of the trusteeship in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Armagh, in the patronage of the Lord Primate. The tithe rent-charge is £787. 10. The glebe-house, near the church, is romantically situated on the river Creggan, which flows through a deep glen abounding with picturesque scenery and ornamented with evergreens, rustic seats, and walks cut out of the solid rock: the surrounding grounds have been greatly improved by the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, the rector. The glebe, comprising 300 Irish acres, consists of the whole townland of Cregganban, except 40 acres appropriated as a glebe for Newtown-Hamilton, when that parish was severed from Creggan. The church is a spacious and handsome edifice in the centre of the parish, built in 1758, and to which a lofty square tower was added in 1799. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is divided into two districts, called Upper and Lower Creggan. The former contains four chapels, situated at Crossmaglen, Glasdrummond, Mowbane, and Shela, of which that at Crossmaglen was built in 1834, on a site given by T. P. Ball, Esq., at an expense of £750; the one at Glasdrummond is a large and handsome building. Lower Creggan is united with the parish of Newtown-Hamilton, which contains a chapel at Cullyhanna and one in Newtown-Hamilton. At Freednif is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; and there is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists at Ball's-Mills. The parochial schools, in which are about 50 boys and 40 girls, are supported in a great measure by the rector, who gives the house, which was built in 1822, and a garden and two acres of land, rent-free for the master, besides books for the children. There are a female working school in the churchyard, and an infants' school superintended by Mrs. Atkinson; also schools at Tullynavale, Darsey, and Anavachavarkey, built by the rector, aided by some subscriptions: the first of the three is a large and

handsome edifice. There are other schools in the parish. A dispensary was established at Crossmaglen in 1830. In the northern part of the parish are vestiges of an ancient intrenchment, which extended more than a mile in length and about one-third of a mile in breadth; it is now intersected by roads.

CREGGS, a village, in the parish of KILBEGNET, union of ROSCOMMON, barony of BALLYMOE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Athleague; containing 163 inhabitants.

CREHELP, or **CRYHELP**, a parish, in the barony of LOWER TALBOTSTOWN, union of BALTINGLASS, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Dunlavin; containing 665 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the western boundary of the county, and on the confines of the county of Dublin, comprises $2214\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres; it is intersected by the old road from Blessington to Baltinglass, by Stratford-on-Slaney. The lands are mostly under an improved system of tillage. There are some quarries of good slate, and a little bog. Crehelp is a rectory and curacy, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough; the rectory is appropriated to the incumbency, and the curacy forms part of the union of Donard. The tithe rent-charge is £65. 7. 8. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of Dunlavin.

CREMORGAN.—See KILCLONBROOK.

CREVAGH, county of DUBLIN.—See CRUAGH.

CREVENISH, an island, in the parish of KILMINA, union of NEWPORT, barony of BURRISHOOLE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (S. W.) from Newport. It is situated in Clew bay, comprises 28 statute acres, and is the property of the Marquess of Sligo.

CRINDLE, a village, in the parish of TAMLAGHT-FINLAGAN, union of NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY, barony of KENAGHT, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER; containing 154 inhabitants.

CRINKLE, a village, in the parish of BIRR, union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of BALLYBRITT, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER; containing 554 inhabitants. It immediately adjoins the post-town of Parsonstown, and is situated on the road thence to Roscrea.

CROAGH, a parish, in the union of RATHKEALE, barony of LOWER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Rathkeale, on the road to Adare; containing 3185 inhabitants, of whom 187 are in the village. This place appears to have been anciently of considerable importance; so early as the year 1109, it had a very rich abbey, a corporation, and two castles. James II. after his defeat at the Boyne, is reported to have slept one night at Amigan Castle, now in ruins; but it is not certain that he came farther south than Waterford. Near it is a small stream, supposed to be efficacious in cutaneous disorders. The parish is divided into two towns by a portion of that of Adare, which separates the townlands of Ballinvira, Ballinagould, Ballinacurra, and Lisnamuck, from the rest of the parish; it comprises 8100 statute acres, almost all under an improving system. The greater part is good arable land, though light, and rests on a substratum of limestone; nearly the whole of the remainder is meadow and pasture, there being no waste land, and but little turbary. Su-

perior lead-ore is often found amidst the limestone rocks, and large masses are sometimes turned up by the plough at Ardnarehane; but no search has ever been made for it. The village consists of one irregular street, containing 45 small houses; and has fairs on March 1st, May 1st, Aug. 3rd, and Nov. 1st. Within the parish are several large and handsome residences.

The living is a rectory in the diocese of Limerick, being the corps of the prebend of Croagh in the cathedral of Limerick, and in the patronage of Henry Watson, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge is £415. The glebe-house, a handsome residence, was erected in 1832, by a gift of £100, and a loan of £900, from the late Board of First Fruits, and is situated about half a mile from the village, on a glebe of ten acres purchased by the Board; near the church, also, is a small glebe of 1r. 14p. The church, formerly a large cruciform edifice, is almost in ruins; the eastern portion, or chancel, is the only part now roofed: there are considerable remains of the walls. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Kilfinney; the chapel, a large plain edifice, is near the village of Croagh. The late John Walcott, Esq., of Clifton, near Bristol, but originally of Croagh House, built in his lifetime three almshouses at Ballylin for six poor widows of this parish, and endowed each with half an acre of land for a garden, and a weekly allowance of 1s. to each inmate, and 10s. each at Easter and Christmas, payable for ever out of his estate at Croagh. Mount Aylmer, in this parish, was the birthplace of William Butler Odell, author of several poetical pieces of considerable merit.

CROAGHAN, an island, in the parish of CLONDONVADOCK, union of MILFORD, barony of KILMACREHAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER. It lies in an inner portion of Mulroy bay, and comprises $17\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres; a point of it is 123 feet above the sea.

CROCKETSTOWN, a village, in the parish of KILMOREMOY, union of BALLINA, barony of TYRRERAGH, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Ballina; containing 155 inhabitants. It is near the river Moy, on the road to Castle-Connor.

CROGHAN, a parish, in the union of EDENDERRY, barony of LOWER PHILIPSTOWN, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Philipstown; containing 915 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Edenderry to Tyrrel's-Pass, and comprises 5794 statute acres; the surface is flat, and in some places overspread with bogs. The only eminence is Croghan Hill, on the confines of the county of Westmeath, which is celebrated by Spenser in his *Fairy Queen*; it is clothed with verdure, and forms a striking object in so flat a district. The land is principally in pasture, and appropriated to the feeding of store sheep and cattle; part of the female population are employed in spinning worsted. Near Croghan is Clonerle, a beautiful seat, the demesne of which is embellished with rich plantations. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, and is sequestered in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: the tithe rent-charge is £61. 10., payable to the commissioners, and the occasional duties of the parish are performed by the vicar of the adjoining parish of Ballyburley. There is no glebe-house. At the base of Croghan Hill are the remains of the church, which was formerly a chapel belonging to the ances-

tors of Lord Tullamore, on whose estate it is situated.

CROGHAN, a village, in the parish of **KILLUKEN**, union and barony of **BOYLE**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 4 miles (N. by W.) from **Elphin**, on the road to **Boyle**. It is a small but improving village. Druggot, frieze, and flannel, are manufactured by the inhabitants: petty-sessions are held every Tuesday; and fairs on the Wednesday after Trinity-Sunday and the 25th of October, for fat-cattle, for which the October fair is considered to be one of the largest in this district. Here are a constabulary police station, and a dispensary; and a loan fund was established by Mr. Lloyd, in 1833, with a capital of £500. In the village is the Roman Catholic parochial chapel, a spacious and well-built structure; and in the immediate vicinity is Croghan House.

CROGHANE, or **CROHANE**, a parish, in the union of **CALLAN**, barony of **SLIEVARDAGH**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from **Killenaule**; containing 1817 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 5434 statute acres, is a prebend and vicarage, in the diocese of **Cashel**, forming part of the union and corps of the archdeaconry: the tithe rent-charge is £925.

CROGRONE, formerly a parish, in the union of **KINSALE**, Eastern Division of the barony of **EAST CARBERY**, county of **Cork**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from **Kinsale**; containing about 60 inhabitants. This ancient parish, situated in the midst of a fertile tract of country, has merged into the several parishes of **Kilbrittain**, **Ringrone**, and **Templetrine**, by which it was surrounded. In 1498 it was given by **De Courcy** to the abbey of **Timoleague**, from which the cure was served till the Reformation, since which period **Crogrone** has invariably been regarded as part of the several parishes above named: the ruins of the church yet exist.

CRONROE, or **CRONROW**, a village, in the parish of **RATHNEW**, union of **RATHDRUM**, barony of **NEWCASTLE**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 1 mile (S. S. W.) from **Ashford**, on the road to **Rathdrum**: the population is returned with the parish. This village takes its name from an adjoining seat, a large plain mansion occupying an elevated situation, backed by an enormous rocky eminence called the **Great Rock of Cronroe**, whence there is a delightful and extensive view. **Cronroe** has long been the residence of the **Eccles** family, of whom the late **Ambrose Eccles, Esq.**, was a gentleman of some literary celebrity. Fairs are here on May 12th and Oct. 2nd.

CROOK, a parish, in the union and barony of **GAULTIER**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (E. by S.) from **Waterford**; containing 814 inhabitants. A castle was founded here in the 13th century by the Baron of **Curraghmore**, which subsequently became a commandery of the Knights of **St. John of Jerusalem**, with whom it remained till the Reformation. The site and the lands belonging to it were granted by **Queen Elizabeth**, in the 27th of her reign, on lease for 60 years to **Anthony Power**, at an annual rent of £12. 11. 10.; and in 1638 they were granted by **Charles I.** to **Sir Peter Aylward**. A village in the parish derived the name of **New Geneva** from the proposed establishment at this place of a colony of **Gene-**

vese, who were compelled to leave their own country in 1785. For this purpose the parliament granted £50,000, but in consequence of their requiring certain privileges and immunities which it was not thought proper to concede, the projected settlement was abandoned. The parish is situated on **Waterford harbour**, and comprises 1935 statute acres. A military barracks was erected in the village, in which were generally stationed one or two regiments during the war; but the establishment was afterwards abandoned, and the buildings have been taken down. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of **Waterford**, forming part of the union of **Kill St. Nicholas**, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £142. 14. There is neither church nor glebe-house; the glebe comprises three acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of **Passage**.

CROOKHAVEN, a village, in the parish of **KILMOR**, union of **SKIBBEREEN**, Western Division of the barony of **WEST CARBERY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 19 miles (S. W.) from **Skibbereen**; containing 395 inhabitants. It is situated on the harbour of **Crookhaven**, and consists of a long irregular street, at one end of which stands the parochial church, erected in 1700, at the expense of **Dr. Brown**, Bishop of **Cork**, for the accommodation of sailors frequenting the port. The village was formerly a place of considerable importance, many foreign vessels then resorting hither for provisions; and, during the last war, was much frequented by ships of the navy. The harbour, being very spacious and well sheltered, is a desirable haven, and particularly convenient for vessels bound eastward. A considerable trade is still carried on in the exportation of wheat, oats, pork, and butter; and timber and coal are occasionally imported. Here are a receiving-house for letters in connexion with **Skibbereen**, a constabulary-police station, and a coast-guard station, which last is one of the nine included in the **Skibbereen** district. Not far from the village are the ruins of **Castle Mehan**, built by the **Mehans** or **O'Heas** in 1540.

CROOKSTOWN.—See **MOVDYD**.

CROOM, a post-town and parish, in the union of **RATHKEALE**, partly in the barony of **UPPER CONNELLO**, partly in that of **PUBBLEBRIEN**, but chiefly in that of **COSHMA**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 9 miles (S. by W.) from **Limerick**, and 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ (S. W.) from **Dublin**; containing 7097 inhabitants, of whom 1470 are in the town. The origin of the town is involved in mystery: it is supposed to have been a place of considerable importance at a very remote period, but the earliest intimation of it is the erection of a castle by **Dermot O'Donovan**, in the reign of **King John**, to protect the ford or pass of the river **Maigue**, and also to secure that portion of the present barony of **Coshma** which the **O'Donovans** had then lately taken from the **Mae Enierys**, and which **King John**, when **Earl of Morton**, is said to have confirmed to **O'Donovan**. The **O'Donovans** having been driven hence into the western district of the county of **Cork**, this castle became the property of the **Earl of Kildare**: that nobleman rebuilt it in a superior manner, and flanked it by four circular towers, making the place his chief seat and stronghold; and from it is derived the war cry of "**Croom-a-boo**," which is still the motto of the dukes of **Leinster**, the descendants of the earls of **Kildare**. During suc-

cessive wars, it was several times attacked by the English. In the reign of Elizabeth, the Geraldines were three times besieged in the castle of Croom; the last time was in 1600, when the Lord-President Carew, at the head of 1500 men, attacked the castle, which had a powerful garrison under its constable, the celebrated Pierce Lucy, after whose escape in the night the fortress was surrendered. In 1610, the castle and manor of Croom were restored by James I. to the Fitzgeralds, who, however, again forfeited them by joining in the insurrection of 1641; in 1678, Charles II. granted both to the Duke of Richmond, who resided in the castle for several years. In 1691, it was garrisoned by the adherents of James II., but on the approach of the forces of William III. they abandoned the fortress, and took refuge in Limerick: after which it remained unoccupied till recently rebuilt by John Croker, Esq.

The town is situated on the eastern bank of the river Maigue, over which is a handsome bridge of six arches, and on the new road from Limerick to Charleville, which is the most advantageous line in going from Limerick to Cork: it comprises two principal streets with smaller ones branching from them, and contains 214 houses. A sub-post office here is in connexion with Limerick: there is a constabulary police station; petty-sessions are held in the town every Thursday, and fairs on May 3rd, June 2nd, Sept. 1st, and Dec. 8th. The parish contains 13,437 statute acres: the land is in general remarkably good, and under excellent cultivation; the soil is based on a substratum of limestone, and Tory Hill affords one of the best specimens of disintegration to be found in Ireland. At Carass, on the river Maigue, is a very powerful flour-mill, fitted up in a superior style, with machinery of the most improved construction, the property of Sir David Roche, Bart.; and close adjoining the bridge of Croom is another large mill. In addition to the interesting castle, the residences of the gentry in the parish are, Carass, of Sir David Roche; Tureen; Croom House; Carass Court; Glen-Bevan; Cherry Grove; Bellevue; Clonane; Newborough; and Tory Hill; besides several villas, cottages, and substantial farmhouses. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of J. Croker, Esq., of Ballynagard. Croom is called one parish, but appears to embrace the old parishes of Dunaman, Dunkip, and Dullas, all of which are contiguous to Croom and near Patrick's Well: five miles distant are the townlands of Clonana, Clonduff, Lorrige, Ballycurrane, and Lisaleen, which anciently formed the parish of Clonana, though now considered part of that of Croom. The tithe rent-charge is £900. The glebe-house is a handsome edifice, erected on the new glebe, in 1813, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £800 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe comprises 12 acres of excellent land, half a mile from the church; it was given by the late Edward Croker, Esq., in lieu of the old glebe adjoining the church, now part of the demesne of Croom House. The church stands on the western bank of the river Maigue, and is a small neat edifice in the early English style of architecture, with a square tower; it appears to have been erected on the site of a larger building: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £151 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district,

comprising the parishes of Croom, Anhid, Dunaman, Carrigan, and Dysert, and containing two chapels, one at Croom, the other at Ballynabannogue; the former, situated near the church, is a spacious plain cruciform edifice. There is a small place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; also a dispensary. Close to the town are extensive remains of the castle of the O'Donovans; and not far distant are fragments of the old church. Within the parish are ruins of the churches of Dunaman, Dunkip, and Clonana; also of the castle of Tullyvin; besides the ruins of a chapel in the grounds of Carass, built by Lord Carbery as a domestic place of worship, and situated close on the bank of the river, at the foot of a rustic bridge. The beautiful round tower of Carrigreen is a mile north-west from Croom, in the parish of Dysert; and the ruins of the abbey of Nenagh or Maig, generally called *Monaster Nenagh*, stand two miles eastward: a more detailed description of each will be found in other articles.

CROSS, a village, in the parish of KILBALLYOWEN, barony of MOYARTA, poor-law union of KILLAUGH, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 11 miles (W. S. W.) from Kilrush; containing 150 inhabitants.

CROSSAKEEL, a post-town or village, in the parish of KILSKYRE, union of OLDCASTLE, barony of UPPER Kells, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Kells, and 36 miles (N. W.) from Dublin; containing 316 inhabitants. This village is situated on the road from Kells to Oldcastle, and consists of 53 houses: it has a sub-post office to Kells. Fairs are held on May 9th, Aug. 16th, and Dec. 15th. A constabulary police force is stationed here; and petty-sessions are held every alternate week. The parochial church, a handsome structure with a lofty spire, and also a dispensary, are situated in the village; and there is a school under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity.—See KILSKYRE.

CROSSBOYNE, a parish, in the union of BALLINROBE, barony of CLANMORRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (S.) from Claremorris, on the road to Tuam; containing 6702 inhabitants. This parish comprises 16,334½ statute acres. The land is good, and agriculture is gradually improving on the lands of the gentry, although modern implements are not generally adopted by the farmers; there is plenty of bog for fuel, and limestone is also found here. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified with wood and water; there are several delightful demesnes, the principal of which is Castlemagarrett, the seat of Lord Oranmore, situated in a noble domain enriched with excellent timber. The living is a vicarage, with part of the rectory, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is partly impropriate in S. Lindsey Bucknall, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £232. 3. 4., of which £54. 4. are payable to Mr. Bucknall, and the remainder to the incumbent. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £400, and a loan of £400, in 1822, from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 24 acres. The church is a plain old building, with a chancel and a new tower which were erected in 1813 by aid of a loan of £550 from the same Board; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £268 for repairs. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of two districts, called Crossboyne and Ballindangan: the former comprises

part of the parish of Crossboyne and the entire of that of Taugheen, and contains three chapels, one of which is a large slated building at Crossboyne; in the Ballindangan district are two chapels, one in the village of that name, and the other at Drymills. The old fortress of Castlemagarett is in ruins; in the demesne of Brookhill are several Druidical or Danish remains, and a choice collection of plants. In Crossboyne churchyard are many ancient monuments of a rude character; and near Prospect House is a chalybeate spring, the water of which is valuable as a tonic.

CROSSDONEY, a village or post-town, in the parish of KILMORE, barony of CLONMAHON, union and county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (S. W.) from Cavan, and 59½ (N. W.) from Duhlin: the population is returned with the parish. This small neat village is situated on the road from Killesandra to Cavan, and surrounded by several gentlemen's seats. Fairs are held on April 5th, May 27th, Aug. 26th, and Nov. 17th; and near the village is a bleaching establishment.

CROSSERLOUGH.—See KILDRUMFERTON.

CROSSGAR, a village, in that part of the parish of KILMORE which is in the barony of UPPER CASTLEREACH, union of DOWNPATRICK, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N.) from Downpatrick, on the road to Belfast; containing 695 inhabitants, and 182 houses, mostly very small. It is noted for its fairs, which are held on the second Wednesday in every month, and are well attended, particularly for the sale of horned-cattle and pigs. It has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Downpatrick; and in the vicinity are Crossgar House and the handsome house and demesne of Redemon: the neighbourhood presents many inducements for the establishment of large public works.—See KILMORE.

CROSSHAVEN, a village, in the parish of TEMPLE-BREADY, union of KINGSLE, barony of KERRYCURRIBY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Carrigaline; containing 514 inhabitants. It is situated on the noble estuary to which it gives name, but which is sometimes known as the river Carrigaline, within the harbour of Cork, opposite to Dog's-nose Point, and a little west from Ram Head. It comprises 107 houses, which are small, but well built; and is one of the eight coast-guard stations in the district of Cove. In the creek, a vessel may ride in 10 or 12 feet of water. An extensive fishery was formerly carried on, but it has so much declined that only five vessels remain, and these are occasionally employed in the grain and coal trade.

CROSS ISLAND, in the parish of TULLYNAKILL, union of NEWTOWN-ARDES, barony of CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER. It lies in Lough Strangford, and comprises 12½ statute acres.

CROSS ISLAND.—See COPELAND ISLANDS.

CROSSMAGLEN, a village, in that part of the parish of CREGGAN which is in the barony of UPPER FEWS, union of CARRICKMACROSS, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (N. W.) from Dundalk, on the road to Newtown-Hamilton; containing 546 inhabitants. It comprises 135 houses, several of which are large and well built, and has a receiving-house for letters under Dundalk: the scenery is strikingly diversified. In the immediate vicinity is a small lake, called Lough Maglen, or Magherlin; and there are numerous

others in the surrounding district. The slate-quarries here were formerly worked to some extent, but the slate was found to be so heavy and coarse that they have not been wrought for many years. A market for provisions is held on Friday; and there are fairs on the first Friday in every month, for black-cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. A constabulary police station is established in the village; and a spacious and handsome Roman Catholic chapel has been erected, which is the parochial chapel of a very extensive district, called Upper Creggan.

CROSSMOLINA, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of BALLINA, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6½ miles (W. by S.) from Ballina, and 131½ (W. N. W.) from Duhlin; containing 12,221 inhabitants, of whom 1672 are in the town. It stands on the river Deel, over which is a large stone bridge on the direct road to the barony of Erris from Castlebar, and consists of a good main street and two converging ones, containing 358 houses. The market is on Thursday: fairs are held on May 23rd, Sept. 12th, Oct. 26th, and Dec. 17th; and at Rakestreet on Feb. 2nd, March 25th, Aug. 23rd, and Dec. 8th. A sub-post office here is in connexion with Ballina and Belmullet: petty-sessions are held weekly, and there are revenue and constabulary police stations. The parish contains a portion of the stupendous mountain of Nephin, 2840 feet above the level of the sea, on the western extremity of Lough Conn, a grand sheet of water extending 10 miles in length and in some places four in breadth. It comprises 67,201 statute acres, about one-third of which is arable land; the remainder is bog and mountain, the greater part reclaimable, but little improvement has taken place in agriculture. About a mile from the town, and on the bank of the Deel, are quarries of fine stone; and limestone and freestone abound generally. There are several gentlemen's seats in the vicinity. Deel Castle on the banks of the river of the same name, now a fine modern residence, surrounded with much old timber, stands on the site of a very ancient structure.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, united to the vicarages of Addergoole, Kilfyan, and Magaunagh, together forming the union of Crossmolina, in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is partly appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin, and partly to the prebend of Errew in the cathedral of Killala. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £345, of which £12. 5. are payable to the vicars-choral, £159. 15. to the appropriators, and the remainder to the vicar; the gross amount of the tithe of the vicarial union is £412. 10. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £100, and a loan of £825, in 1814, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 36 acres. The church is a neat plain edifice with a square tower and spire, erected in 1818, by aid of a loan of £1000 from the Board; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £197 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly within the district of Glanbeest, and partly a district or parish in itself, in which are two chapels, one at Kilmurra and one at Crossmolina; the former was built in 1785, at an expense of £50, and the latter in 1806, at a cost of £200. A painting of the Madonna over the altar was brought from Rome, for the latter chapel, by Arch-

bishop McHale. There is likewise a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists at Crossmolina; and a dispensary has been established. At Errew, a peninsula stretching from the barony of Tyrawley into Lough Conn, are the ruins of a friary which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, having a beautiful east window. There is also a ruin at Abbeystown; at Kildavargue are the remains of the old church, with a burial-place; and near the church are the ruins of an old castle.

CROSSNA, a village, in the parish of ARDCARNE, union and barony of BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (N.E.) from Boyle: the population is returned with the parish. It occupies, with Mount Prospect, the crest of a hill commanding a fine view of the rich country around Lough Key; the ridge is of sandstone. The village and neighbourhood are improving in appearance: the pastures, though generally rough, have been subjected to partial irrigation in the lower grounds, and the arable lands produce good crops of oats and potatoes. The superb demesne of Rockingham (described in the article on Ardcarne) stands here; and there is a large Roman Catholic chapel in the village.

CROSSPATRICK, a parish, in the union of SHILLELAGH, partly in the half-barony of SHILLELAGH, county of WICKLOW, and partly in the barony of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Tinahely; containing 1506 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Rathdrum to Carnew, and comprises $4647\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, which are chiefly under tillage. The soil is fertile, and agriculture has greatly improved under the auspices of an agricultural society established at Coolattin and patronised by Earl Fitzwilliam; there is a bog at Cammar, and another at Coolafancy. The principal seats are Hill View and Coolafancy, both commanding extensive mountain views; and there are several respectable farmhouses. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, united prior to any known record to the rectory of Kilcommon: the two parishes constitute the union and corps of the prebend of Crosspatrick in the cathedral of Ferns, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £163. 7., and the gross rent-charge of the benefice £506. 2.: there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. There are two churches in the union: that of Crosspatrick was erected in 1828, by a grant of £900 from the Board of First Fruits; it is in the later English style of architecture, with a square tower surmounted with pinnacles, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £203 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Tomacork, also called the union of Carnew and Crosspatrick; there is a chapel at Coolafancy. In the parish is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Some remains of the old church are visible near the new building, adjoining which is the burial-ground used by the Roman Catholics.

CRUAGH, or CREVAGH, a parish, in the union of SOUTH DUBLIN, barony of UPPERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S.) from Dublin; containing 979 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Owendugher, a branch of the Dugher or Dodder river, separating it from the parish of Whitechurch; and comprises $4460\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 2400 are mountain, including about 400 acres of

good bog. Killakee House is a spacious mansion, situated in a tastefully embellished demesne, with a well-wooded glen through which a mountain stream rushes with great force over its rocky bed; a winding road, several miles in circuit, commands some magnificent views of the city and bay of Dublin, with the Hill of Howth, Ireland's Eye, Lambay Island, and the distant mountains of Morne, which are distinctly visible in clear weather. There are numerous handsome villas, with well disposed grounds embracing fine prospects of the country adjacent. Of four paper-mills here, only one is at present at work, employing about 60 persons. Two woollen-manufactories have been established; the chief articles are friezes, flannels, kersey, coating, and blankets, and the number of persons now employed is 100: a few years since, when in full work, more than 600 were engaged. The great military road commences in this parish, taking a course of 37 miles through a wild mountainous district previously deemed incapable of improvement, and opening a communication with Wicklow and the south part of the country. Cruagh is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Tallaght: the tithe rent-charge is £136. 8. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Rathfarnham. On the grounds of Mount Venus are the remains of a cromlech: the table-stone has fallen; and of the upright stones on which it was supported, one only is standing, the others lying near it. The whole is of granite: the table-stone is 19 feet long, 10 feet broad, and 5 feet thick; and the pillars are about 10 feet in height. The burial-ground of the old church is still much used.

CRUISETOWN, a parish, in the barony of LOWER KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.W.) from Nobber, on the road to Kells; containing 432 inhabitants. It comprises $1863\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, two-thirds of which are under tillage; there are some quarries of black stone. In the demesne of Cruisestown, formerly the property of the ancient family of Cruise, are two lakes. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £75. Here is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Nobber; the chapel is a plain building. There are some small remains of the church, with a burial-ground attached, in which are some very ancient monuments of the Cruise family.

CRUIT ISLAND, in the parish of TEMPLECRONE, union of GLENTIES, barony of KILMACRENNAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER. It lies on the north-west coast.

CRUMLIN, a post-town, in the parish of CAMLIN, barony of UPPER MASSARENE, union and county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Antrim, and 79 (N.) from Dublin; containing 103 houses, and 568 inhabitants. This town is situated on the river Camlin, of which name that of Crumlin is a corruption, and on the road from Lurgan to Antrim; it consists of one long wide street, from which branches off a street of smaller dimensions leading to the Antrim road, and the whole has a neat and cheerful appearance. At one extremity are the beautiful and highly embellished grounds of Glendarragh, through which flows the river Camlin, noted for the petrifying quality of its

waters: among the many fine specimens of petrified substances which it has afforded, is the entire root of a tree, of five cubic feet. Adjoining the town are the most extensive and complete flour-mills in the county; they were originally built in 1765, by Rowley Heyland, Esq., and were the first erected in the north of Ireland. These mills were considered of so much importance that government erected very large warehouses for storing wheat and other grain, and encouraged by every means the growth of wheat in the surrounding district. There are several other mills belonging to the same concern, but as all purchases and sales are made at this place, the whole of the works come under the denomination of the Crumlin mills. The machinery, which is of very superior construction, is impelled by the water of the Camlin river; and the quantity of grain annually consumed is, on the average, 3000 tons of wheat, and the same quantity of oats. A large portion of the flour is shipped for the Clyde, and the several ports of the north of England; during a recent year, 2000 tons of flour and oatmeal were sent from this establishment to Liverpool and Manchester alone. A flax-mill has also been erected, and several hundred persons in the town and neighbourhood are constantly employed in weaving linens and cottons for the manufacturers of Belfast and other places. From its situation on Lough Neagh, this place derives every possible facility of communication by water with Belfast, Newry, Antrim, and other towns. Fairs are held on the first Monday in every month, for horses, cattle, and pigs: here is a receiving-house for letters under Antrim; and a constabulary police force is stationed in the town. Petty-sessions are held once a fortnight. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly.

CRUMLIN, or CROMLIN, a parish, within the union of SOUTH DUBLIN, barony of UPPERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (S. W.) from the Post-office, Dublin; containing 1024 inhabitants, of whom 290 are in the village, which consists of 49 houses. The parish comprises 1817½ statute acres, and is one of the four manors of the county anciently annexed to the Crown. In 1594 the village was burned by Gerald Fitzgerald, at the head of the Wicklow insurgents. In 1690, after the victory of the Boyne, a part of William's army encamped here; and it is said to have been at this place that the king himself settled the method of granting protection, which was accordingly made public. On July 10th, he issued hence his proclamation for stopping the currency of the brass money coined by James II., except at reduced rates of valuation. Crumlin is a station connected with the city police. Here are extensive quarries of limestone, from which Dublin is chiefly supplied; and large flour-mills have for many years been in operation at Kimmage. In the grounds of a seat called Crumlin is a moat or rath, from which is an extensive view of the beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood. The living is an appropriate curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's, to whom the rectory is appropriate. The tithe rent-charge is £180. The glebe-house was built in 1790, by aid of a grant of £150 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 1a. 36p. The church, which is a neat structure, was rebuilt in 1816, by aid of

a loan of £1000 from the Board, but the old tower was preserved. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Rathfarnham: the chapel, in the village, is a neat building. About £70 per annum, arising from land bequeathed at a very remote period, are applied to the support of a dispensary and a school, and to the relief of the poor of the parish.

CRUMP, or ILANE-A-GREEN, an island, within the parish of BALLYNAKILL, union of CLIFDEN, barony of BALLYNAHINCH, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 10 miles (N. E.) from Clifden. This island is situated near the entrance of Ballynakill harbour on the western coast, and contains about 70 statute acres of arable land.

CRUSHEEN, a village, in the parish of INCHICORRANE, union of ENNIS, barony of BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, about 6½ miles (N. N. E.) from Ennis, on the road to Gort; containing 33 houses, and 194 inhabitants. Fairs are held on the lands of "Brodagh by Crusheen" on Jan. 17th, May 20th, Aug. 15th, and Nov. 19th, for general farming stock. A receiving-house for letters here is in connexion with Ennis and Gort; and there are a constabulary police station, and a dispensary. Petty-sessions once a fortnight, and the road-sessions for the district, are held in the village; also a seneschal's court occasionally for the manor of Bunratty, in which small debts are recoverable. The Roman Catholic chapel stands here: in the ancient burial-ground, Sir Theobald Butler, who framed the articles of the treaty of Limerick, lies interred.

CRYCRIM, or CRECRIM, a parish, within the union of SHILLELAGH, partly in the barony of RATHVILLY, county of CARLOW, and partly in the half-barony of SHILLELAGH, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (E. N. E.) from Tullow; containing 732 inhabitants. It comprises 2470½ statute acres, and is an appropriate cure, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Aghold; the rectory is appropriate to the dean and chapter of Leighlin. The tithe rent-charge is £100. 4. 5., of which £66. 16. 3. are payable to the lessee of the dean and chapter, and £33. 8. 2. to the curate. In the Roman Catholic divisions Crycrim forms part of the district of Clonmore. At Ballyconnel is a Roman Catholic chapel.

CULDAFF, or COOLDABH, a parish, in the union and barony of ENNISBROWN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. W.) from Moville; containing 5883 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-east by the Atlantic Ocean, and comprises 20,089½ statute acres, about two-thirds of which are mountain and bog, and 55½ acres water, including the tideway of Culdaff river. The surface is generally mountainous, intersected with occasional districts of cultivated land. The mountains of Cruicknaneon, Clonkeen, Carthage, and Glengad, the highest summit of which is called Croagh, are covered with black heath, intermixed with coarse grass and bog; Squire Carn, on the southern boundary of the parish, is 1058 feet above the level of the sea. The land is generally cold, and cultivation is not in an advanced state, except in the neighbourhood of Culdaff House, where an improved practical system of agriculture has been advantageously introduced, as also near Carthage House. But considerable progress is now making in the reclaiming of bog and waste lands.

Limestone abounds, and is carried hence to a considerable distance. Prior to the year 1812, large quantities of cod were taken off this coast, but that species of fish has since almost wholly disappeared. Salmon of excellent flavour is, during the summer months, taken in the river and for several miles along the coast, but it also is now scarce; in a small lake at Moneydarragh the char, or Alpine trout, is found in considerable numbers. In the several detached bogs of the parish, great quantities of timber, chiefly fir and oak, are imbedded; the oak is generally black and in a good state of preservation. These bogs occupy a low tract of country, extending westward to Malin, with small elevated knolls of firm cultivated land rising from amid the bog and known here as the "Isles of Grellagh;" it is supposed that the sea once flowed either over or around the whole, as marine exuviae are every where found beneath the bog.

The village of Culfadda, generally called Milltown, is situated on the eastern bank of the river, and contains 31 houses: fairs are held on the 10th of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov., for general farming stock. It enjoys an advantageous position for carrying on a considerable coasting-trade, but very little business is done. Several good roads intersect the parish; and there is a receiving-house for letters under Carn. Culfadda House, with an extensive and highly improved demesne, well fenced, planted, and cultivated, nearly adjoins the village; and not far distant is Redford, the residence of the Rev. R. Hamilton, by whose exertions a barren rocky district has been converted into a comparatively fertile plain. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Donegal: the tithe rent-charge is £361. 10. The glebe-house stands a mile east of the village, on a glebe comprising 117 acres, of which 40 are uncultivated land. The church is a small neat edifice in the early English style, with a square tower of modern erection. In the Roman Catholic divisions, part of this parish is united to part of Cloncha, forming the district of Culfadda, and the remainder forms part of the district of Cloncha: there is a large chapel at Bogan, in the latter parish. On the summit of a steep rock, on the coast near Carthage, are the remains of a circular fort, called Doon-owen: it is nearly surrounded by the sea, and is supposed to have been the residence of the ancient proprietor of the barony of Ennishowen. At Cashel is a curious elevation, which appears to have been the site of a religious house; close adjoining are two perfect stone crosses of great antiquity, and near them the plinth of a third cross: at Baskil are two upright stones, supporting a horizontal one; and in several other parts of the parish are considerable remains of antiquity. The parish is said to have been the birth-place of the celebrated comedian Macklin.

CULFEIGHTRIN, or COOLFAYTON, a parish, in the union of BALLYCASTLE, barony of CAREY, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Ballycastle; containing 4577 inhabitants. This parish, also called Carey, from Castle Carey or Kerragh, which gave name to the barony, was the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the forces of Mac Quellan and those of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, who had encamped on the plains of Bonamargy on the 4th of July, 1569. This battle, by which the Mac Donnells obtained possession

of the castles and estates of the Mac Quellans, is described as having continued throughout the whole vale of Glenshesk, of which every yard was fiercely contested, and nearly the entire surface strewn with the slain. The victory was at length determined in favour of the Mac Donnells, and the fate of Mac Quellan was finally decided on the mountains of Aura, on the 13th of the same month; Shane O'Dennis O'Nial fell in this battle, and his cairn or tumulus is still shewn near Cushendun. The parish, which is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, comprises an area of 26,338 statute acres, including 49 acres under water. The surface is mountainous; the entire mountain of Carey, the promontory of Fair Head, one of the most northern parts of Ireland, and Tor Point, being within the parish: the highest spot is Carnlea, 1253 feet above the sea. The system of agriculture is improving, but there are very large tracts of waste land, among which is the extensive mountain of Carey, covered with heath; the only profit from it is the peat or turf carried from its bogs for fuel. The lower grounds generally are well cultivated, and the townland of Murloch, which is an inland continuation of the bold and craggy promontory of Fair Head, is extremely fertile, producing an abundance of corn and excellent pasturage.

The collieries generally known by the name of the Ballycastle mines, which were extensively worked about the middle of the last century, but were nearly discontinued in 1833, are in this parish. It is supposed by some that the mines are exhausted, the workmen, on penetrating inland from the face of Cross Hill for a distance of from a quarter to half a mile, having been stopped by a whirl-dyke which here crosses the country; and though experimental shafts have been sunk on the other side of the dyke, lower than the levels previously wrought, no coal has been found. It is, however, conjectured that this mineral could be found by sinking under the former levels or beneath the surface of the sea. There are fine quarries of freestone, which are extensively worked, affording employment to a considerable number of persons; also valuable beds of coal under the promontory of Fair Head, and at Murloch: the former beds, however, have never been worked, and the working of the latter has been discontinued for some years. The road from Belfast to the Giants' Causeway, along the shore, formerly led over the dreary mountain of Carey, where, for nearly ten miles, not a single habitation was to be seen; but by the royal military road, lately completed, that mountain is now avoided, or its difficulty obviated; and the baronies of Carey and Glenarm are united by a splendid viaduct thrown across the romantic valley of Glendun. Great efforts were made in levelling hills and draining bogs and lakes; the whole line of road for eight miles through this parish is entirely new. The scenery of Culfeightrin is boldly diversified, including the stupendous rocks of Glendun, the lakes of Cranagh, and Tor Point and Fair Head, in the crags of which eagles build their nests. At Tor Point and Cushendun are coast-guard stations, being two of the eight that form the district of Ballycastle.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory was attached to the chancellorship of Connor from the year 1600 till 1831, when, on the death of Dr. Trail, the chancellor, the parish became a separate

consolidated rectory and vicarage under Bishop Mant's act. The tithe rent-charge is £262. 10.; there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church, a neat edifice in the later English style, was erected in 1830, on the site of the ancient structure, by a loan of £600 from the Board of First Fruits. It has been in contemplation to erect a chapel of ease at Cushendun, now a fashionable watering-place, at the eastern extremity of the parish, and seven miles distant from the mother church, which is situated at the opposite extremity. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the Grauge of Innispollan, and containing two chapels; that in Culfeightrin is at Carey, near the church. An excellent school-house was built at Bonamargy, near the bridge, by Alexander McNeil, Esq.; and there is also a school at Cushendun. On the bay of Cushendun are some fine remains of Castle Carey.

CULLEN, a parish, in the union of KANTERK, barony of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Millstreet; containing 5490 inhabitants. It is situated on the government line of road from Killarney to Mallow, and on the north bank of the river Blackwater; and comprises 13,674 statute acres. The land, generally coarse, is occasionally good and under tillage; agriculture is gradually improving. There is a large portion of bog. Near Churchhill, a culm-mine has been worked for the last sixteen years, which employs about 30 persons: brown-stone, adapted for building, is likewise found in the parish. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ard-fert and Aghadoe, united since the year 1670 with those of Kilmee and Droumariffe; the rectory is partly appropriate to the deanery, and partly impropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore. The tithe rent-charge of Cullen is £246. 13., of which £36. 13. are payable to the lessee of the dean, being the rectorial tithe of 3162 acres; £97. 10. to the lessee of the impropiator, being the rectorial tithe of the remainder of the parish; and £112. 10. to the vicar, being the vicarial tithe of the whole. The old church is in ruins; that of the union, and the glebe-house, are in Droumariffe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Droumariffe, but chiefly in that of Millstreet: the chapel at Cullen is a modern slated building. At Droumsicane, on the bank of the river Blackwater, are the picturesque ruins of an extensive square fortification, flanked by a round tower at each angle: it had formerly a lofty square tower in the centre. Tradition says that at some remote period a battle was fought at Knockonard; and near Keale have been found spurs, spears, bronze battle-axes, and other relics. An ancient crescent of pure gold, weighing nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and valued at £9 British, was found near Knocknaghey in 1834. Adjoining the ruins of the church is a holy well, dedicated to St. Lascarian, where a patron is held annually on July 24th.

CULLEN, a parish, in the union of KINSALE, barony of KINNALEA, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N.N.E.) from Kinsale, on the road to Cork; containing 1330 inhabitants. It comprises 4250 statute acres. The land is generally good, but the system of agriculture necessary for a succession of crops has not yet been introduced, although, from the vicinity of Cullen to Carrigaline, and the facility of procuring sea-sand and sea-weed, cultivation is comparatively in a thriving state. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese

of Cork, and is part of the union of Templebready, and corps of the deanery of Cork: the tithe rent-charge is £190. 7. 8. A new church has just been erected by subscription: there are still some ruins of the old church. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballymartle.

CULLEN, a parish, in the poor-law union of TIPPERARY, partly in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and partly in that of COONAGH, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (N.W.) from Tipperary; containing 1013 inhabitants, of whom 275 are in the village, which was formerly a market-town, but is now an inconsiderable place. Here is a constabulary police station; and two fairs are held, one movable, either in May or June, the other on Oct. 29th. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Emly, united from time immemorial to the rectories of Solloghmodmore and Solloghobeg, and the vicarage of Toughcluggin, together forming the union of Cullen, in the patronage of the Bishop of Cashel. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £91. 15. 8., and of the whole union of the incumbent £443. 9. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £900, in 1819, from the Board of First Fruits: there are three glebes in the union, comprising together 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a plain building. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Latin: the chapel is a small building. In a small bog was found a great number of interesting relics of remote antiquity, an account of which was furnished to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1774, by Governor Pownall, and inserted in their *Archæologia*.

CULLENWOOD, a village, in the parish of ST. PETER, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, barony of UPPER-CROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S.) from the General Post-office of Dublin; containing 546 inhabitants. It lies between Rathmines and Ranelagh, and consists of 98 houses, chiefly small suburban villas with garden plots.

CULLENWAYNE, a parish, in the poor-law union of ROSCREA, barony of CLONLISK, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the post-town of Moneygall, 2327 inhabitants. This parish is on the road from Dublin to Limerick, and comprises 4745 statute acres, of which about 1100 are reclaimable bog. Among the principal residences is Rathenny House, situated in a handsome demesne. Cullenwayne is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and is part of the union of Templebready: the tithe rent-charge is £170. 12. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Dunkerrin; the chapel is at Moneygall.

CULLINSTOWN, or CUSHINSTOWN, a parish, in the union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, barony of SKREEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Duleek; containing 366 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the confines of the county of Dublin, near the great north road from Dublin to Belfast, by Ashbourne; and comprises 1199 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, entirely impropriate, and annexed to the union of Duleek. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, Cullinstown forms part of the union or district of Duleek.

CULLOHILL, a village, in the parish of AGHAMACART, barony of CLARMALLAGH, union of ABBEYLEIX,

QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Durrow, on the road to Kilkenny; the population is returned with the parish. Fairs are held on May 27th and Oct. 2nd, for farming stock in general, but particularly sheep. A constabulary police force is stationed here; and the parochial chapel of the district of Durrow is situated in the village.

CULLUMKILL, or COLUMBKILL, a parish, in the union and barony of GRANARD, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Granard, on the road to Arvagh; containing 9273 inhabitants. This parish is a mountain district, having a considerable quantity of waste land, which, however, is gradually being reclaimed by the peasantry who tenant it. It is divided into two parts by Lough Gowna, a lake of considerable extent and of great beauty, presenting from different points of view on the adjacent hills, the appearance of several smaller lakes. This lough is connected with Lough Erne, of which it is the source, by a small river that could without very great expense be rendered navigable; the lake itself is deep, with but few islands, and scarcely any shoal water. The parish comprises 20,313 statute acres, including 1747 acres of water in Lough Gowna, and 56 acres in smaller lakes unconnected with it. Erne Head, a handsome seat, is beautifully situated at the head of the lake, in a demesne well planted with forest and ornamental timber; and about two miles distant, and nearly insulated, is Woodville, commanding extensive and varied views of Lough Gowna and the surrounding district. Opposite to Erne Head and Woodville, but in the adjoining parish, are Frankfort and Kilrea, mansions beautifully seated on the rising grounds immediately over the lake and nearly opposite to the island of Inchmore.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and gift of Richard Greville, Esq.: the rectory is inappropriate. Previously to 1838, Cullumkill formed part of the union of Granard: the tithe rent-charge is £498. 9. 2., equally divided between the impropricator and the vicar. The church, situated on Rathmore hill, is a neat building with cut-stone windows and a Gothic porch, and ornamented with minarets; it was erected in 1829, by aid of a grant of £830 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions, the parish is the head of a district comprising also the western part of the parish of Abbeyleargh; it contains three chapels, one on the townland of Angnaccliffe, one on that of Frankfort, and one on that of Cloonagh. Adjoining the church is a handsome school-house built by subscription in 1841, and attached to it are two acres of ground, the gift of the late John Maconchy, Esq.: the school is connected with the Church Education Society, and is well attended. There are also two schools at the opposite side of the lake, in connexion with the National Board. The remains of a monastery of Canons Regular, founded about the middle of the 5th century by St. Columb, stand on Inchmore, or the Great Island, partly in Abbeyleargh and partly in Cullumkill; the island consists of 30 acres, and is constantly pastured. The monastery was destroyed by the Danes in 804, but was subsequently restored, and continued to exist until the 15th century; a bell, obviously of great antiquity, and connected with which are some curious legends, was recently exhumed near the mo-

nastery, and is now erected in one of the parish chapels. On the borders of the lake, at its extreme point, formerly stood Rosduff Castle, the site of which is still marked; and near Dunbeggan are two Druidical altars, one of them of unusually large size, supported by two, and the other by three, upright stones.

CULLYBACKEY, a village, in the parish of CRAIGS, barony of LOWER TOOME, poor-law union of BALLYMENNA, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N. W.) from Ballymena; containing 238 inhabitants. This village, which is situated on the river Maine, consists of 51 houses, including a place of worship for Presbyterians; it has a receiving house for letters under Ballymena. The manufacture of linen is extensively carried on, and a fair was formerly held for its sale. Cullybackey House was the residence of John Dickey, Esq., by whom, in 1778, a corps was raised, called the Cullybackey Volunteers. Iron-works are said to have existed here; and venerated substances have been found.

CULLYHANNA, a village, in the parish of CREGGAN, union of CASTLE-BLAYNEY, barony of UPPER FEWS, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER; containing 154 inhabitants. It is on the road from Newtown-Hamilton to Crossmaglen.

CULMORE, LONDONDERRY.—See TEMPLEMORE.

CULMULLEN.—See COLMOLYN.

CULTYMOUGH, county MAYO.—See KILLEDAN.

CUMBER, county of DOWN.—See COMBER.

CUMBER, LOWER, a parish, in the barony of TIRKEERAN, union and county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Londonderry, on the road to Dungiven; containing 4510 inhabitants. This parish was separated from the original parish of Cumber in 1794, and comprises 14,909 statute acres. The land under cultivation is very fertile, particularly that portion which lies in the vale of the Faughan; good pasturage is obtained on the mountains, which compose about one-third of the surface. Several mountain streams run through the parish, of which the Burntallagh is the most interesting; on this water is a beautiful cascade, called the Neiss, which falls over a ridge of clay-slate nearly 80 feet. Considerable portions of the parish are the property of some of the London chartered companies, by one of whom, the Fishmongers' Company, great improvements have been effected. In the vale of the Faughan, which extends through the parish and is pleasantly wooded, stand several elegant houses, surrounded by grounds of singular beauty. The inhabitants combine with their agricultural pursuits the weaving of linen-cloth; and at an extensive bleach-green, 16,000 pieces are annually finished, principally for the English market. There are some handsome bridges both of wood and stone, and between the Oaks and Oaks Lodge is a suspension-bridge, which, as seen from the road, has a very pleasing effect.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £420. The glebe-house was erected in 1797, at a cost exceeding £600, aided by a gift of £100 from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 135 acres, of which about 30 are uncultivated. The church is a convenient and substantial edifice built in 1795, by aid of a gift of £500 from the Board. The rector has every fifth presentation to the perpetual cure of Learmont, a district

partry formed out of the parish in 1831. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Glendermot, and partly in that of Cumber-Claudy; the chapel, which belongs to the former, is a small edifice, situated at Mullaghbuoy, in the mountain district. The Presbyterians have a large meeting-house at Brackfield, in connexion with the General Assembly. The male and female parochial school is at Killaloe, within a few yards of the church, and is a handsome building lately erected at a cost of £200, of which £100 were contributed by the Board of Erasmus Smith's charity. There are also large schools at Ervey, Tamnamore, and Ballinamore; the first was built and is supported by the Grocers' Company. The remains of antiquity are numerous: at Slaughter-Manus is a very large cromlech, the table-stone of which is 10 feet long, and supported by four pillars; and at Mullaghbuoy are the remains of another, but less perfect. In the townland of Lissistress is a large artificial cave with five chambers all built of field stones, covered with broad flag-stones, over which is a covering of earth two feet thick.

CUMBER, UPPER, a parish, in the poor-law union of LONDONDERRY, partly in the barony of STRABANE, county of TYRONE, but chiefly in that of TIRKEEGAN, county of DERRY, and province of ULSTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Londonderry; containing, with the village of Claudy, 7052 inhabitants. The early history of this parish cannot be satisfactorily traced, further than that St. Patrick, having crossed the Foyle, founded several churches in this district, one of which occupied the site of the present church of Cumber. The original name is variously written by early historians; the present is comparatively modern, having been acquired since the taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291. At the Reformation the rectory belonged to the abbey of Derry, and it was given by James I. to the bishop, as part of the abbey lands: in 1622, it appears, by the Ulster Visitation Book, to have been held with Banagher. The ancient parish of Cumber was the most extensive in the diocese, until 1794, when it was divided into Upper and Lower Cumber, by order in council; the parish of Upper Cumber, comprising 26,202 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 23,073 $\frac{1}{2}$ are in Derry, and 3129 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Tyrone; the portion in Tyrone is a hilly district amid the Mounterloney mountains. In some parts, particularly on the Walworth estate, and on that of Learmont, the land, though hilly, is well cultivated; the extensive bogs are being worked out, and brought into cultivation. The inhabitants combine the weaving of linen-cloth with agricultural pursuits; there are several commodious bleach-greens on the Faughan water, none of which, however, are now at work. The southern parts of the parish consist chiefly of mountains, the principal of which is Sawel, the highest in the county, being 2236 feet above the level of the sea; its summit is on the boundary between the counties of Tyrone and Londonderry. These mountains afford excellent pasturage on every side; and the rivers Faughan, Glenrandle, and Dungorthin, have their sources in them. There are large woods, and much valuable timber, in the demesne of Park-Learmont; and the plantations of Cumber, Alla, and Kilcatton, greatly embellish the surrounding scenery: the parish also contains some elegant houses.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and forms the corps of a prebend in the cathedral, in the

patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £553. The glebe-house was built in 1779, by the then incumbent; the glebe, situated in Glenrandle, half a mile from the church, consists of the townlands of Alla, Gilky Hill, and Tullentrain, containing 1508 statute acres. The church is a large edifice with a small bell-turret on the western gable, erected in 1757 on the site of an ancient building. In 1831, eight townlands were separated from the parish, to form part of the new district or parish of Learmont; and the rector shares with two other incumbents the presentation to that perpetual cure, as described in the article on Learmont. In the Roman Catholic divisions, the parish is partly included in the district of Banagher, and partly forms the head of a district comprising also a part of Lower Cumber; there are chapels at Claudy and Gortscreegan. The Presbyterians have a meeting-house at Claudy, in connexion with the General Assembly. The parochial school, situated on the glebe lands of Alla, is well built and convenient; it is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, and is under the management of the rector, who has endowed it with two acres of land. Male and female schools were built and are supported by the Fishmongers' Company; and they have also excellent male and female schools at Gortilea and Killycor. There are other schools at Ballyarton, Craig, Kilcatton, and Claudy. A female school at Claudy is principally supported by Lady Catherine Brownlow, who likewise contributes to some others: a female work-school at Cumber was built, and is supported, by Mrs. Browne and other ladies of the parish; a male and female school at Learmont is principally supported by the Beresford family, and there are other schools. At Mulderg is a large dispensary, built and supported by the Fishmongers' Company. There are the remains of a Druidical altar at Baltibrecan; and at Altahoney were discovered, in the summer of 1835, three stone coffins, each covered with three flag-stones, and in each an urn containing ashes, calcined bones, &c. The graves were two feet deep in the gravel, where eight feet of bog had been cut off the surface; and near the coffins were two idols carved out of solid oak, which, with the urns, are now in good preservation, in the museum of Alexander Ogilby, Esq., of Kilcatton Hall, who has also a good collection of landscapes, groups, &c., more than 200 of which are from his own pencil.

CURDANGAN.—See CARDANGAN.

CURNASEER, a village, in the parish of KILTOOM, union and barony of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (N. W.) from Athlone, on the road to Roscommon; the population is returned with the parish. A large Roman Catholic chapel has been built near it; also a school-house.

CUROFIN, or COROFIN, a small market and post town, in the parish of KILNEBOY, union and barony of INCHICQUIN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Ennis, on the road to Kilkennora, and 118 miles (W. S. W.) from Dublin; containing 909 inhabitants. This town is situated about three-quarters of a mile south-east of Inchiquin lake, and near the western extremity of Lough Tadane: these loughs are connected by a river flowing through them, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. It comprises 158 houses, mostly thatched, and consists of one main street, commencing near the bridge, and a shorter one branching

off towards the east, at the end of which stands the church, and on the south side of it the Roman Catholic chapel. Considerable quantities of yarn-stockings, the manufacture of the surrounding country, were formerly brought to this place for sale; but the trade has long been on the decline. About three-quarters of a mile west of the town, and near the shore of Inchiquin lake, is Riverstown, the old mansion of the Burton family, now converted into a chief constabulary police station. A boat race has been established on the lake of Inchiquin (which is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery and for its fine trout), and is likely to become annual. Lough Tadane is said to abound with roach and very large pike. A small market is held on Wednesday; and there are two fairs, one on the day before Ascension-day, and one on Nov. 22nd. The market-house is an old building supported by slanting buttresses, and is at present almost disused, the corn being chiefly sent to Ennis. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays, and road-sessions for the district are also held here: a seneschal's court for the manor of Inchiquin is occasionally held, in which debts are recoverable. The church is a small neat edifice: the Roman Catholic chapel is a spacious slated building, erected by subscription about 20 years since. Hugh McCurtin, a learned antiquary, grammarian, and poet, author of an Irish dictionary, died here about 1790, and was interred at Kilvedane, in the neighbourhood.—See KILNEBOY.

CURRAGHBOY, a village, in the parish of CARN, union and barony of **ATHLONE**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 7 miles (N.W.) from **Athlone**; containing 232 inhabitants. It is on the road from **Athlone** to **Mount-Talbot**, and consists of 42 houses.

CURRAGRANEMORE, an ancient parish, in the poor-law union of **BANDON**, barony of **IBRANE** and **BARRYROE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.E.) from **Clonakilty**. This place is locally situated within the parish of **Desart**, and forms part of the ecclesiastical union of **Kilgarraffe**: it comprises 120 acres, which are tithe free, and constitutes a prebend in the cathedral of **Ross**, in the patronage of the Bishop. The income of the prebendary arises solely from the rent of lands leased for £55. 7. per annum.

CURRAN, a village, in the detached portion of the parish of **MAGHERA**, union of **MAGHERAFELT**, barony of **LOUGHINSHOLIN**, county of **LONDONDERRY**, and province of **ULSTER**, 3 miles (N.E.) from **Maghera**; containing 34 houses, and 203 inhabitants. This village is situated on the road from **Tobbermore** to **Castledawson**, and on the river **Moyola**, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge: fairs are held on June 23rd and November 22nd, for cattle and pigs. Here are a Presbyterian meeting-house, and a male and female school. The land around the village, except on the banks of the **Moyola**, is poor; large bogs extend hence to **Tobbermore**.—See **MAGHERA**.

CURRANROE, a village, in the parish of **ABBEY**, union of **ENNISSYMON**, barony of **BURREN**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles (E.) from **Murticlogh**. This village is situated at the extremity of an inlet from the bay of **Galway**, forming the harbour of **New Quay**, into which the sea rushes with considerable force for nearly four miles and up to **Curranroe bridge**, which constitutes the boundary of the counties

of **Clare** and **Galway**. It is a neat and improving place, several slated houses having been erected within the last few years; and is a station of the constabulary police. Here was a small quay, at which turf and sea-mannure were landed; but in consequence of the new road lately made towards the interior, it has been removed, and a more commodious one constructed by **Burton Bindon**, Esq., who employs a considerable number of labourers in clearing the ground of stones, and placing them on the slab in the bay, to promote the growth of sea-weed, in which a great trade is here carried on. In the vicinity is the oyster-bed called the **Red Bank**.

CURRENS, a parish, in the poor-law union of **KILLARNEY**, partly in the barony of **MAGONIHY**, and partly in that of **TRUGHENACKMY**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from **Milltown**; containing 1968 inhabitants, of whom 149 are in the village. This parish is situated on the road from **Castle-Island** to **Dingle**, and on the rivers **Mang** or **Maine**, and **Brown Fiesk**; it comprises 5945 statute acres, of which about three-fifths lie on the south of the **Maine**, and in the barony of **Magonihy**. The soil is light, and agriculture is improving; the substratum on the north of the **Maine** consists of limestone, which is much used for manure, and there is a quarry of good stone adapted for building. Here are some patches of bog. A large cattle-fair is held on May 6th; two other fairs formerly held have been discontinued. **Currens** is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Ardfert** and **Aghadoe**, and is part of the union of **Kiltallagh**: the tithe rent-charge is £121. 12. 4., of which £43. 12. 4. are payable to the rector of **Ballymacelligott**, for the rectorial tithe of that part of the parish which lies north of the **Maine**; £35. 5. to the incumbent, for his vicarial tithe of the same portion; and £42. 15. to the same, for the entire tithe of that portion south of the **Maine**. In the Roman Catholic divisions the greater part of this parish is in the district of **Ballymacelligott**; the remainder forms the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of **Dysart** and **Killentierna**: the parochial chapel is in the village of **Currens**, and there is a chapel of ease in **Killentierna**.

CURRICUPPANE, or **CURRIKIPPANE**, a parish, in the barony, union, and county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from **Cork**; containing 990 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the river **Lee**, and on the west by the **Shawmogh** or **Awnbeg**, which is also the boundary between the dioceses of **Cork** and **Cloyne**. It comprises 2709 statute acres. The surface is undulating, rising in some parts into very considerable eminences immediately from the banks of the **Lee**, and commanding a fine view of the course of that river through a beautiful and rich tract of country; the fertile district of **Carrirohane** and **Ovens** appears on the west, and the city of **Cork** and its suburbs on the east, beyond which is the noble expanse of the **Lee** to **Blackrock**. The lands are chiefly meadow and pasture, and what is under tillage is in an excellent state of cultivation; the soil is fertile, and the supply of manure abundant. The elevated districts are all of the clay-slate formation; some of the eminences are richly planted, and have a picturesque and beautiful appearance. **Curricuppane** is a rectory, in the diocese of **Cork**, and forms part of the union of **Carrirohane** and corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of **St. Finbarr**,

Cork : the tithe rent-charge is £210. The church has been for many years in ruins, and the Protestant parishioners attend the church of Carrigrohane; there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of North Parish, Cork; the chapel is a plain building.—See CARRIGROHANE.

CURRIGLASS, a village, in the parish of MOGEALY, union of FERMOY, barony of KINNATALOON, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (W.) from Tallow, on the road to Fermoy; containing 262 inhabitants. This village is situated in the fertile vale of the Bride, and near the confines of the counties of Cork and Waterford: it consists of a short street extending nearly east and west, with another branching from it towards the south. The parochial church, a small but neat structure with a square tower, is near the east end of the village. In the vicinity are numerous gentlemen's seats, embosomed in finely wooded demesnes. Adjoining the village are three trees, an oak, a cedar, and a holly, remarkable for their size and vigour; and some of the pleasure-grounds contain a variety of valuable exotics of great beauty, particularly the verberna, which flourishes here in the open air.

CURRIN, a parish, in the poor-law union of CLONES, partly in the barony of COOLKE, county of FERMANAGH, but chiefly in the barony of DARTRY, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Clones, on the road to Ballyhaise and Stradone; containing, with the town of Drum and the village of Scots-house, 6923 inhabitants. This parish comprises 11,372 statute acres, of which 10,987 are in Monaghan, and 385 in Fermanagh. The land is chiefly arable; there are about 900 acres of woodland, but little bog, and fuel is very scarce. Here are several lakes, of which those contiguous to Drum and to the Hilton demesne are the most extensive. Hilton Lodge, a beautiful residence, is situated on the confines of Fermanagh, and commands a fine view of the neighbouring mountains; the demesne, which is several hundred acres in extent, is well furnished with timber, and has a well stocked deer-park. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, united by episcopal authority to part of the rectory and vicarage of Drumkrin, together forming the union of Currin, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of Currin is £300, and the gross tithe of the benefice £438. The glebe-house was erected by a gift of £380. 15. from the Board of First Fruits, in 1828; the glebe comprises 68 acres of profitable land. The parochial church, at Scots-house, is a neat structure, rebuilt in 1813, by aid of a gift of £500 from the Board of First Fruits; and is in good repair: there is a chapel of ease at Drum. On the next avoidance, it is provided by act of council that the union be dissolved, when the part of Drumkrin will be attached to the parish of Drummully. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel is at Scots-house. There are two Presbyterian meeting-houses in Drum, in connexion with the General Assembly.

CURRY, a village, in the parish of ACHONRY, union of SWINFORD, barony of LINEY, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 9 miles (S. W.) from Ballymote; containing 28 houses, and 108 inhabitants. It gives name to the Roman Catholic district, the parochial

chapel of which stands here. Fairs are held regularly every year on Ascension-day, Corpus-Christi, and Aug. 9th.

CUSHENDALL, or NEWTOWN-GLENNS, a post-town, in the parish of LAYDE, union of BALLYCASTLE, barony of LOWER GLENARM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 10 miles (N. W.) from Glenarm, and 116 miles (N.) from Dublin; containing 545 inhabitants. This place is beautifully situated within a quarter of a mile from the sea, on the Glenagan stream, which falls into Cushendall bay immediately below the town; it is also intersected by the river Dall, over which a stone bridge has been erected. The surrounding country is strikingly romantic; and the coast, independently of the picturesque scenery it affords, is highly interesting to the geologist, from the diversity of its strata and the numerous caverns wherewith it abounds. The town, which is neatly built, contains 86 houses, and is much frequented by persons visiting the Giants' Causeway; the new military road along the coast passes through it, and a handsome and commodious hotel has been built. The parish church of Layde, a small edifice at the western end of the town, was built in 1831, by a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. Cushendall bay affords good anchorage for vessels in from 3 to 9 fathoms of water. Fairs, chiefly for Ragberry ponies, cattle, sheep, and provisions, are held on Feb. 14th, March 17th, May 14th, Aug. 15th, Sept. 29th, Nov. 14th, and Dec. 22nd. A constabulary police station has been established here; also a coast-guard station, which is one of the eight constituting the district of Ballycastle. A senechal court is held every six weeks, and road-sessions once every year: there is a house of correction in the town. On a mount in it is a castle, attributed to the Danes.—See the article on the parish of LAYDE.

CUSHENDUN, a small sea-port, partly in the parish of CULFEIGHTRIN, barony of CAREY, and partly in that of LAYDE, barony of LOWER GLENARM, union of BALLYCASTLE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Cushendall; the population is returned with the respective parishes. This place is situated on a small bay of the same name, at the mouth of the river Dun or Glendun, and has recently been much frequented as a watering-place during the summer season. It appears to have derived its name from its position near the Dun; and carries on some trade in cattle and pigs with the opposite coast of Cantyre, in Scotland. Here are extensive quarries of freestone. The harbour, which was formed by the construction of a pier partly at the expense of government, affords shelter to a number of vessels, which remain here all the winter; it has good anchorage in winds blowing from the shore, and vessels of 50 tons can cross the bar. There are a few vessels of from 14 to 20 tons' burthen wholly belonging to the port, and several boats are employed in the herring-fishery in the bay. Here is a coast-guard station, forming one of the eight stations which constitute the district of Ballycastle. On the coast are to be seen some spacious caverns of singular construction.

CUSHINGTOWN, in the county of WEXFORD.—See CARNAGE.

CUSHINSTOWN, in the county of MEATH.—See CULLINSTOWN.

D

DALKEY, a parish, in the union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 6½ miles (S.E.) from Dublin; containing 1449 inhabitants, of whom 304 are in the village. This place, which is situated at the eastern extremity of the bay of Dublin, was formerly a town of considerable importance, and appears to have had a charter of incorporation at an early period, as, from an enrolment in the 33rd of Edward III., dated Feb. 8th, 1358, "the provost and bailiffs in the town of Dalkey, the sheriff of Dublin, and the bailiff of Senkyl, were commanded to allow the master of a Spanish ship arrested by them to depart." In 1414, Sir John Talbot, Lord Furneal, afterwards the celebrated Earl of Shrewsbury, landed here to take upon him the viceregal government; and, in 1558, the Earl of Sussex embarked his forces at this port, to oppose the Scottish invaders at the isle of Rathlin, on the coast of Antrim. Fairs and markets were established in 1480, for the encouragement of foreigners, who resorted hither to trade with the inhabitants; and seven strong castles were erected for their protection and the security of their merchandise. The harbour was extremely favourable to the commerce of the town; vessels could lie in safety under shelter of the neighbouring island, by which they were defended from the north-east winds, and owing to the depth of water they could sail at any hour. The tolls of the fairs and markets were appropriated to the paving and improvement of the town, which, till the latter part of the 17th century, continued to be a place of great commercial resort, especially for the merchants of Dublin; but since that period its harbour has been abandoned for others of greater convenience. The village is situated at the base of a high hill, commanding extensive views over the bay of Dublin, and in a neighbourhood abounding with picturesque and diversified scenery. Five of its ancient castles have been entirely destroyed, but the remains of the two others still convey striking indications of their former importance. A receiving-house for letters here is in connexion with Kingstown, and there is a constabulary police station in the village; also a station of the coast-guard, the limits of which extend from Dalkey Head to Irishtown, within which are batteries at Dalkey Island, Sandy Cove, and Kingstown, and nine martello towers. The Dalkey extension of the Dublin and Kingstown railway, opened on the 29th of March, 1844, derives its chief interest from the circumstance of its being the first line upon which the atmospheric system of propulsion was brought into actual practice. It is one mile and three-quarters in length, and cost about £35,000: the terminus is near the entrance to the village.

The parish comprises 467 statute acres. A great portion of the land is open common, an extensive tract of which, adjoining the village, was, during the continuance of the public works at Kingstown harbour, allowed to remain in the occupation of many who put themselves in possession of it, and some of whom have even sold their assumed portions of it to others. At the furthest extremity of the common, on the coast oppo-

site Dalkey Island, are lead-mines, formerly wrought to some extent, but now discontinued. On the common are the government quarries, which are worked under a contract for the completion of Kingstown harbour: the largest blocks of granite blasted by gunpowder are lowered to the long level of the railway by three inclined planes. Dalkey common is celebrated in the old ballad of the "Kilruddery Hunt," written in 1774 by Mr. Fleming, and of which a copy was presented by the Earl of Meath to George IV., on his visit to Dublin in 1821. The marine views are exceedingly beautiful, and the general scenery of the neighbourhood, which is richly diversified, is enlivened by pleasing villas; among the principal is Sorreuto, commanding a prospect of the sea, with Wicklow and Bray Head, the Sugar Loaves, Djouce, Shankill, part of the Dublin mountains, and the bay of Killiney. There are also numerous cottages embracing fine views of the sea, which are let during the summer to respectable families.

Dalkey is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, and is part of the union of Monkstown; the rectory forms part of the corps of the deanery of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £16.2.3., of which two-thirds are payable to the dean, and the remainder to the curate. The church is in ruins; it appears to have been originally a very spacious structure. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kiugstown. About the commencement of the present century, a circle of granite blocks inclosing a cromlech was standing on the common; but the cromlech and the stones surrounding it were blasted with gunpowder, and carried away, to furnish materials for the erection of a martello tower on the coast. About 15 years since, in ploughing the grounds of Quatrebras, a stone grave was discovered, in which was a perfect skeleton; the proprietor of the estate, Capt. Nicholson, would not suffer it to be disturbed, and it still remains in the same state as when first found. Numerous ancient copper coins have been discovered in the same field.

DALKEY ISLAND, in the parish of DALKEY, union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER; containing 8 inhabitants. This island is situated in 53° 16' 40" (N. Lat.), and 6° 5' 20" (W. Lon.), and forms the south-eastern extremity of the bay of Dublin. Tradition states that the citizens of Dublin retired to it when that place was visited by the great plague, in 1575; and numerous persons now resort hither in summer, for convivial purposes. Prior to 1798, it was the custom annually in the month of June to elect a mock king of Dalkey, with various officers of state, whose proceedings were recorded in a newspaper called the "Dalkey Gazette." The island is separated from the main land of the parish by Dalkey Sound, a chaevel, about 1200 yards long, and 330 wide at its S.E., and 230 at its N.W. entrance. This sound was formerly considered a safe and convenient harbour, and was the principal anchorage for ships resorting to the ancient sea-port of Dalkey: in 1815, it was surveyed as a site for an asylum harbour for the bay, but disapproved of. The island contains 21½ statute acres of land, one-half of which afford good pasture for cattle. The only inhabitants are a few artillerymen stationed at the battery, which mounts three 24-pounders, and has on its summit a martello tower, entered from the top. Here are the ruins of a church,

dedicated to St. Benedict; and kistvaens, or stone coffins, of rude workmanship and great antiquity, have been found near the shore. Not far from the church is a well, said to be efficacious in ophthalmic complaints; and some medicinal plants are found on the island. To the N. W. of Dalkey are the Clara, Lamb, and Maiden rocks, in the cavities of which an abundance of shell-fish is found; and to the N. E. are the small uninhabited islands called the Muglins.

DANESCASTLE, a village, in the ancient parish of CARRICK, barony of BARGY, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Taghmon, on the road to Bannow; containing 229 inhabitants. This village, which derives its name from an old castle in its vicinity, is, from its proximity to the sea, much frequented during the summer season, for bathing; and a facility of communication is afforded by a public car running hence, through Taghmon, to Wexford. The Roman Catholic chapel of the district, a neat and spacious edifice, stands in the village; and in the chapel yard is a comfortable residence for the priest, adjoining which is a good school-house in connexion with the National Board. Here is a dispensary; and a receiving-house for letters under Taghmon has been established. The ruins of Danes Castle consist of a lofty square tower, the erection of which is attributed to the earliest of the Norman settlers, and which partakes much of the gloomy character of that period.

DANESFORT, or **DUNFORT**, a parish, in the barony of SMILLEGHER, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Kilkenny, on the road to Thomastown; containing 1177 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Dunfert and Dunsert, comprises 5062½ statute acres: the land is principally under tillage, the soil fertile, and the system of agriculture improved; limestone is found in abundance, and is quarried for building, and for burning into lime for manure. Danesfort, a seat here, is pleasantly situated; in the demesne are the ruins of an ancient church. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and is part of the union of Burnchurch; the rectory was till lately inappropriate in the mayor, aldermen, and burgeses of the city of Kilkenny. The tithe rent-charge is £187. 10., of which one-half was payable to the corporation. In the Roman Catholic divisions Danesfort is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Ennisnag, Killahane and Grove, Grange Abbey, and Annamult, and parts of the parishes of Ballyreddin, Burnchurch, Kells, and Ballybar: there are five chapels, situated respectively at Danesfort, Lady's-Well, Grange, Bennet's-Bridge, and Kells-Grange. Here was anciently a castle, built by William, Earl Marescal; and there are several Danish forts in the parish.

DANGAN, CORK.—See DINGINDONOVAN.

DANGAN, a post-town or village, in that part of the parish of KILLERERAN which is in the barony of TYAQUIN, union of BALLINASLOE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 23½ miles (N. E.) from Galway, and 91½ (W. by S.) from Dublin: the population is returned with the parish. This small town, which contains only about 30 houses, is situated on the road from Taam to Ballinasloe.—See KILLERERAN.

DANGAN, a village, in the parish of KILMACOW, union of WATERFORD, barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. by W.)

from Waterford; containing 260 inhabitants. It is on the road to Mullinavat, and consists of 45 houses.

DANGANDARGAN, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Cashel, on the road from Golden to Clonmel; containing 361 inhabitants, and comprising 1087 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, and forms part of the union of Athassel and Relicmurry: the tithe rent-charge is £78. 15. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is part of the district of Golden.

DANISTOWN, a parish, partly in the barony of LOWER DULEEK, but chiefly in that of SKREEN, union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 6½ miles (S.) from Slane; containing 254 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the Nannywater, and on the road from Navan, by Blacklion, to Duleek, comprising 1643 statute acres: the system of agriculture is improved; there is neither waste land nor bog. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and forms part of the union of Kentstown: the tithe rent-charge is £60; the glebe comprises 1a. 2r. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is part of the district of Blacklion; the chapel is a neat plain building.

DARAGH, or **GLENROK**, a parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of COSTLEA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Kilfinane; containing 2089 inhabitants. This place, generally called *Daragh-Glenroe*, signifying "the Oaks of the Red valley," is situated on the road from Limerick to Mitchelstown, and derives its name from an ancient and extensive forest of oaks, in the vale of Glenroe, extending from the hills of Glensheen to the river at Towerlegan. Towards its north-west boundary are still some woods of oak, the remains of the forest. Near its south-western extremity the road to Ballingarry crosses a small river, not far from the confluence of two streams, forming a boundary between the dioceses of Cork and Emly, and between this parish and the parishes of Ballylauder and Ballingarry. The parish, which adjoins the county of Cork, comprises 6713 statute acres; the land is every where of excellent quality, and generally under a good system of cultivation. Daragh House is pleasantly situated, and extensive improvements are in progress around it. Near it are some extensive slate-quarries, but they have not been worked to a sufficient depth to procure slates equal to those of the counties of Waterford and Cork. A new line of road from Limerick to Mitchelstown, passing through the parish, has been just completed. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, united by act of council to that of Kilfinane, together forming the union of Kilfinane, in the patronage of the Earl of Cork, in whom the rectory is inappropriate: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £180, of which £78. 15. are payable to the improprator, and the remainder to the vicar; the tithe for the whole vicarial union is £225. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe, in Daragh. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district called Glenroe, comprising also the parish of Kilflyn, in which is a chapel; the chapel of Daragh, in Glenroe, is a spacious and handsome edifice, erected in 1834, at an expense of £750. There are the ruins of a churchyard. Near the road leading from Mitchelstown to Kilflyn are the remains of the old hospital of Daragh.

DARGE.—See POWERSCOURT.

DARGE, LITTLE.—See WHITECHURCH, DUBLIN.

DARVER, a parish, in the union of DUNDALK, barony and county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Castle-Bellingham; containing 720 inhabitants. It comprises 1992 statute acres of good sralbe and pasture land. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, separated on the death of the last incumbent from the parish of Dromiskin, pursuant to the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1831, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate. The tithe rent-charge is £172. 10.; the glebe comprises $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre, valued at £6 per annum. The ruins of the church are near Darver Castle: there is no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising Darver, Killincool, Mansfieldstown, and Dromiskin, in two of which are chapels.

DAVIDSTOWN, a parish, in the union of ATHY, barony of NARRAGH and RHEBAN, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Kilcullen, on the road from Dublin to Athy; containing 1068 inhabitants. It comprises 3905 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, principally under tillage. The rectory is appropriate to the see of Kildare, and the parish, which is in the diocese of Dublin, forms part of the impropriate curacy of Kilcullen: the tithe rent-charge is £149. 10. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions Davidstown is within the district of Crookstown, called also Narraghmore. There is a school at Calverstown under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity.

DAVILLAUN, an island in the parish of KILGAVOWER, union of WESTPORT, barony of MURRISK, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies on the western coast, and comprises 60 statute acres.

DAWROS, an island, in the parish of INNISKEEL, union of GLENTIES, barony of BANNAGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER. It is on the north-west coast, and comprises 9 statute acres.

DEER ISLAND, or INNISMORE, an island, in the parish of KILCHRIST, union of ENNIS, barony of CLONDERLAW, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Kildysart; the population is returned with the parish. This island is situated near the western bank of the river Fergus, about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and contains 493 statute acres, which are nearly equally divided between pasture and tillage. It is the property of the Wyndham family, and is also called Inchmore, or the "Great Island," being the largest of those by which the Fergus is adorned: the soil is remarkable for its fertility. Flax was formerly cultivated here to a considerable extent, and afforded employment to the female population; but it is now only partially grown. There are some vestiges of an abbey founded (according to Archdall) at a very early period, by St. Senan of Inniscattery, who appointed St. Liberius, one of his disciples, to preside over it.

DELGANY, a post-town and parish, in the union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Wicklow, and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ (S. S. E.) from Dublin; containing 2268 inhabitants, of whom 201 are in the town or village. Towards the close of the fifth century a religious cell was founded by St. Mogoroc, brother of St. Canoc, at this place, which was anciently called Dergne, or Delgne;

and in 1022 a great battle was fought here between Ugain, King of Leinster, and Sitric, the Danish King of Dublin, the latter of whom was defeated. The parish, which is situated on the coach-road from Dublin to Wexford, and on the lower road from Bray to Wicklow, is bounded on the east by the sea, and comprises 3977 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. The soil is fertile, the system of agriculture much improved, and there is scarcely any waste land, and but very little bog. The village is beautifully situated in a sequestered spot, on the banks of the stream that waters the Glen of the Downs; and consists of 34 houses and cottages, built in a very pleasing style. A small manufacture of straw-plat and nets is carried on. About three miles to the south of Bray Head, is a low rocky point, where stands the small fishing village called the Greystones. This point, which is a headland of slate projecting into deep water, was considered by Mr. Nimmo to afford a suitable site for the construction of a harbour, and his estimate for erecting a serviceable pier was £4000: this would inclose an area of two acres for an outer harbour, and of one acre for an inner harbour, with a depth of ten feet at low water.

The scenery of the parish is richly diversified, and embellished with numerous seats. BELLVIEW, the chief, is situated in the Glen of the Downs, a deep ravine formed by a disruption of the mountain, apparently by some convulsion of nature, and having precipitous sides richly clothed with wood. Near the northern entrance of the glen stands a rustic cottage, on the margin of a fine lawn: the eastern part of the glen is included in the beautiful demesne of Bellview. The stately mansion, to which extensive offices are attached, was built at an expense of £30,000 by David La Touche, Esq., who, in 1753, purchased the lands of Ballydonagh, now called Bellview, and in 1754 erected the house, which has been subsequently enlarged by the addition of wings. Behind it is a conservatory 264 feet in length, furnished with many rare exotics; it cost £4000. An elegant domestic chapel is in the immediate vicinity. The demesne, containing above 600 acres, commands a variety of magnificent prospects: there are several walks leading to the Octagon house, Banqueting-room, and Turkish tent; and within the demesne is a park of 55 acres, well stocked with deer. These beautiful grounds are open to the public on Mondays, and by special application on other days. Besides Bellview, there are several fine seats affording delightful mountain and marine views.

THE LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, united by act of council, prior to the year 1700, to the vicarage of Kilcole and Kilmacnoogue, together forming the union of Delgany, in the patronage of the Archbishop. This union also comprehends the ancient chapels of Killossory, Doran or Hartain, Kilbride, Carrick, Kilmacbur, Glasmollen, and Grange-nawal, which are now only known as townlands. The tithe rent-charge of Delgany is £154. 11. 9., and of the whole union of the incumbent £446. 4. 6.: the glebe-house stands on a glebe of more than two acres near the church. The church, erected in 1789, after a design by Whitmore Davis, and at the sole expense of Peter La Touche, Esq., is a spacious and handsome structure, enlarged in 1830, by a loan of £1200 from the Board of First Fruits; it is in the later English style, with a

lofty embattled tower surmounted by pinnacles. The altar is on the north side; the font, of black marble, was presented by Chalworth Brabazon, Esq. At the east end of the church is a handsome monument to David La Touche, Esq., finely executed by Noah Hickey, a native artist, and consisting of a full-length figure of the deceased in a standing posture, surrounded by several members of his family. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Kilquade, and partly in that of Bray. Here is a dispensary in connexion with that at Newtown-Mount-Kennedy; also a parochial library, and a poor-shop for supplying the necessaries with goods at cost price; and two legacies, amounting to £67. 10., have been bequeathed to the poor. On the lands of Templecarrig is the picturesque ruin of the chapel, or cell, of St. Crispin; and at a short distance from it, in a deep ravine towards the sea, stand the ruins of the castle of Rathdown: the ground plan may be traced, and the basement story of a tower, the walls of which are four feet thick, are still visible. On the townland of Kindlestown are extensive remains of Kindlestown Castle. The remains of the former church are in a burial-ground at a short distance from the present building; and in the small hamlet of Windgates is a very large cairn.—See KILLINCARRIG.

DELVIN.—See CASTLETOWN-DELVIN.

DENN, a parish, partly in the barony of CASTLERAHAN, and partly in that of CLONMAHON, but chiefly in the barony of UPPER LOUGHTEE, union and county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 5½ miles (S. by E.) from Cavan, on the road to Ballyjamesduff; containing 6696 inhabitants. It comprises 11,600½ statute acres (including 125½ acres under water), of which 7774½ are in Upper Loughtee, 2113½ in Clonmahon, and 1712 in Castlerahan. Within the last few years, five townlands have been separated from it, forming, together with portions of three other parishes, the benefice and perpetual curacy of Ballyjamesduff. There are about 20 acres of woodland, and 500 of bog; the remainder is good arable and pasture land. In the northern part of the parish is the mountain of Slieve Glagh, 1050 feet above the level of the sea; and in the south-western part is that of Ardilmore, 878 feet high. Fairs are held at Cross-keys, on Jan. 12th and March 17th, for general farming stock. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Westminster. The tithe rent-charge is £281. 5., of which £112. 10. are payable to the proprietor, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was erected in 1818, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £618 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 154½ acres. The church, a neat small edifice, was rebuilt by aid of a loan of £600 from the same Board, in 1817. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are two chapels, one in the townland of Drumavaddy, and one at Cross-keys, both small buildings, and the latter old and dilapidated.

DERENNISH, an island, in the parish of KILMINA, union of NEWPORT, barony of BURRISHOOLE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (S. W.) from Newport: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated in Clew bay, and contains 43½ statute acres, the property of the Marquess of Sligo.

DERG.—See SKIRTS.

DERINCH, an island, in the parish of DROMARD, union of SLIGO, barony of TYREBAGH, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies in Ballysaderre bay, and comprises 81 statute acres.

DERNAGREE, a village, in the parish of DROUMTARIFFE, union of KANTURK, barony of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 114 inhabitants.

DERNISH, or DERRINISH, an island, in the parish of AHAMPLISH, barony of LOWER CARBERY, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Sligo: the population is returned with the parish. This island is situated near the entrance of Milk haven, on the north-west coast, and contains 103½ statute acres of land, the property of Lord Palmerston. On its south-west side is safe anchorage in all weather, in two fathoms. About ½ a mile north of it is Carrignaspanach rock, which lies off the entrance of the haven; and the Tyrconnell rock is about ¼ of a mile from the shore. Milk haven is situated three leagues east of the point of Ballyconnell; the entrance is difficult, and only adapted for vessels drawing no more than from six to eight feet of water.

DERRALLOSSORY, or DERRYLOSSORY, a parish, in the union of RATHDRUM, partly in the barony of NEWCASTLE, but chiefly in that of NORTH BALLYNACOA, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 9 miles (N. W.) from Wicklow; containing 4897 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the mountain district of Glendalough, and on the road from Dublin, by way of the Seven Churches, to Rathdrum, is intersected by the river Avonmore, and comprises 45,965½ statute acres. The military road also passes through the parish. A very considerable portion is rough mountain, affording tolerable pasturage for sheep and cattle; about 700 acres are woodland, and 16,000 good arable and pasture land. The quantity of waste and bog has been greatly reduced. The soil is various, and the system of agriculture improved; the principal crops are potatoes and oats, the cultivation of which has been gradually extended far up the mountains. In the vale of the Avonmore, and in the more western mountains, are large tracts of bog, of which those in the lower grounds have been nearly cut out for fuel. At Glendascene or Glendhasane are some very extensive lead-mines, worked by the Irish Mining Company, and affording employment to 100 persons. Though generally characterised by dreariness of aspect, the heights in some parts present features of grandeur and sublimity; and plantations have been made on several of the demesnes, which materially improve the scenery of the parish. The principal seats are, *Derrybane*, or *Derrybawn*, situated in a tastefully disposed demesne, under the hill of the same name (which is richly clothed with timber, and commands a fine view of the picturesque vales of Clara and Glendalough, with the distant mountains), and containing within the grounds the venerable remains of the ancient abbey church of Glendalough; *Roundwood Park*; *Castle Keen*, the residence of Charles Frizzell, Esq., M.D., who has planted with ornamental timber the various hills around the demesne, embracing extensive prospects of Lough Dan and the wild scenery of that neighbourhood; *Lake Park*, on the side of Carrigroe, once a wild and barren spot, which has been

reclaimed and formed into a handsome demesne commanding fine views of Lough Dan and the adjacent mountains; *Glendalough House*, which, in the disturbances of 1798, was partly destroyed by the insurgents, who were repulsed with great loss by a detachment of military sent for its protection; *Glenwood*, the seat of H. Grattan, Esq., who has covered the hills on his property with plantations; and *Cronbyrne*. Fairs are held at Togher, on Jan. 3rd, for cattle; March 8th, for frieze, and 14th, for cattle; May 19th, July 26th, Aug. 1st, Sept. 5th and 19th, Nov. 8th, and Dec. 5th, for frieze.

The living, though denominated a perpetual curacy, is endowed with the rectorial tithes; it is in the diocese of Duhlin and Glendalough, and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £342. 7. 6. The glebe-house, which is close to the village of Annamoe, was built by aid of a gift of £250 and a loan of £550 from the late Board of First Fruits, together with a considerable sum from the incumbent. The glebe comprises 50 acres, of which 20 are barren and unprofitable land. The church, situated in a wild and uncultivated tract between Roundwood and Annamoe, and remote from any dwelling, was enlarged in 1820, by aid of a loan of £450 from the Board, together with large contributions from the parishioners. A chapel of ease has been built at Lara, on the site of the old barracks. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is called Glendalough, and is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are chapels at Roundwood and Annamoe. At Castle Kevin are the ruins of the old castle of the O'Tooles, which was reduced by Cromwell, between whom and the royalists a battle occurred at the ford over the river, between this place and the Seven Churches.—See GLENDALOUGH.

DERRILIN.—See KINAWLEY.

DERRY, city and county.—See LONDONDERRY.

DERRYAGHY, or DERRIAGHY, a parish, in the union of LISBURN, partly in the barony of UPPER BELFAST, but chiefly in that of UPPER MASSEREENE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 9 miles (N.) from Lishurn; containing 5396 inhabitants. In 1648, a severe battle was fought near the church, between the royalist forces commanded by Colonel Venables and Sir Charles Coote, and the Scots under Monroe; the latter were defeated. The parish, which is bounded on the south-east by the Lagan canal, and situated on the road from Belfast to Duhlin and Armagh, comprises 12,479½ statute acres, whereof 6857½ are in Upper Massereene; about one-third is under tillage, and two-thirds in pasture. The surface is in many parts mountainous. The soil in the lower part is fertile, producing excellent crops of wheat and barley in the plains, and of oats and potatoes on the rising grounds; the system of agriculture is rapidly improving. There is a considerable quantity of bog, and a large extent of uncultivated land in the mountains affords pasturage for cattle. An extensive limestone tract is worked for building and for manure: the canal affords every facility of conveyance. The surrounding scenery is boldly varied, and enlivened with several gentlemen's seats. There are two bleach- greens, in which, upon the average, more than 35,000 pieces of linen, lawn, and damask of the finest quality, are annually bleached and finished for the English markets. A manorial court is held in the vicinity every three weeks, for the manor of Derryvolgie, for the

recovery of debts under £2; and a court of record is held occasionally, for the recovery of debts and determination of pleas under £200.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the rectorial tithes belonged to Black Abbey, in Ardes, previously to the Reformation. The tithe rent-charge is £337. 10., wholly received by the vicar, through the munificence of the Primate. The church, which was nearly destroyed in the battle previously mentioned, was shortly after rebuilt, and was enlarged and beautified in 1813. A church has been built at Stonyford by the Diocesan Church Society, and a curate is supported for the charge of that district by the Additional Curates' Fund Society, and by the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms the head of a district, comprising also a small portion of that of Belfast, or Shankill, and containing three chapels, one near the village of Milltown, the Rock chapel in the mountains, and one at Hannah's-town in the Belfast portion of the union. A parochial school was established here previously to 1750, and endowed by Mrs. Hamill with £50 for the instruction of 12 children; it has been rebuilt, and is now well attended. A school was built at Ballymacash, in 1790, by the Rev. Philip Johnson, and handsomely rebuilt in 1833, by E. Johnson, Esq., by whom it is supported. Schools have also been built at Stonyford by the Marquess of Hertford, and other subscribers; there is a school at Collin in connexion with the National Board; and in the same neighbourhood is one in connexion with the Church Education Society, with which other schools in the parish are also connected. In the mountain district are the interesting ruins of Castle Rohin, once the residence of Shane O'Nial, and subsequently rebuilt by Sir Robert Norton, in 1579. On the mountain of Collin is a cairn, and there are several raths and forts scattered throughout the parish. Bishop Jeremy Taylor resided for some time at Magheralave House, now in ruins; Dr. William Smith, Bishop of Raphoe, was born at Ballymacash; Philip Skelton, author of some valuable works on divinity, was born in Derryaghy in 1707; and the Rev. Philip Johnson, for 61 years vicar, was also a native of this parish. The last distinguished himself during the disturbances of 1798; wrote a reply to Flawden, who had made mention of him in his *History of Ireland*; and died in 1833.

DERRYBRIEN, an extra-parochial place, in the union and barony of LOUGHERA, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, about 9 miles (S.) of Loughrea; containing above 900 inhabitants. It consists of a range of mountains of the same name, extending from Gort to Woodford, and partly separating the southern part of the county from Clare: there is a good road over them from Woodford to Gort. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, dependent on that of Killeenadecma.

DERRYBRUSK, a parish, partly in the barony of MAGHERASTEPHENA, but chiefly in that of TYRKENNEDY, union of ENNISKILLEN, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N.E.) from Enniskillen; containing 1437 inhabitants. It comprises 4656½ statute acres, of which 4373½ are in the barony of Tyrkenedy; 241½ are water. Adjoining Lough Erne, a monastery for Dominican friars was founded, and dedi-

cated to the Blessed Virgin, by Mac Manus, lord of the place; there are still some remains of it, also traces of the village of Gola, in which it was situated. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £58. 3.; the glebe comprises 40 acres. There has been no church from time immemorial in this parish; the Protestant inhabitants of the central and southern portions attend the churches of the neighbouring parishes, and divine service is performed in a school-house once on the first Sunday in every month.

DERRYGALVIN, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S.E.) from Limerick, on the road to Tipperary; containing 718 inhabitants. It comprises 1719 statute acres, of which 18 are bog: the land is remarkably good, about one-half under tillage, the remainder excellent meadow land attached to the large dairy-farms which supply the city of Limerick with milk and butter. Derrygalvin is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, and patronage of the Bishop, once forming part of the union of Kilmurphy, from which it was disunited in 1837: the tithe rent-charge is £96; the glebe lands comprise six acres, and are subject to a rent of £6 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of St. Patrick's, Limerick. The dioceses of Limerick, Killaloe, and Cashel meet in the townland of Scart. There are ruins of the old church. The basaltic formations here have a very curious appearance, and seem to indicate a volcanic origin.

DERRYGONNELLY, a market-town or village, partly in the parish of DEVENISH, and partly in that of INNISMACBAIN, union of ENNISKILLIN, barony of MAGHERABOY, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 7 miles (N.W.) from Enniskillen, on the road to Sligo; containing 365 inhabitants. This town consists of one street of 57 houses, and a market-house; it has a receiving-house for letters under Enniskillen. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on the 24th of each month, for general farming stock. A constabulary police force is stationed here, and petty-sessions are held every alternate week: a manorial court, also, is occasionally held. The town contains a Roman Catholic chapel dependent on that of Devenish, which union or district is also called Derrygonnelly; and a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. Near the town are the ruins of an old church, originally a chapel of ease to the parochial church, and built by the Dunbar family.

DERRYGORTREVVY, a district parish, in the union and barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (S.W. by S.) from Dungannon, on the road to Aughnacloy. This district was formed in 1819, by setting off 36 townlands of the parish of Clonfeacle, or rather from the ancient parish of Eglisli, which had been united to Clonfeacle in the 15th of Charles II. The land is generally good, and in an improved state of cultivation. There are rocks of excellent limestone, abundance of freestone, and indications of coal; but none of these have ever been worked. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Rector of Clonfeacle, to whom the entire tithe rent-charge is paid, and who allows the curate annually £93. 9. The glebe-

house was erected by aid of a gift of £450, and a loan of £50, in 1822, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a small neat edifice, with a lofty square tower, erected in 1815, at a cost of £800, by the same Board; it is situated on an eminence, half a mile west from the ancient church of Eglisli. In the Roman Catholic divisions this district is called Eglisli, at which place there is a chapel.

DERRYGRATH, a parish, in the union of CLOGHER, barony of IFFA and OFFA WEST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Cahir; containing 1329 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Clonmel to Cahir, and comprises 3777 statute acres, of which about 30 are woodland, about 2640 arable, 1088 pasture, and 16 bog. Woodrooff, a residence here, is in a handsome and well-planted demesne, which extends into the adjoining parishes. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory constitutes the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of St. Carthage, Lismore. The tithe rent-charge is £172. 14. 6., of which £90 are payable to the appropriator, and the remainder to the vicar: the glebe comprises 16a. 3r. 24p. The church is a plain neat building erected in 1814, by aid of a donation of £250 from William Perry, Esq., and a loan of £400 from the Board of First Fruits.

DERRYHEEN, an ecclesiastical district, in the barony of UPPER LOUGHTER, union and county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N.W.) from Cavan, on the road to Enniskillen. This place was erected into an ecclesiastical district in 1834, by disuniting nine townlands from the parish of Urney, three from that of Kilmore, three from Castleterra, and a portion from the parish of Drumlane. It is situated on the river Erne, and contains some good arable and pasture land in a state of improved cultivation, though partially subject to occasional inundation from the surrounding lakes: there is a moderate portion of valuable bog. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Incumbents of the parishes out of which it was formed: the income of the curate arises from a money payment contributed by each of the patrons. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church is a neat and well-built edifice. Here are the ruins of some ancient buildings, called Church Urney, supposed to have been monastic: they form a picturesque object, with a burial-ground attached, used by the Roman Catholic inhabitants.

DERRYKEIGHAN, a parish, in the barony of LOWER DUNLUCE, union of BALLYMONEY, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the town of Dervock, 3167 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Bush, and is intersected by the roads from Coleraine to Ballycastle, and from Ballymoney to the Giants' Causeway: it comprises 7643 statute acres. Great improvement has been made in the system of agriculture since the commencement of the present century, by the exertions of gentlemen residing on their own estates. The bogs have been drained and partly reclaimed; the crops are now excellent, and the wheat, though only cultivated since 1827, is inferior in quality, and produce to none in the county. There is still some bog remaining, which produces excellent fuel, and of which part is being brought into cultivation every year. The scenery is pleasingly

diversified, and enriched by the flourishing plantations with which, notwithstanding an elevated situation and the proximity to the sea, the neighbouring gentlemen's seats are surrounded. At Mosside is a manufactory of ropes and cordage made from the bog fir, which is found in large quantities and prepared for that purpose; it affords employment to a great number of persons. The whole of the parish is within the Bushmills district, where petty-sessions are held every alternate Monday.

It is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, and is part of the union and corps of the prebend of Cairncastle in the cathedral of Connor: the tithe rent-charge is £312. 10. The glebe-house here was built in 1826, by a loan of £1107. 13. from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 28½ acres valued at £25 per annum. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recommended, that, on the next avoidance of the union, this parish be severed from the rest, and constituted a distinct benefice. The original church was a very small and inconvenient building; but in 1831 G. Macartney, Esq., gave an Irish acre of land, which he inclosed with a stone wall, close to the town of Dervock, as a site for the erection of a new church, towards the building of which he contributed £150; a sum was raised by subscription in the neighbourhood, and the Board of First Fruits granted a loan of £600. With these sums, the present church was completed. It is a spacious and handsome structure, in the later English style of architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; being already too small for the congregation, it is about to be enlarged by the addition of transepts, which will give it a cruciform character. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians, one near the town of Dervock, the other at Mosside. Attached to this parish are the 13 quarters called the Grange of Drumtullagh, which were probably an appendage to a monastery at some remote period. There are large caves at Ballylusk and Idderoon, first discovered in 1788; and large forks and tumuli may be seen at Cairncnllough, Cairncarn, and other places in the parish.—See D E R V O C K.

DERRYLORAN, a parish, in the union of COOKSTOWN, partly in the barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, but chiefly in that of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, on the roads from Armagh to Coleraine, and from Omagh to Belfast; containing, with the post-town of Cookstown, 8480 inhabitants. It comprises 12,100½ statute acres, of which 9656½ are in Tyrone, and 2443½ in Londonderry; there are 400 acres of woodland, and 100 of bog; the remainder is arable and pasture land. The Earl of Castle-Struart, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, and the Drapers' Company of London, are the chief proprietors. The soil is fertile and well cultivated, and the bog is very valuable as fuel: the parish is well fenced, watered by the river Ballinderry, and ornamented with the plantations of Killymoon and Loughry, which, with the other seats, are more particularly noticed in the article on Cookstown, *quæ sec.* The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £412. The glebe-house was built in 1820, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £1050 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe consists of 71 acres. The church, situated in Cookstown, was built in 1822, by aid of a loan of £3000 from

the same Board, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners a few years since granted a sum for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to that of Desertcreat, and contains a chapel at Cookstown, where are also four dissenting meeting-houses.

DERRYLOSSORY.—See DERRALLOSSORY.

DERRYMALLOUGHY.—See ATHENRY.

DERRYMORE, an island, in the parish of KILLAGHT, union of BOYLE, barony of COOLAVIN, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies in Lough Gara, and comprises 33 statute acres.

DERRYNABINCH, or DERRYNABENS, a parish, in the barony of KNOCKTOPHER, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Knocktopher, on the road from Kilkenny to Waterford; containing 2352 inhabitants, and comprising 8339½ statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and is part of the union of Knocktopher: the tithe rent-charge is £243. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is the head of a district called Ballyhale, comprising the parishes of Derrynabinch, Knocktopher, Aghaviller, Killeasy, and parts of Burnchurch, Jerpoint, and Kells, in which are five chapels, that of Derrynabinch being in the village of Ballyhale.

DERRYNANE.—See KILCROHANE.

DERRYNOOSE, DERRAGHNUSE, or MADDEN, a parish, partly in the barony of TURANY, but chiefly in that of ARMAGH, union and county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from Keady, on the road to Middleton; containing 9089 inhabitants. This parish was united to Tynan in 1663, and separated from it in 1709, when a church was built at Madden, from which circumstance Derrynoose is frequently called the parish of Madden. It comprises 15,049 statute acres, of which 9653½ are in the barony of Armagh: 716 are bog, and about 20 water. The land is light, but fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. Leslie Hill, the seat of the Leslie family, is beautifully situated, and the avenue and plantations have been much improved of late years; there are also several good farmhouses in the parish. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithe rent-charge is £484. 18. The glebe-house, which, as well as the church, is at Madden, was erected by the incumbent, the Rev. James Jones, and is large and handsome, and pleasantly situated on a fertile glebe of 460 acres. The church is a very commodious edifice, rebuilt in 1816, by aid of a loan of £1000 from the Board of First Fruits, and recently repaired by aid of a grant of £157 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Keady, and containing three chapels, two in Keady, and one at Derrynoose, near the ruins of the old church; the latter was built in 1824, at an expense of £500. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, which was rebuilt in 1834, at a cost of £800. The old church is a picturesque object, situated in an extensive cemetery. Near Madden is a valuable chalybeate spring; and lead-mines exist in the parish, but are not worked at present.

DERRYPATRICK, or DIRPATRICK, a parish in the union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, barony of LOWER DEECE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Summerhill, on the road to Skryne; con-

taining 399 inhabitants, of whom about 54 are in the hamlet; and comprising 1951 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, entirely inappropriate in Mrs. Reynell; the clerical duties are discharged by the rector of Knockmark: the tithe rent-charge is £80. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions Derrypatrick forms part of the district of Kilmore.

DERRYSOLLOP, a village, in the parish of **CLONFEACLE**, union of **ARMAGH**, barony of **O'NEILLAND WEST**, county of **ARMAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Charlemont; containing 284 inhabitants. It is near the river Callan, and consists of 59 houses.

DERRYVILLANE, a parish, in the union of **FERMoy**, partly in the barony of **CONDONS** and **CLONGIBBONS**, but chiefly in that of **FERMoy**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (S.E.) from Kildorrery, on the road from Castletown-Roche to Mitchelstown; containing 826 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the eastern bank of the river Funcheon, and contains 1828 statute acres; the land is generally good, and limestone abounds and is burnt for manure. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and forms part of the union and corps of the prebend of Glanworth in the cathedral of Cloyne; the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore: the tithe rent-charge is £123. 5. 10., of which £73. 6. 8. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The church is in ruins, but the burial-ground attached to it is still used. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Glanworth.

DERRYVULLEN, a parish, partly in the barony of **TYRKENEVY**, but chiefly in that of **LURG**, union of **IRVINESTOWN**, or **LOWTHERSTOWN**, county of **FIRMANAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, on the road from Enniskillen to Kesh; containing, with the post-town of Irvinestown, 10,675 inhabitants. This parish comprises 23,645 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 15,070 $\frac{1}{2}$ are in the barony of **Lurg**; 2576 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres are in Lower Lough Erne, and 571 in small loughs. It is in six detached parts, which are severally on the roads from Enniskillen to Pettigo, Lisnakea, Tempo, Ballynamallard, and Irvinestown, and from Maguire's Bridge to Florence Court: this last portion includes part of Ennismore Island, half of which is in this parish and the remainder in Cleenish. The land is of middling quality, and the state of agriculture improving; the arable land is estimated to comprise 12,000 acre, and there are 500 acres of bog. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £454. 16. 8., and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 600 acres. The church is an old building: at Irvinestown (which see) is a chapel of ease. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Enniskillen, and partly the head of a district called Whitehill; it contains three plain chapels at Lisson, Whitehill, and Lissaroe. The Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists have each a place of worship. The parochial school-house was given by the Earl of Belmore.

DERVOCK, a post-town, in that part of the parish of **DERRYKEIGHAN** which is in the barony of **LOWER DUNLUCE**, union of **BALLYMONEY**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, 10 miles (E.N.E.) from Coleraine, and 123 (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the turnpike-

road from Ballycastle to Ballymoney; containing 545 inhabitants. This is a neat and well-built town, consisting of two streets, one on each side of the river Bush, and containing 141 houses. It has been greatly improved of late years. While in the possession of the late Lord Macartney, much encouragement was afforded to linen manufacturers to settle here. There are some extensive corn and flour mills on the banks of the river; and fairs are held for cattle and sheep, but chiefly for horses, on Jan. 12th, Feb. 23rd, May 14th, June 22nd, Aug. 12th, and Oct. 29th. A sub-post office here is in connexion with the towns of Ballycastle and Ballymoney, by means of a post-car; at Mosside, in the parish, is also a post-office. A constabulary police force has been stationed at Dervock. The parish church, a handsome structure, is situated close to the town; as are also a Roman Catholic chapel dependent on that of Ballymoney, and a Presbyterian meeting-house of the General Assembly, which is a large building. A very handsome school-house was erected by G. Macartney, Esq., in 1829, and given by that gentleman for a parochial school; attached to it is a girls' school, established in 1832, and principally supported by Mrs. Macartney.—See **DERRYKEIGHAN**.

DESART, a parish, in the union of **BANDON**, partly in the barony of **ISANK** and **BARRYROE**, and partly in the East Division of **EAST CARRERY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 1 mile (E. by S.) from Clonakilty; containing 774 inhabitants. It is situated on the bay of Clonakilty, and comprises 725 statute acres. Although elevated, about half of it is under tillage, principally for wheat and potatoes; the remainder is mountain pasture. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and forms part of the union of Kilgarraffe; the rectory is appropriate to the Dean of Ross. The tithe rent-charge is £56. 5., of which £30 are payable to the appropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Desart is part of the district of Clonakilty. On an elevated site near the shore are the ruins of a church which measured only about 20 feet by 12.

DESERT, an ancient parish, in the barony of **BARRYMORE**, union of **FERMoy**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.E.) from Rathcormac. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Gortroe, into which parish it has entirely merged. In the Roman Catholic divisions Desert is in the district of Rathcormac.

DESERT.—See **DYSART**, county of **WATERFORD**.

DESERTCREIGHT, or **DESERTCREAT**, a parish, in the barony of **DUNGANNON**, union of **COOKSTOWN**, county of **TYRONE**, and province of **ULSTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Cookstown, on the road from Dungannon to Coleraine; containing 7675 inhabitants. This parish, anciently *Diocresceagh*, comprises 14,399 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres; it is chiefly rich arable and pasture land in a high state of cultivation, but the system of agriculture pursued by the small farmers is still defective, and in the western part are about 1000 acres of mountain and bog. Here are slate-quarries, but not now worked; and freestone and limestone are abundant. At Tullylaggan are two extensive bleach-grounds, at present idle; there are also mills for corn, and for beating and scutching flax, but of the latter some are in disuse, and one of the mill-dams throws back the waters of two or three small

streams so as to innundate, in wet weather, the valleys for some miles up, rendering much meadow land unprofitable. A quantity of linen is woven by the country people in their own houses, the occupation of weaving being followed generally by the inhabitants, in addition to agricultural pursuits. In the upper part of the parish is the improving village of Rock, where is a market-house, and where fairs are held on the last Monday in every month, for cattle, sheep, pigs, &c. In this parish, also, is the village of Sandholes.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £380, and the glebe lands comprise 342 acres; there is also a glebe-house. The church is a very ancient edifice, new-roofed and repaired a few years ago; it is situated in a deep and romantic valley. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Derryloren; there is a chapel at Tully O'Donnell, and another at the slate-quarries. At Sandholes is a Presbyterian meeting-house in connexion with the General Assembly; and there is one at Grange for Covenanters. At Donagh-risk stood the ancient priory of that name, founded by one of the O'Hagan family, in 1294; nothing exists but the cemetery, remarkable as the burial-place of the sept of O'Hagan, and more recently as that of the ancient family of Lyndesay and Crauford. There are several tombs, but the chief is that of Robert Lyndesay, harbinger to King James: this Robert obtained from James, in 1604, the grant of Tullyhog, &c., where, and at Loughry, the family have ever since resided. Their house and documents were burnt during the civil war of 1641, and this tomb was also mutilated and covered over, in which condition it remained till 1819, when, in sinking a vault, it was discovered. Numerous ornaments of gold, silver, and copper, with various military weapons, have been found in the parish; the latter seem connected with the camp and fortress of Tullyhog, the chief residence of the sept of O'Haidhagine, or O'Hagan, where the chiefs of the O'Nials were inaugurated with the regal title and authority of The O'Nial from the most remote period. Of this important fortress nothing remains but the mound, surrounded by deep fosses and ramparts of earthwork.

DESERTEGNEY, a parish, in the union and barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 13 miles (N. N. W.) from Londonderry; containing 1802 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the northern coast, amid the barren mountains of Ennishowen, and is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by Lough Swilly; it comprises 7577 statute acres. The arable land includes 1794 acres; the remainder is mountain pasture. Some of the lower grounds produce good crops of oats, flax, and potatoes; and wherever the mountains afford vegetation, they are depastured by numerous herds of small cattle and sheep. There are indications of copper and lead ore within the parish; and iron-ore is abundant. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Donegal: the tithe rent-charge is £101; the glebe-house stands on a glebe of 151 acres, of which 88 are uncultivated. The church is a neat edifice with a square tower, situated close to the shore of Lough Swilly. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district

of Upper and Lower Fahan and Desertegney; there is a small chapel, occupying the site of the old parish church. The parochial school, near the church, in which are about 30 boys and 15 girls, is a very neat edifice, erected in 1829 by the Rev. W. H. Hervey. The Gap of Mamore is a remarkable natural curiosity on the confines of this parish, opening to the Atlantic Ocean; and most extensive and magnificent views are obtained from the mountains near it. In the Erwys and other lofty heights of the district, the eagles continue to build; and they prove very destructive to the young lambs on the mountains.

DESERTLYN, or DYSERTLYN, a parish, in the union of MAGHERAFELT, barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Dublin to Coleraine; containing, with part of the post-town of Moneymore, 3255 inhabitants. It comprises 5561 statute acres: there are several bogs; the soil of the remainder of the parish is variable, but generally good, and well cultivated. The linen manufacture is connected with agriculture, and affords occasional occupation to the inhabitants. Coal and freestone are visible in several places, but the seams of coal are too thin to pay the expense of working, while turf is cheap: limestone is also abundant, and extensively worked. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the gift of the Lord Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £173. 1. 6. The glebe-house was built in 1831, on a glebe of 200 acres. The church which was built at Moneymore in 1766, by aid of a gift of £424 from the Board of First Fruits, is disused; a beautiful church, in the Norman style of architecture, having been erected by the Drapers' Company, in 1832, at an expense of £6000. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Lissan, and partly in that of Ardrea. There is a place of worship for Baptists. In addition to the parochial and other schools, a large and handsome school-house at Larry-cormick was erected and is chiefly supported by the company. The parish contains several raths, and a remarkable cairn on the top of Slieve Gallion.—See MONEYMORE.

DESERTMARTIN, a parish, in the union of MAGHERAFELT, barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (W.) from Magherafelt, on the road from Armagh to Coleraine; containing 5023 inhabitants, of whom 256 are in the village. This parish comprises 9580 statute acres. Within its limits is Lough Insholin, which gives name to the barony; it contains several islands, and is almost dry in summer. The soil is every where good, and the system of agriculture improved; the lands are chiefly in tillage, producing abundant crops; there are some valuable tracts of bog. A portion of the mountain of Slieve Gallion is within the parish; notwithstanding its great height, it affords excellent pasturage nearly to its summit. Limestone abounds, and some quarries are worked for building and for agricultural purposes: freestone of excellent quality is also quarried for building; and numerous thin seams of coal have been discovered, but not of sufficient depth to pay the expense of working them. The inhabitants combine with their agricultural pursuits the spinning of flax and the weaving of linen to some extent in the farmhouses. The village contains 49 houses, most of which are well

built; and though small, it is remarkably clean, and has a very neat and pleasing appearance. Fairs were formerly held here, but they have been for some time discontinued.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £300. The chief glebe comprises 326a. 1r. 17p., of which 105 are not cultivated; there is another glebe belonging to the parish, called the townland of Lisgorgan, situated in Tamlaght-O'Crilly, and containing 179 acres. The church is a small edifice with a square tower, erected by aid of a loan of £800 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1820; and is situated on the glebe, about a mile from the village. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are two chapels, situated respectively at Munsterlin and Cullion. At Lecumpher is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. The parochial school is chiefly supported by the rector, who also gives a house rent-free both to the master and mistress; the school-house, a handsome slated building, was erected in 1820. There are schools at Inniscarran and Cranny, founded and supported by the Drapers' Company; also some under the National Board. Remains of the old church exist, on the bank of a small river near the village; and on the opposite bank are the remains of a fort, evidently raised to defend the pass of the river: a portion of the old church was taken down in 1820, to supply materials for building the parochial school-house.

DESERTMOON.—See DYSERTMOON.

DESERTMORE, a parish, partly in the barony of BARRETTES, but chiefly in that of EAST MUSKERRY, union of BANDON, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from Cork; containing 1196 inhabitants. Here was a convent, of which St. Cyra, or St. Chera, was abbess, but when founded cannot be ascertained; it stood on the margin of a small stream, called the Bride in honour of St. Bridget, to whom the convent was dedicated. Cormac McCarthy the Great founded here a Franciscan monastery, also in honour of St. Bridget. In the civil war of 1641, the castle of Killeera, in this parish, erected by the same McCarthy, was garrisoned by the Irish; it was subsequently cannonaded by Cromwell, and a fissure in the wall, caused by the cannon, is still conspicuous. The parish is situated on the river Bride, and comprises 3943 statute acres; about seven-eighths are arable, the rest being waste and bog. The land is generally good, though the soil is light; the greater part to the south of the limestone valley is hilly, and the soil shallow, yet, under an improved system of agriculture, it produces fair crops. An exhausted bog of great extent here is capable of being brought into cultivation; and an excellent limestone-quarry is worked for the purposes of building and agriculture.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, forming the corps of the prebend of Desertmore in the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £262. 10s. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £600 from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 52 acres. The church, a plain building, was erected by aid of a gift of £600, in 1814, from the same Board; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently

granted £140. 13s. for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ovens. The ruins of the Franciscan abbey are approached by an avenue of ash and sycamore trees, leading to the nave and choir of the church, which was a handsome structure 150 feet in length, with a transept to the south 68 feet long, opening into an arcade or aisle, extending along both transept and nave by five arches springing from circular pillars of hewn marble. The dormitories, refectory, kitchen, and other domestic buildings, are to the north. Between the nave and choir rises a light tower, 80 feet high. This venerable pile of ruins, shaded by the lofty trees of the avenue, and viewed together with an ivy-mantled bridge of eight arches, built by order of Cromwell, forms a very interesting feature in the landscape, the beauty of which is much increased by the remains of the castle of Killeera, consisting of a massive oblong tower surrounded by a moat, and of part of the barbacan.

DESERTOGHILL, a parish, in the union and barony of COLERAINE, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER; adjoining Garvagh, and containing 4901 inhabitants. This parish is intersected by the road from Dublin to Coleraine, and comprises 11,469½ statute acres, of which about 6309 are arable, 2867 pasture, and 2293 bog or waste land: the soil, though thin, is tolerably well cultivated, and produces abundant crops. The inhabitants combine with their agricultural pursuits the weaving of linen-cloth in their own houses. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Derry, and the patronage is claimed both by the Bishop and the Irish Society: the tithe rent-charge is £217. 10s. The glebe-house is a small old building, on the glebe townland of Meettigan, which is chiefly in the parish of Errigal, and comprises 370 acres, 30 of which only are on the southern side of the river Agirey, in the parish of Desertoghill; the rector has also a plot of four acres contiguous to the ruins of the old church. The present church is a large edifice in the ancient style of English architecture, built in 1784, partly at the expense of Dr. Hervey, afterwards Earl of Bristol; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £227 for its repair. It stands in the townland of Moyletra, one mile south of the old church. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, sometimes called Killea, comprising the parishes of Desertoghill, Tamlaght-O'Crilly, and Killea, and containing three chapels, one here and two in Tamlaght-O'Crilly. A large and handsome meeting-house has been built at Moneydief, for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. The parochial school is situated near the church: there are four national schools in the parish. St. Columbkille here founded an abbey, which afterwards became parochial; but the old church, though now a ruin, does not bear evidence of such remote antiquity as some others in the neighbourhood: in 1622, it was one of the very few in the county that were in perfect repair. Not far distant from the old church is a small fortress; and in an adjoining field is an artificial cave of considerable extent, having three chambers or galleries. A curious stone, wherein are two small and rude fountains, considered by the peasantry to be the impress of the knees of St. Columbkille while praying, stands in the churchyard. Half a mile above Garvagh is a curious encampment, called the Bonny Fort; and not far distant is a smaller

one, called Roughfort: both appear to have been constructed to protect the mountain pass.

DESERTSERGES, a parish, partly in the barony of KINALMEARY, but chiefly in the East Division of the barony of EAST CARRERY, union of BANDON, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bandon, on the old road from Cork to Dunmanway; containing 6327 inhabitants. It is situated on the south side of the river Bandon, and comprises 15,730 statute acres: a great part consists of rough pasture and bog; the remainder is under tillage. The land is generally cold, but in some places moderately fertile; an inconsiderable tract, called Cashelmore, is common mountain. At Bracra are quarries of good slate; and there is a large flour-mill on the river Bandon, erected in 1835, by Arthur B. Bernard, of Palace-Anne, Esq. Fairs are held at Mount-Beamish on June 26th, Aug. 1st, Sept. 29th, and Dec. 16th, chiefly for cattle and pigs. Among the gentlemen's seats are, Kilcoleman, beautifully situated on the banks of the river, and surrounded by fine plantations; Cashel; Mount-Beamish; Kilrush; Kilcoleman-Beg; Church-Hill; and Kiel.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory was till lately appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork. The tithe rent-charge of Desertserges is £783. 15., of which £236. 5. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £547. 10. to the vicar; the latter also receives the entire tithe of Garryvoe (a merged parish to which Lord Kinsale presents), amounting to £236. 5. There is an old glebe-house, with a glebe of 73a. 1r. 20p. The church is a good edifice with a square tower, erected in 1802; being, however, too small for the number of parishioners, it is about to be enlarged. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, except a small portion of the eastern district, which belongs to Bandon: the chapel, at Agheohil, is a large modern edifice. There are four Protestant parochial schools, in which are some Roman Catholic children; namely, one at Kilrush; one at Moulmarogue, a handsome building erected in 1835 by the Hon. and Rev. Charles Bernard; one at Derry; and one at the Bandon mountain. There is also a national school. Numerous forts are scattered over the parish; one, which is the most extensive and in the best preservation, surrounded by earthworks and fosses, stands on the lands of Kilmiran. In the north-eastern part of the parish are traces of the old church of Garryvoe. The remains of Derry Castle, on the Earl of Bandon's property, form an interesting ruin; a portion has been repaired, and is now used as a school-room. Several upright stones, called Golanes, seem to have been set up either to commemorate some important event, or to indicate the burial-place of some warrior. At Corron is a very powerful chalybeate spring, the waters of which contain large quantities of sulphur and iron, held in solution by carbonic-acid gas.

DEVENISH, a parish, in the union of BALLYSHANNON, barony of MAGHERAHOY, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Enniskillen; containing 8381 inhabitants. This parish takes its name, signifying "Ox Island," from the island of Devenish in Lough Erne; and comprises 32,243½ statute acres, of which 1436½ are in Lower

Lough Erne, 193½ in Lough Melvin, and 312½ in small lakes. More than half may be considered good arable land, and the remainder pasture and mountain; the system of agriculture improves very slowly. The river Scillies, rising in the mountains near Church hill, intersects the parish, and, proceeding in a south direction, falls into Lough Erne, near Enniskillen; several inconsiderable lakes, also, are scattered over the parish. Across the Scillies are three bridges, each of three arches; and there is a bridge over an arm of Lough Erne. The surface is very uneven, and in the centre is a chain of mountains of great breadth, extending four miles, and frequently interspersed with patches of arable and meadow land, but the greater part affording pasture only in dry seasons. In that part of the parish near Enniskillen there is a scarcity of bog, but in other parts sufficient exists to supply the inhabitants with fuel. There are excellent quarries of limestone; and on the shore of Lough Erne is some stone of superior quality, which is quarried for manufacturing into chimney-pieces and for building, and for the conveyance of which the lake affords every facility. The village of Monea is wholly within the parish, and there are two others, Derrygonnelly and Garrison, whereof the former is partly in Innismacaint, in which also is situated an isolated portion of this parish, constituting the farm of Aughamuloney. Of the gentlemen's seats, the principal are, Ely Lodge, the property of the Marquess of Ely, situated on a picturesque island in Lough Erne connected with the main land by a bridge, and commanding an interesting view of wood and water in beautiful combination; Graan; Castletown; and Hall Craig, an ancient mansion beautifully situated on the banks of the Scillies. The manufacture of linen is carried on by most of the farmers, who engage weavers to work at their own looms; and many of the women are employed in spinning flax. The river Scillies abounds with pike, bream, and perch, and salmon are occasionally taken in it; in Lough Melvin, near the western boundary of the parish, is found the Gillaroo trout. Lough Erne is navigable from Belturbet to Belleck, a distance of 40 miles; and the river Scillies is also partly navigable, but is very little used. Fairs are held at Monea on Feb. 7th, Whit-Monday, July 7th, Aug. 26th, Oct. 13th, and Nov. 12th, for cattle of all kinds, yarn, and turner's ware; fairs are also held at Garrison and Derrygonnelly.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, constituting the corps of the prebend of Devenish in the cathedral of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £221. 10. 9. The glebe-house was erected in 1820, by aid of a loan of £843 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 400 acres. The parish church, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £205. 10., is an ancient edifice without any remarkable architectural features, situated in the village of Monea. There is a chapel of ease at Garrison, erected by aid of a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1828; it is served by a curate, and divine service is also performed in a farmhouse on the mountains. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called sometimes Derrygonnelly, and comprising also parts of the parishes of Innismacaint and Bohoe; there are three chapels, one at Monea, one

at Derrygonnelly, and one at Garrison, all plain structures. There are likewise places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists at Derrygonnelly and at Springfield, in each of which divine service is performed on alternate Sundays.

THE ISLAND OF DEVENISH appears to have derived its early importance from the foundation of a religious establishment, in honour of St. Mary, by St. Lasearian, called also Molaisse and now Molush, who died in 563, and was succeeded by St. Natalis, son of Angus, King of Connaught. This establishment was plundered by the Danes in 822, 834, and 961, and appears to have been refounded in 1130, and to have continued till the Dissolution. The island, though not in itself very remarkable for picturesque beauty, forms a portion of the most interesting scenery in Lough Erne; it comprises about 70 or 80 Irish acres, and the land is so fertile as to require little or no manure. When viewed from the water, it presents a pleasing outline of oval form; but whether from neglect, or from the great value of the land, it is entirely destitute of timber. Of its ancient religious establishments there are some interesting remains: the Lower church, dedicated to St. Molush, is 76 feet long and 21 feet wide, with a large aisle on the north; and near it is an ancient building, 30 feet long and 18 feet wide, with a roof entirely of hewn stone, called St. Molush's house. Not far from the summit of the hill are the remains of the abbey, the ruined church of which is 94 feet long and 24 feet wide, with a large aisle northward; near the centre of the church is an arch of black marble, resting on four pillars, and supporting a belfry-tower with a grand winding staircase leading to the summit, which commands an extensive prospect over the lake and the surrounding country. Within the abbey is a stone, bearing the inscription, in old Saxon characters, "*Matheus O'Dubagan hoc opus fecit, Bartholomeo O'Flannagan Priori de Damini, A. D. 1449.*" About 100 paces from the abbey is St. Nicholas' well, to which great numbers formerly resorted. Near the church of the abbey is an ancient round tower in excellent preservation; it is 82 feet high and 49 in circumference, and formed of stones accurately bawn to the external and internal curve, and cemented with mortar in quantity so small that the joints of the stones are almost imperceptible. It is covered with a conical roof of hewn stones in diminishing series. Under the cornice which encircles it at the top, and which is divided into four equal compartments, each containing a sculptured subject, are four windows facing the cardinal points, above each of which is a carved human head; below are other windows at different distances, and about seven feet from the base is the entrance doorway, four feet high. This beautiful monument of antiquity, which was beginning to show symptoms of partial dilapidation, was thoroughly repaired in 1835. There are some remains of an old castle at Monea, in the parish, and of an ancient family residence at Tullycally; several Danish forts are scattered over the surface; and in the bogs have been found querns, or handmills for grinding corn, the stones of which were about two feet in diameter.—See DERRY-GONNELLY and GARRISON.

DEVIL'S-GLEN.—See KILLESKY.

DEVLANE, or DAVILANE, an island, in the parish of Kilmore, union of BALLINA, barony of ERRIS,

county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 14 miles (S.W.) from Belmullet: the population is returned with the parish. This island, which comprises 155½ statute acres, is situated off Blackod bay, on the western coast, about two miles from the extremity of the peninsula called the Mullet: near it is a smaller island, Devlane-beg, comprising 2½ statute acres.

DIAMORE, or DIAMOR, a parish, in the union of OLDCASTLE, barony of DEMIFORE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (W.) from Crossakeel, on the road from Oldcastle to Kells; containing 794 inhabitants. This parish includes the merged parish of Clonabreny, and comprises 5468 statute acres: here is a quarry of good limestone, chiefly used for building. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and forms part of the union of Loughcrew; the rectory is inappropriate in E. Rotheram, of Crossdrum, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £105, payable in equal portions to the impropiator and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilskeary.

DINGINDONOVAN, or DANGAN, a parish, in the union of MINLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N. N.W.) from Castle-Martyr; containing 1113 inhabitants. This parish, which by the country people is called Danion, comprises 2929 statute acres. By draining, irrigating, and the introduction of modern farming implements, the state of agriculture has been greatly improved. A large supply of turf is procured from the mountain land, which constitutes about one-fourth of the parish. Fairs are held on Feb. 2nd, April 1st, and Aug. 5th, for the sale of cattle, sheep, pigs, pedlery, and agricultural and other implements. On the banks of a pretty glen stands the residence of Ballyre, and not far distant is Glengarra; these seats are surrounded by flourishing plantations, and are undergoing great improvements. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £116.5. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe; the Protestant inhabitants attend divine service at Castlemartyr. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilskeary; there is no chapel here. The ruins of the church form an interesting object; and near Glengarra are some remains of a castle, built by one of the Geraldines, in 1396; it was garrisoned by the Earl of Desmond against Queen Elizabeth, but was taken by Captain Raleigh, and shortly afterwards was retaken by the Irish under McCarty, who, being obliged to abandon it, destroyed it by fire. It gave name to the whole district, called Old Castletown, though now known as Glengarra.

DINGLE, or DINGLE-I-COUCH, a sea-port, market and post town, a parish, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the union of TRALEE, barony of CORCAQUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 22 miles (W.) from Tralee, and 173 miles (S.W. by W.) from Dublin; containing 6205 inhabitants, of whom 3386 are in the town. This place was anciently called *Dangean-ni-Cushey*, or "the castle of Hussey," from a castle built here by an old English family of that name, to whom one of the earls of Desmond had given a considerable tract of land in the vicinity. On the rebellion and consequent forfeitures of the Desmond family

and their adherents, it was, with divers lands, granted to the Earl of Ormonde, from whom it was purchased by Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, who had also a castle in the town. After the destruction of the Spaniards at Smerwick, in 1581, the lord-deputy rested here, where many of his men died from sickness, notwithstanding the supplies brought in by the Earl of Ormonde. Soon after this event, Queen Elizabeth granted £300 to the inhabitants, to surround the town with walls. In 1600 the *sagan* Earl of Desmond having been refused admittance into the Knight of Kerry's castle, revenged the affront by setting fire to the town; the knight subsequently delivered up the castle to Sir Charles Wilmot, who for some time made it his headquarters.

DINGLE is the most westerly town in Ireland. It is situated in lat. 52° 10' 30" and lon. 10° 15' 45", on the northern coast of the bay of the same name, an inlet from which forms the harbour; and may be called the capital of the extensive peninsula which comprises the entire barony of Corkaguiny. This district is generally supposed to have been colonised by the Spaniards, who formerly carried on an extensive fishery off the coast, and traded with the inhabitants; the people still retain strong indications of their Spanish origin, and some of the old houses are evidently built in the Spanish fashion. The town occupies a hilly slope, and is surrounded by mountains on all sides except that towards the harbour, which here presents the appearance of a lake; the outlet being concealed by a projecting headland. The streets are irregularly disposed; but as there is more than the usual proportion of respectable slated houses, with gardens attached, the town has from a short distance a very pleasing appearance. The number of houses, in 1841, was 631. The inhabitants are well supplied with excellent water: though not lighted, and but partially paved, the town has been much improved within the last 20 years; is generally considered a very healthy place of residence; and has an excellent bathing strand. A news-room is supported by subscription. The manufacture of linen was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, and at one time the manufacturers exported to the amount of £60,000 annually; but since the great improvement of the cotton manufacture, it has gradually declined, and is now nearly extinct: only a small quantity of coarse linen is made in the town and neighbourhood.

The present export TRADE, though not considerable, is increasing: it consists chiefly in corn and butter, of which about 10 cargoes, averaging 200 tons each, are annually sent to England, chiefly to Liverpool. The principal imports are iron, coal, salt, and earthenware. An extensive fishery is carried on in the bay and off the coast, in which about 100 boats, averaging six men in each, are exclusively employed; and which also affords employment to upwards of 1000 persons in curing, and conveying the fish to various parts. The greater portion is sent by sea to Cork and Limerick, but a considerable supply is conveyed by land to Tralee and Killarney. The pier, originally built by the corporation, aided by a grant of £1000, in 1765, from the Irish Parliament, was enlarged by the late Fishery Board, and subsequently improved by the customs' department; it has been found beneficial for mercantile and agricultural purposes, as well as the fisheries: vessels of 300 tons

can come up to it. The harbour is well adapted for vessels of moderate burthen, but not being discoverable from the sea, is what is nautically termed a "blind" one; it is, moreover, extremely difficult of access during a strong west wind, and vessels passing by it and running to the eastward are in danger of being lost on Castle-maine bar. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied with stock and provisions of every description; there are no fairs, the market being considered a sort of weekly fair for cattle and pigs: about 800 of the latter are sent annually to Cork. The market and court house were erected by the late Knight of Kerry. There are two flour-mills, and an ale and porter brewery in the town. Here are chief stations of the constabulary police and coast-guard; the latter is the head station of a district extending along the coast from the bay of Dingle to Brandon Head, and comprising the stations of Minard, Dingle, Ventry, Ferriter's-Cove, Ballydavid, and Brandon. Dingle is the residence of the inspecting commander.

Queen Elizabeth, in the 28th year of her reign (1585), signed a warrant for the grant of a charter of INCORPORATION to the inhabitants of the town, with privileges similar to those of the borough of Drogheda, and a superiority over the barbours of Smerwick, Ventry, and Ferriter's-Creek; but the charter was not actually granted until the 4th of James I. This charter, which is the only one known, was conferred upon the "Sovereign, Burgesses, and Commonalty," from which it would appear that the corporation was then in existence, probably under the authority of the warrant of Elizabeth. The town, however, under the name of *Dingle-i-Couch*, is found among those that sent members to parliament in the 27th of Elizabeth. The style of the corporation, at the time of its dissolution in 1840, was, "The Sovereign, Burgesses, and Commonalty, of the Town of Dingle-i-Couch;" it consisted of a sovereign, 12 burgesses (including the sovereign), and an indefinite number of freemen. The officers were a recorder, town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, weighmaster, and pound-keeper, none of whom are mentioned in the charter. The sovereign was elected from among the burgesses by the corporation at large, annually on the feast of St. James; but by the charter he might be also elected from the freemen. The charter does not contain any provisions as to the number of burgesses, or the mode of their election; but the number was always limited to 12, who were elected for life by the corporation at large. No right of freedom was recognised; freemen were elected by the body corporate, without reference to qualification of residence or otherwise. The recorder was elected for life by the corporation; the town-clerk, originally elected by the whole body, was latterly appointed by the sovereign alone, by whom also the sergeants-at-mace, weighmaster, and pound-keeper were appointed. The borough sent two representatives to the Irish parliament until the Union, when it was disfranchised, and the entire compensation of £15,000 paid to Richard Boyle Townshend, Esq., several other claims having been disallowed. His representative, Lieutenant-Colonel John Townshend, and Lord Ventry, are the principal proprietors of the town; the Earl of Cork has a small portion along the sea-shore.

The jurisdiction of the late corporation comprised a circle of two Irish miles' radius by sea and land,

measured from the parish church in the town, and included the parishes of Dingle, Kildrum, Garfinagh, the south part of Cloghane, and part of Kinnard; the admiralty jurisdiction of the sovereign extended as far as an arrow would fly from the harbours of Dingle, Ventry, Smerwick, and Ferriter's-Creek. The sovereign was by the charter the sole justice of the peace within the borough, with power to try all but capital offences; he was also escheator and coroner, and had the exclusive return of writs; but these powers were not strictly exercised, as the magistrates, coroner, and sheriffs of the county acted by courtesy within the corporate limits. The civil court called "The Tholsel Court of the Borough and Corporation of Dingle," was held every alternate Thursday by the recorder (who was always the sovereign, or deputy sovereign), and the jurisdiction is stated to have extended to pleas of any amount: the mesne process was by service or attachment of the goods; but the latter process was only issued for debts exceeding 40s. late currency. The recorder also held a court of conscience for demands under 5s. late currency: the process was by summons. Petty-sessions are held by the county magistrates every alternate Friday. Quarter-sessions of the peace were in former times regularly held for the borough, when the vaults of Hussey's Castle were used as the town gaol. For half a century these sessions were rarely held; the last was in 1824, when a schedule of tolls and customs was settled by the grand jury. Under the new act, however, two sessions are held annually here, in April and October: the present bridewell is a small but substantial building, containing two day-rooms, two yards, and six cells. Adjoining the town are some tracts of rocky and indifferent mountain land, called "The Commons," the boundaries of which are not defined; they are occupied indiscriminately by the poorer class of inhabitants, by whom some encroachments have been made in the erection of cabins, and the inclosure of small portions of ground for gardens. These are chiefly on the part called Milltown, where about 30 cabins have been built.

The parish contains 9097 statute acres, of which about one-fourth consists of coarse mountain pasture, partly reclaimable; there is a portion of bog, but not sufficient to supply the inhabitants with fuel. Sea-weed is extensively used for manure, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. Good building-stone is found in the parish. The principal seat in the vicinity is Burnham House, the property and now the residence of Lord Ventry, situated on the S. W. side of the harbour, and commanding a fine view of the town and harbour, and the range of mountains at the foot of which they lie: the other seats are, the Grove, the former residence of the Knights of Kerry, situated in a finely wooded demesne, immediately adjoining the town; Monaree; Farinikilla, a modern mansion; and Balintagarty. The LIVING is an impropriate cure, in the diocese of Ard-fert and Aghadoc, and in the patronage of Lord Ventry, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £236. 5., payable to the impropriator, who allows the curate £50 per annum (late currency) and has presented him to the living of Marlyn, of which his lordship has the nomination. Lord Ventry also maintains a chaplain at a salary of £150 per annum, who is resident in the town, and assists in the performance of the clerical duties. The old church, which was dedi-

cated to St. James, is said to have been built by the Spaniards; it was originally a very large structure. A part of it, called St. Mary's Chapel, was kept in repair until the erection of the present parish church, on the site of the ancient edifice, in 1804: the new church was built by a gift of £1100 from the late Board of First Fruits; it is a plain structure, and, having become too small for the increasing congregation, is about to be enlarged and thoroughly repaired, for which purpose a grant of £317. 17. has been made by the Ecclesiastical Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, which also comprises the parishes of Ventry, Kildrum, Garfinagh, the south part of Cloghane, Kinnard, and the greater part of Minard. At Dingle is a handsome and spacious modern chapel, and there are chapels at Ventry and Lispole. Adjoining the chapel at Dingle is a convent for nuns of the order of the Presentation, a branch from that of Tralee, established here in 1829; a neat chapel for the nuns is attached, which contains a finely and well executed altar-piece of the Crucifixion.

The parochial school is supported by subscription, and is under the superintendence of the curate. A school for boys, and a school at the convent for girls, have been hitherto chiefly supported by the parish priest; the girls are gratuitously instructed by the nuns, and also taught plain and ornamental needlework. A school-house, for the accommodation of about 500 boys, was lately erected in connexion with the National Board, by whom two-thirds of the expense of its erection were defrayed; the total expense was about £300. Attached to Burnham House was, until lately, a school for Protestant female orphans, originally established by Mrs. Thompson at Tralee, during the cholera (in consequence of the number of female orphans left destitute by that awful visitation), and afterwards removed to Burnham House, where Mr. Thompson, as agent to Lord Ventry, then resided. The children were received on the recommendation of respectable parties, who guaranteed the payment of £5 per annum for each towards the expense of their board, the deficiency being made up by the patrons: the number was limited to 16. The mistress received from 25 to 30 guineas per annum, from Mr. Thompson, at whose expense, also, the school-house had been fitted up and furnished, and who provided the children's clothing. This school, however, has ceased to exist. The late Matthew Moriarty, Esq., left a house in Dingle as a dwelling, rent-free, for eight poor widows; it is kept in repair by his representatives, but the inmates have no pecuniary allowance. Here is also a dispensary. In the churchyard is a tomb of the Fitzgerald family, with an inscription in Gothic characters, bearing the date 1504. Of the ancient monastery which existed here, as a cell to the abbey of Killagh, near Castlemaine, there are no remains. At Ballybeg, north-east of the town, is a strongly impregnated mineral spring, of a chalybeo-sulphureous nature, but not much used for medicinal purposes; and along the shore of the bay are several caves, in which are often found the beautiful crystallizations called "Kerry stones." From Connor Hill, situated to the north-east of Dingle, on the road to Castle-Gregory, a splendid view, embracing both sides of the peninsula, is obtained. On one side is seen the bay of Dingle, as far as the island of Valentia, with the great Skellig rock in the distance, and the town and harbour

of Dingle lying immediately beneath; and on the other side, Brandon bay and several bold headlands. On each side are also mountains, with wide and deep valleys intervening, and numerous tarns or small lakes lying in the hollows of the hills.

DINISH ISLAND, in the parish of KILCROHANE, union of KENMARE, barony of DUNKERRON, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Hogs Head; on the southern side of Ballinaskelligs bay, and about the same distance west from Lambs Head at the N. W. extremity of the Kenmare estuary; and on the western coast. It is the smaller of the two islands called the Hogs, and, together with the larger one named Scariff, is held by Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., from the Earl of Cork. It is inhabited by three families, who are chiefly employed in the care of cattle grazed on the island. Close to these isles the depth of water is 28 fathoms; between them and Lambs Head are several smaller islands and rocks.

DISERT.—See DYSSART, county of KERRY.

DISERT, or CARRIGEEN, a parish, in the union of RATHKALE, barony of COSHMA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Croom; containing 170 inhabitants. It is situated on the western bank of the river Maigne, between the parishes of Croom and Adare, and comprises 910 statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, forming the corps of the prebend of Disert in the cathedral of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £54. 7. 6. The church having long since fallen to ruin, the parishioners attend divine service at Croom. In the Roman Catholic divisions Disert forms part of the district of Croom. On the north side of the ruined church is a remarkable round tower, about 70 feet in height, standing on a rock of limestone: 14 feet from the foundation a circular-headed door opens to the north-east; on the opposite side is a pointed window, over which are three stories with square-headed lights, while quite at the top are four small slip windows. The mouldings round the door are in relief, and of superior workmanship in freestone, of which the window-frames are also composed; the remainder of the tower is constructed of limestone.

DISERT, or DYSSART, a parish, in the union and barony of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 10 miles (W. by N.) from Athlone, on the road to Ballinamore; containing 1739 inhabitants. This parish comprises 6566½ statute acres, principally under tillage; there is a considerable quantity of bog, and some limestone. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and is part of the union of Mount Talbot; the rectory is inappropriate in Lord Ranelagh. The vicarial tithe rent-charge is £13. 17. In the Roman Catholic divisions Disert is the head of a district, including also part of Taughboy; the chapel is a new and commodious building. Lake Cullen is partly in this parish.

DOAGH, a grange and village, in the harony of UPPER ANTRIM, union and county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Ballyclare; containing 1871 inhabitants, of whom 213 are in the village. This place comprises 2304½ statute acres, of which 9½ are under water, 48 woodland, 140 bog and marsh, and the remainder good arable land. The village is pleasantly situated near the Six-mile-water; and ad-

joining it is Fisherwick Lodge, a hunting-seat belonging to the Marquess of Donegal, a very handsome house surrounded with thriving plantations, which add much to the beauty of the place. The tithe rent-charge is £143. 8., of which £95. 10. are payable to the proprietor, and the remainder to the vicar.

DOAGHBEG, a village, in the parish of CLONDEVADOCK, union of MILFORD, barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; containing 344 inhabitants. It is near the shore of Lough Swilly, and consists of 58 houses.

DOGGSTOWN, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, harony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Cashel; containing 69 inhabitants. This parish comprises 406 statute acres of good arable and pasture land. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Knockgraffon: the tithe rent-charge is £20. 15. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish forms part of the union of Knockgraffon.

DOLLA, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of UPPER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Nenagh; containing 1041 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the termination of the Anglesey new road from Tipperary to Nenagh, and comprises 7354 statute acres; it is intersected by a small river. There is a large tract of mountain bog. Traverston, a seat here, is pleasantly situated in an extensive and well-planted demesne. Dolla is a rectory, in the diocese of Killaloe, and is appropriate as a mensal to that see: the tithe rent-charge is £121. 3. There are some remains of the old church, on the demesne of Kilboy. The poor's fund of Kilmore extends to this parish.

DOLLARDSTOWN.—See BALLYMACLOGH.

DOLLYMOUNT, a village, in the parish of CLONTARF, union of NORTH DUBLIN, barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from the General Post-office of Dublin; containing 190 inhabitants. It is situated on the shore of Clontarf, and on the road to Howth, and consists chiefly of small hathing villas and lodging-houses. Nearly opposite is the breakwater of Dublin bay.

DOLPHIN'S BARN, a village, partly in the parish of ST. JAMES, barony of NEWCASTLE, and partly in that of ST. CATHERINE, barony of UPPERCROSS, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER. This village, forming a suburb of the city of Dublin, consists chiefly of a long street on the road to Crumlin, partly situated between the circular road and the Grand Canal, which latter intersects the village and is crossed by a stone bridge. Here are several tanyards, and some extensive dye-works; and on the Crumlin road are dyeing and finishing works. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in the village; also a convent of nuns of the Carmelite order, who have a school for the gratuitous instruction of about 100 poor female children, and a select school for young ladies.

DONABATE, or DONAGHBATE, a parish, in the union of BALROTHEARY, barony of NETHERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Swords; containing 479 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 2714½ statute acres, is situated on the eastern coast, near the inlets of Malahide and Rogerstown, and on the line of the Grand Northern

Trunk railway from Dublin to Drogheda. An extensive vein of green and white porphyry runs through it from east to west: the surrounding soil is limestone-gravel and conglomerate grit. Contiguous to the village is Newbridge, an extensive demesne. The house, which is a noble mansion, was erected by Archbishop Cobbe, about 1730, and is adorned with some valuable paintings by the old masters, collected on the continent by the Rev. M. Pilkington, author of the *Dictionary of Painters*, who was vicar of this parish; the drawing-room contains several of the paintings described by him. Near this mansion is Turvey, the property of Lord Trimleston. The village, which extends into the parish of Portrane, has 178 inhabitants: there is a martello tower near the shore, and a constabulary police force is stationed in the village. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, episcopally united from time immemorial to the vicarage of Portrahan, or Portrane; the rectory is chiefly inappropriate in the Rev. W. Hamilton and his heirs. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £165, of which £100 are payable to the improprator, £50 to the vicar, and £15 to the economy estate of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, as the rectorial tithe of the merged parish of Kilcreagh. The glebe-house was built in 1810, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £320 from the Board of First Fruits; there is a glebe of nine acres, for which a rent of £39 per annum is paid. The church stands in a commanding situation, and contains a handsome marble monument to the memory of Dr. Cobbe, Archbishop of Dublin, who died in 1765: contiguous to the ancient tower is a ruined chapel, in which are several sepulchral monuments of the Barnewall family, the oldest of them of the 16th century. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £184. 7. for the repairs of the church. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising also Portrane, where the chapel is. On a commanding situation in the demesne of Newbridge are the remains of the ancient castle of Lanistown, and about a mile from the village are the ruins of Kilcreagh church.

DONACARNEY, or **DONNYCARNEY**, a village, in the parish of COLPE, union of DROGHEDA, barony of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Drogheda; containing 129 inhabitants. It is near the estuary of the Boyne; and is said to have been the site of a nunnery which, at the Suppression, was granted to the Draycott family.

DONADEA, a parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of IREATHY and OUGHTERANY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Kilkcock; containing 376 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the western side of the Bog of Allen, and comprises 2110 statute acres, of which 120 are woodland: of the remainder, nearly equal portions are under tillage and in pasture; the soil is good, and an improved system of agriculture prevails. There are excellent quarries of limestone, which is procured for building and for burning; fuel is abundantly supplied from the Bog of Allen. Donadea Castle is an ancient structure, belonging to the Aylmer family: in 1691 it was besieged by a party of forces in the interest of James II., but was gallantly defended by Ellen, daughter of Thomas, Viscount Thurles, and wife of Sir Andrew Aylmer; it has been modernised and improved, and is at present

the residence of Sir Gerald George Aylmer, Bart. Woodside, a handsome villa, was lately built by the Rev. W. J. Aylmer, the rector. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, episcopally united to that of Balrahan: the two parishes constitute the corps of the prebend of Donadea in the cathedral of Kildare, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and Sir G. G. Aylmer. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £93. 18. 6., and the tithe for the whole union £214. 13. 6.: there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The present church, a neat edifice in the later English style, was erected in 1813, by a loan of £1000 from the Board of First Fruits, and contains a curious monument to Sir Gerald Aylmer, the first baronet, and his lady. A school-house has been built of stone, at an expense of £340, of which £170 were granted from the lord-lieutenant's school fund, and the remainder raised by subscription and by the Kildare-Place Society: two acres of land were granted at a nominal rent by Sir G. G. Aylmer, on lease renewable for ever, and were vested in the rector and churchwardens, for the master; the school is further supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity. Here is also a dispensary.

DONAGH, a parish, in the union and barony of ENNISHEWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, containing, with the post-town of Carn, 5447 inhabitants. The name given to Donagh by St. Patrick was *Domnach-Glinne-Tochair*, "the Sabbath-House of the Glen with Fountains:" there is but a slight variation in the former portion of this title, and the latter is still the name of the valley in the parish where the silver-mines were formerly worked. From the Book of Armagh and other authorities, it appears that a religious establishment was founded here, in 413, by St. Patrick, who appointed McCarthen, brother of the saint of Clogher, bishop, or abbot: of the several crosses which marked the limits of its sanctuary, one still remains. The saint's penitential bed, and other relics, having been preserved here, this place was much resorted to by pilgrims on St. Patrick's day. The parish is situated on the shore of the bay of Straghbregagh, or Strabreggy, and is intersected by the roads leading from Londonderry to Malin and Malin Head, from Moville to Buncrana, and from Londonderry to Clonmany. It comprises 25,259 $\frac{1}{4}$ statute acres, the greater part of which is mountain and bog, incapable of being cultivated; small detached portions of land, under tillage, at the foot of the numerous mountains extending from Glen Tocher to Strabreggy, yield oats, flax, potatoes, and some wheat and barley. Slieve Nought, or "the Mountain of Snow," is the highest, rising 2019 feet above the level of the sea: from its northern side issues a small river, which runs through the town of Carn, and near the foot of the mountain is a pretty cascade, called Earmaccire. The mountains are mostly of schist, and slate and excellent flagstones are also found in them, besides extensive knolls and ranges of blue limestone. The limestone in Glen Tocher is remarkably good; the silver-mines there were worked by an English company about 1790, but owing to the intimidation of the miners they were abandoned, and the attempt to work them has not been resumed. Two small tuck-mills employ about 12 people, but the greater part of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits and in fishing. The parish contains numerous good houses.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Donegal: the tithe rent-charge is £273. 15. The glebe-house is situated in the midst of a bog, one mile from the church, on the shore of the bay. Sixty acres of good land were reserved, for the glebe of this parish, in the grant of the barony of Innishowen, by James I., to Sir Arthur Chichester; the glebe now comprises 162 Cunningham acres, about 50 of which are under cultivation, and more are being reclaimed. The church is a small neat edifice, erected in 1769; the walls were raised, and the building newly roofed, and otherwise improved, in 1812. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is called Carndonagh; there is a large and handsome chapel in the town of Carn, built in 1826, at a cost of £1200. At Carn is also a large meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. A stone cross, six feet high, hewn out of a solid block, and ornamented with numerous scrolls and shamrocks, stands near the church; close adjoining which are the square shafts of two others, having on each side the figure of a human head. There are several forts in the parish.

DONAGH, a parish, in the barony of TROUGH, union and county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, containing, with the post-towns of Glasslough and Emyvale, 10,244 inhabitants. This parish is supposed to derive its name from St. Dimna, the patron saint of the district, who is said to have conferred the virtue of preventing or curing almost all diseases (which many of the peasantry yet believe is retained) on the waters of the celebrated spring, Tubber-Phadric: her silver staff is in the possession of Owen Lamb, of Knockboy, near Monaghan. In March, 1688, about 3000 of the Irish being garrisoned in the fort of Charlemont, and attempting to plunder the Protestants of the neighbourhood of Armagh, Lord Blayney had frequent skirmishes with them, in which he constantly prevailed, until the 13th of the month, when he quitted that part. Being informed that his castle of Monaghan was taken by the Rapparees, and that all the Protestant forces in that quarter had retreated to Glasslough, where they were closely besieged by the enemy; and hearing that Sir Arthur Rawdon had quitted Loughbrickland, of which the Irish army, under General Hamilton, had taken possession, he marched to join his friends at Glasslough. Here, Matthew Anketell, Esq., a gentleman of considerable property in the neighbourhood (which is now possessed by his immediate descendants, the Anketells, of Anketell Grove), had collected two troops of horse and three companies of foot. The Irish, commanded by Major McKenna, with a force of 600 men, intrenched themselves in an old Danish fort, called the fort of Drumbanagher, in a commanding situation, and from this eminence kept up a heavy fire on the Protestants who advanced against them: but Mr. Anketell, who was of undaunted courage, burst into the fort, at the head of his troops, and routed and pursued the enemy with considerable slaughter, being however himself slain in the hour of victory. Major McKenna and his son were both taken prisoners and the former was destroyed, in the moment of excitement, in revenge of the death of the spirited leader of the Protestant force. The body of Mr. Anketell was interred in the aisle of Glasslough church with great solemnity, and a plain

stone with an inscription has been set up to his memory.

The PARISH is situated on the roads from Monaghan to Belfast and from Dublin to Londonderry, and on a small river called Scamegeragh, or the "sheep ford river:" this stream, from which a small village in the neighbourhood takes its name, is tributary to that of the Blackwater, which also intersects the parish. It comprises 16,202½ statute acres, including 241½ under water: the land is principally arable, with a small portion of pasture; there is a considerable tract of bog, with some woodland. Agriculture is much improved, under the auspices of a farming society which holds its meetings at Glasslough. Besides the great lakes of Glasslough and Emy, there are two smaller ones. Here are excellent quarries of marble, used for monuments and for the ornamental parts of architecture, and which is largely exported to England and to the United States: freestone-quarries abound, and large quantities, superior to Portland stone, are procured; there is also an extensive quarry of grey basalt. The corn and flax mills called the New Mills, about 1½ mile from Glasslough, employ 20 persons, and at Emyvale are other mills. In addition to agricultural and other pursuits, the linen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent. Manor courts for Castle Leslie are held on the third Saturday of each month; and petty-sessions are held at Emyvale on alternate Thursdays. The seats and demesnes are, Glasslough Castle, a beautiful residence; Anketell Grove; Fort Johnston; and Castle Leslie.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £348. 15., of which two-thirds are payable to the bishop, and one-third to the incumbent. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of about 40 acres. The church is a plain edifice, at Glasslough, built about 1775. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains chapels at Glennin and Corraghrin. There is a Presbyterian meeting-house in connexion with the General Assembly; also a small place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The only remains of antiquity are, the old church of Donagh, and the Danish rath of Drumbanagher, where the battle was fought. Very ancient coins have been found on the estate of Glasslough; and numerous silver ornaments, helmets of brass, steel swords, Druidical relics, and Gothic figures, found in the parish, are now in the possession of the Very Rev. H. R. Dawson, Dean of St. Patrick's.

DONAGHADEE, a sea-port and post-town, and a parish, in the union of NEWTOWN-ANDES, barony of ANDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 14½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Belfast, and 94½ (N. N. E.) from Dublin; containing 8557 inhabitants, of whom 3151 are in the town. This place, which anciently belonged to the monastery of Black Abbey, in the county of Down, is situated on the coast, in lat. 54° 38' 20" and lon. 5° 31' 50", and is one of the three principal stations for post-office packets. The town comprises several streets, which are wide and well kept; and contains 693 houses. From being the point of communication between Ireland and Scotland, it has been a packet station from a very early period: the voyage across the channel is generally made by steam-vessels in about three hours. The natural harbour is small, but has

been greatly improved by the erection of two large stone piers, carried out on ledges of rock to a depth of sixteen feet at low water, and inclosing a space of about 200 yards each way outside the original harbour. A great part of the interior has been excavated to the same depth as the entrance; the original estimate for the improvement of the harbour, which commenced in 1821, was £145,453, of which up to Jan. 5th, 1834, £143,704. 5. had been expended. Being finished, vessels drawing nearly 16 feet of water may safely enter it at any period of the tide. The stone of which the piers, lighthouse, &c., are built, is the Anglesey limestone. The lighthouse, at the extremity of the south pier, is a stationary red light. Donaghadee is a creek to the port of Belfast, and has a harbour-master and one custom-house officer: its principal imports are coal and timber, and its principal exports, corn, provisions, horses, cattle, and pigs. The total estimated value of the exports in a recent year, was £62,484, and of the imports, £75,750. Nearly all the poor females are employed in embroidering muslin, chiefly for the Glasgow manufacturers: above £20,000 per annum is paid as wages for this work, which was introduced in 1805. Within the limits of the parish are many wind and water mills, several of them employed in dressing flax. There is no regular market; fairs are held on June 13th, Aug. 16th, Oct. 10th, and the second Saturday in December. Donaghadee is a constabulary police station; also the head of a coast-guard district under the control of a resident inspecting commander, and which comprises the two stations of Hollywood, Bangor, Crawfordsburn, Orlockbill, Groomsport, Donaghadee, Mill-isle, Ballywalter, Ballyhalbert, Cloghy, Taragh, and Strangford.

The parish comprises 9593 statute acres, which, with the exception of 32½ of water and about 1000 of bog, marsh, and waste, are all arable: the land is in general well cultivated, producing very good crops. A large tract of bog, and part of Granahna moss, in this parish, are valuable as fuel, but are fast diminishing by cultivation. Slate is obtained, and at a considerable depth is abundant and of excellent quality: clay-slate is used for repairing the roads. A court of record, held by the seneschal of the manor, has jurisdiction by attachment to the extent of £20 late currency, and by civil bill to the extent of 40s., over this parish, the district of Black Abbey, and the townland of Killyvalgen, in the parish of Ballywalter. It is held once a fortnight, in the court-house, where also a court-leet is held in May, for the election of officers for the town and manor; and petty-sessions are held every Wednesday. The living is now a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate: at its institution the vicarage was endowed with all the altarages, one-third of the tithes of corn and hay, and one-half of the townland of Mullettlenaghragh as a glebe; the rectory was till lately appropriate to the see of Armagh. The tithe rent-charge is £540, of which £334. 13. are payable to the incumbent of Donaghadee, and the remainder to the incumbent of Carrowdore, *which see*. The glebe-house was built in 1816; the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church is a large cruciform structure, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £200: a lofty tower was built at its western end, in 1833, at the expense of D. Delacheriois,

Esq., aided by £50 bequeathed for that purpose by the late N. Delacheriois, Esq. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the district of Newtown-Ardes. There are Presbyterian meeting-houses in the town, at Mill-isle, at Ballycopeland, and at Carrowdore; the Primitive Methodists also have a meeting-house in the town. A school was founded by Lady Mount-Alexander for the education of boys; there are numerous other schools; and a dispensary is supported in the customary manner. Lady Mount-Alexander, by will dated 1769, bequeathed a perpetual annuity of £120, payable out of her estates in this parish, to charitable purposes: Dr. Sempil bequeathed £20 per annum, and N. Delacheriois, Esq., gave £100, the interest of which, with the Sempil bequest, is annually distributed among the poor by the rector. Close to the harbour is a rath, seventy feet high, with a large platform on its summit commanding a fine view of the Channel and surrounding country: a castellated powder-magazine has been erected on its top, which is approached by a winding footpath cut round the sides. Many smaller raths are scattered over the parish.

DONAGHCAVEY, or FINDONAGH, a parish, partly in the barony of OMAGH, but chiefly in that of CLOGHER, union of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Fintona, 11,229 inhabitants. At the general plantation, this parish was known as "the Smaller portion of Fintona," and was granted by James I., partly to Sir F. Willoughby, and afterwards to John Leigh, Esq., under the name of Fentonagh, and partly to Sir W. Cope, under the name of Derrybard: it is now called the manor of Castlemaine. The parish is situated on the road from Omagh to Enniskillen, and contains 93,052½ statute acres, of which 18,342½ are in the barony of Clogher, and 47,10½ in that of Omagh. Much of the mountainous land presents good pasture for sheep and cattle, and is reclaimable; the bogs afford fuel, but they are fast being worked out. Great benefit has been derived from the improvements of the resident gentlemen in cultivation and planting, and by new lines of road: the railway from Londonderry to Enniskillen is marked out to pass through the north-west boundary of the parish, about four miles from the town. The country around Fintona is fertile and well planted; and the woods around Eccles are large and flourishing. There are some indications of coal and iron-ore. The inhabitants combine the weaving of linen-cloth with their agricultural pursuits: there is also a small forge, called a plating-mill, for manufacturing spades, shovels, &c. At Fintona, a court is held monthly for the manor of Castlemaine. The gentlemen's seats are, Ecclesville, Derrybard House, Cavan House, and Cavan Lodge. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory forms the corps of the prebend of Findonagh in the cathedral of Clogher. The tithe rent-charge is £450; there are a glebe-house, and two glebes comprising 400 acres. The gross annual value of the prebend was returned before the passing of the Rent-charge act, at £865. 17. 8. The old church, which adjoined the town of Fintona, was built after the civil war of 1641, during which an older one had been destroyed; it was a large and venerable edifice, with a modern square tower erected in 1818: this church is now a ruin, and nothing remains but the tower and the

east window. A new church was consecrated in 1840; it cost £2197, of which £1497 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is near Fintona. There is a meeting-house for Presbyterians, and another for Wesleyan Methodists. On an eminence, in the midst of an extensive cemetery, the ruins of the church destroyed in 1641, form an interesting object; not far from the bridge are the remains of a very large cromlech. Nearly adjoining the glebe-house is a valuable sulphureous chalybeate spring.—See FINTONA.

DONAGHCLONEY, a parish, in the union of LURGAN, barony of LOWER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Lurgan, on the road to Banbridge; containing 6373 inhabitants. It comprises 6698 statute acres, of which 6384 are very fertile and principally under tillage: there is a considerable tract of valuable bog. Waringtown House is a spacious and handsome mansion, erected in 1667 by William Waring, Esq., and situated in an extensive demesne embellished with stately timber. During the war of 1688, a party of the Irish adherents of James II. took possession of this house, which they garrisoned and retained till the arrival of Duke Schomberg, in the following year, when they were driven out by that general, who slept here for two nights. There are several other seats, the principal of which are the Demesne, Tullycarn, and Donaghcloney; and also several residences of merchants and manufacturers. The manufacture of linens, lawns, cambrics, diapers, sheetings, and other articles, is carried on to a great extent. The weaving of diapers, on its introduction into Ireland, was established in this parish by the spirited exertions of Samuel Waring, Esq., who brought over a colony from England, and with his own hands made the first spinning wheel and reel, on improved principles, from drawings which he had procured while travelling in Holland: similar wheels are now universally used throughout Ireland. There is a very extensive bleach-green at Donaghcloney, in which 8000 pieces are annually finished; another, at Banagh, is of still greater extent; and there is scarcely a house in the parish that is not, in some way, connected with this manufacture.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, formerly united by charter of James I. to the rectories of Segoe and Moyntags, and part of the rectories of Magherally and Tullylish, together constituting the union of Donaghcloney and the corps of the archdeaconry of Dromore. But on the resignation of the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Meade, in 1832, the union was dissolved; Segoe alone became the corps of the archdeaconry, and this parish was constituted a distinct benefice, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £196: there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church, situated in the neat village of Waringtown, near the mansion, is a very respectable edifice with a curious oak roof, and has been much enlarged at the joint expense of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the proprietor of the estate: it was originally built at the expense of Wm. Waring, Esq., who presented it to the parish, about the year 1680. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Tullylish. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. The exten-

sive cemetery of the parish is situated on the shore of the river Lagan; but there is not a vestige of the ancient church. A large bell, found in the bed of the river, is now in the tower of Waringtown church; engraved upon it, in rude characters, is the inscription, "I belong to Donaghcloney."—See WARINGTOWN.

DONAGHCUMPER, or **DONOCOMPER**, a parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, partly in the barony of NORTH SALT, but chiefly in that of SOUTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Leixlip; containing 1206 inhabitants. This place, which is also called Donocomfert, was distinguished at an early period by its priory for canons of the order of St. Victor, founded in 1202 by Adam de Hereford, in honour of St. Wolstan, Bishop of Worcester, then recently canonized. At the Dissolution the priory was granted to Sir John Alen, master of the rolls in Ireland, and afterwards lord chancellor, who was buried in the parish church, in which, till within a few years, was a monument bearing his effigy. The parish is situated on the road from Dublin to Celbridge, from which latter place it is separated only by the river Liffey; and comprises 2352½ statute acres. A bridge was erected over the Liffey, near the gate of St. Wolstan's priory, by John Ledleer, in 1308, which is still called New bridge, and consists of four irregular arches; it was in contemplation to rebuild it in 1794, but in that year a heavy flood having carried away nearly all the bridges on the river, this, which had withstood its violence, was suffered to remain. A splendid mansion was erected by Sir John Alen, on the priory lands; the site is now occupied by a handsome modern mansion, called St. Wolstan's. The grounds, which are tastefully laid out and kept in the highest order, are watered by the Liffey, towards which they slope gently; and the demesne is embellished with several portions of the abbey, which have been carefully preserved by the proprietor, and have a beautifully picturesque appearance. At a short distance higher up the river is the residence of Donocomper; the house has been recently enlarged, in the Tudor style of architecture, and the grounds are tastefully disposed. From both these seats the splendid mansion and noble demesne of Castletown are seen to great advantage, being separated only by the river. A flax-spinning mill has been established, which, when in full work, affords employment to 100 persons. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin; one-half is appropriate to the prebend of Kilmactalway in the cathedral church of St. Patrick, Dublin, and the other half forms part of the union of Kildrought: the tithe rent-charge is £142. 10., one-half payable to the prebendary, and the other to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Celbridge.

DONAGHEADY, a parish, in the union and barony of STRABANE, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Strabane to Cookstown; containing, with the post-town of Dunamanagh, 10,608 inhabitants. The greater part of this parish was granted by James I. to Sir John Drummond, who founded the town of Dunamanagh, and built a bawn 109 feet square, no part of which remains; the bawn was removed some years since, and the modern building called the Castle erected on its site. The parish comprises 39,398½ statute acres: there are about 154 acres of water, and 250

of bog; the remainder is arable and pasture land. Agriculture is in an improving state. There is abundance of excellent limestone, both for building and agricultural purposes, but the mountains are chiefly clay-slate. Many of the glens and the banks of the rivers are covered with underwood, the remains of the extensive forests of Mounterlony. Formerly there were several bleach-greens in the parish, and a paper-mill near Dunamanagh, all of which are now unemployed; but the inhabitants still unite linen-weaving at home with agricultural pursuits. The upper half of the parish, with the exception of the church lands, is in the manor of Eliston, the court for which is held at Gortin; the lower half is in the manor of Donolonge, which was granted by James I. to the Earl of Abercorn. A court is held at Donolonge monthly, for the recovery of debts under 40s. There are several handsome houses, the principal of which are, Earl's Gift, Loughaah, Tullarton House, Glenville, Silver Brook, Black Park, Thorn Hill, and Auchbermy.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Abercorn: the tithe rent-charge is £1012. 10. The glebe-house was erected in 1792, by aid of a gift of £100 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 1192 acres. A neat residence has been built by the Marquess, with a portion of land attached, for the curate. The church is a neat edifice, half a mile west from the ruins of the old church; it is in the Grecian style, with a small cupola and a bell at the western end, and cost £800. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £202 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising Donagheady and Leckpatrick, and containing one chapel in the former and two in the latter: it is the benefice of the dean of Derry. There are four Presbyterian meeting-houses, in connexion with the General Assembly. The male and female parochial schools adjoin the church, and are supported by the Marquess of Abercorn and the incumbent. At Mount Castle, which gives the title of baron in the Irish peerage to the marquess, are some fragments of a castle built in 1619, by Sir Claude Hamilton, on an estate of 3000 acres called Eden, which had been granted to him by James I.: it was the birth-place of Sir George Hamilton, who distinguished himself in the parliamentary war, and of his son, General Hamilton, afterwards sixth Earl of Abercorn, who commanded the Protestant Irish army against James II. at Londonderry and Enniskillen. Extensive ruins of the ancient church of Grange, which belonged to the abbey of Derry, exist on the banks of the Foyle. At Kildollagh are some large artificial caves, formed of loose stones, with flag-stones over them covered with earth; they are about a quarter of a mile long, and contain several apartments. There is a less perfect one at Gortmaglen.—See DUNAMANAGH.

DONAGHENDRIE.—See DONOGHENRY.

DONAGHMORE, a parish, in the barony of RAFFOE, unions of STRABANE and STRANORLAR, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Castlefin, 12,955 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Fin, and comprises 46,378 statute acres; 330 are water. More than one-third is mountainous and uninhabited; and, with the exception of a small portion of woodland, the roads, and water, the

remainder is good arable and pasture land. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Lighton family: the tithe rent-charge is £1080. The glebe-house is a comfortable residence; the glebe comprises 750 acres. The church, situated near Castlefin, is a plain old edifice, towards the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £273: there is a chapel of ease, opened for divine service in 1833. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are three chapels, situated respectively at Crossroads, Castlefin, and Sessaghoned. The Presbyterians have three places of worship, in connexion with the General Assembly; one of them at Donaghmore, and another at Raws.

DONAGHMORE, a parish, in the union of NEWRY, barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Newry; containing 4436 inhabitants. It is situated on the great road from Dublin to Belfast, and comprises 8396 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres: there are 110 acres of woodland, 499 of bog, 16 of waste, and 48 of water; the rest is arable and pasture land, generally good and in a high state of cultivation. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the weaving of linen for the merchants of Banbridge. Fairs are held on the first Friday in every month, for cattle, sheep, and pigs, at Sheepbridge, which consists of a few houses, on the Newry road. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £338. 5., of which £188. 5. are payable to the Primate, and £150 to the incumbent. The glebe-house, which is large and handsome, was erected in 1786, on a good glebe of 36 Irish acres, comprehending the townland of Tullagh, or Tullynacross. The body of the church was built at the sole expense of Primate Boulter, in 1741: it is a small edifice in good repair, with a lofty tower ornamented with buttresses, pinnacles, and finials, which was erected in 1828, by voluntary contributions. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: a handsome chapel has been built at Barr, and there is a small one at Ballyblaw. A meeting-house for Presbyterians, in connexion with the General Assembly, stands on the borders of this parish and that of Newry; and at the Rock is another Presbyterian meeting-house. In the churchyard is a remarkable old cross: beneath it is the entrance to an artificial cave, which extends a considerable distance, the sides being formed of loose stones, covered over with large flat stones; near the centre is a cross or transept, forming two distinct chambers. The cave is about 3 feet wide, 5 feet high, and 62 feet long; and, at the cross, nearly 30 feet broad. The Dowagh, or Dames' Cast, passes through the western extremity of the parish, and in some places forms the boundary between it and Drum-banagher, and between the counties of Armagh and Down.

DONAGHMORE, a parish, in the union of CULBRIDGE, barony of NORTH SALT, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Maynooth; containing 29 inhabitants. It is situated on the Royal Canal, close to Carton demesne, and comprises 301 statute acres. The living is in the diocese of Dublin; one-half of the rectory is appropriate to the

prebend of Kilmactalway in the cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and the other half forms part of the union of Kildrought: the tithe rent-charge is £12. 15. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Celbridge. The ruins of the church are on the bank of the canal.

DONAGHMORE, or **DUNAGHMORE**, a parish, in the barony of **LOWER NAVAN**, union of **NAVAN**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Navan; containing 1524 inhabitants. The abbey of Donaghmore is said to have been founded by St. Patrick, who placed St. Justin over it. Its remote antiquity is corroborated by its round tower, which rises from a projecting plinth to a height of 70 feet, being 60 feet in circumference near the base; a portion of the stone roof remains, and the doorway on the east side is six feet from the ground; the tower is remarkable, in having, on the key-stone of the entrance, a sculptured representation of Christ suffering on the Cross. The parish is situated at the junction of the rivers Blackwater and Boyne, and comprises 3955 statute acres: the land is generally good and under tillage; there is neither bog nor waste. The residence of Black Castle is a spacious and modern structure, near the banks of the Boyne, which flows within sight of it; the demesne is extensive and well planted. Ratholdren Castle and Nevinstown are also within the parish. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and is part of the union of Navan: the tithe rent-charge is £210, and there are about $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe, valued at £17 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, it is part of the union or district of Navan. At Flower Hill is a school-house built partly by government, and partly by subscription, at an expense of £250; and there are other schools at Barr and Four-Towns. Here are the ruins of a small church, with a high circular-headed arch supporting part of a belfry.

DONAGHMORE, a parish, in the union of **DUNSHAUGHLIN**, barony of **RATOATH**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 9 miles (N.N.W.) from Dublin; containing 391 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Dublin to Ashbourne, and comprises 3413 acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Ratoath, and is subject to a quit-rent of £39. 12.: the tithe rent-charge is £133. 14. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Creekestown; the chapel is an ancient edifice, in the old burial-ground.

DONAGHMORE, or **DOONAMOR**, a parish, in the union and barony of **DUNGANNON**, county of **TYRONE**, and province of **ULSTER**, 2 miles (N.N.W.) from Dungannon; containing 12,333 inhabitants, of whom 542 are in the village. At this place, anciently called *Domnach-mor*, "the great fortress," St. Patrick founded an abbey, where he placed St. Columb, and which soon acquired extensive grants of lands and other valuable possessions, and continued to flourish till after the conquest of Ireland by Henry II. In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, it is described as having contained many costly shrines. It appears to have been possessed by the Colidei, or Culdees, of Armagh, as by the Colidei of the 33rd of Henry VIII. we find the Colidei had its rectory and tithes, which, with many townlands in the adjoining parishes, were granted to the archbishop

of Armagh after the Reformation. Though there are no vestiges, it is ascertained that it stood a little north-east of the present village. Within its precincts was a large and elegant cross of freestone, on which were inscribed numerous hieroglyphics representing passages in the Scriptures; having been thrown down and mutilated in the war of 1641, it remained in that condition till 1776, when Richard Vincent, Esq., caused it to be removed, and placed where it now stands, at the head of the village. It consists of a plinth, a shaft, and a cross, and is 16 feet in height. Donaghmore was anciently also an important military station, frequent mention being made of it in the history of the successive wars of Ireland, particularly during the rebellions of the O'Nials and the O'Donnells.

The **PARISH** is situated on the road from Dungannon to Omagh, and comprises 18,410 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 146 are water; there are about 3000 acres of bog and mountain, but the greater part of the remainder is arable land. The present village has been built since the year 1796, under the direction, and by the spirited exertions, of A. Mackenzie, Esq., and is in a very flourishing state, comprising 109 well built and slated houses, mostly in one street. There is an extensive brewery of the celebrated Donaghmore ale, where upwards of 10,000 barrels of ale and beer are annually brewed; also some soap and candle manufactories: much business is transacted in the spirit trade; and there are large brick-works not far from the village. Near Castle-Caulfield is a small green for bleaching linen-cloth, much of which is woven by the farmers and cottiers throughout the parish. A receiving-house for letters, in the village, is in connexion with Omagh and Dungannon. A cow-fair is held on the first Tuesday in every month; and a manor court on the first Monday in every month, in the Primate's manor of Donaghmore, for the recovery of debts under £5. There are some small lakes in the parish; in almost all of them are artificial islands, on which were castles, and where ancient implements of warfare have been found. Among the principal seats are, Fort Edward, Annaguinea, Springfield, Beech Valley, Donaghmore Cottage, Parkanour, Mullaghmore, Castle-Caulfield, and Tullynure Lodge: Donaghmore House was first built in 1683 by the celebrated Rev. George Walker, defender of Londonderry, while he was rector of this parish, as appears by a shield bearing his arms and initials; it was rebuilt by A. Mackenzie, Esq. The **LIVING** is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £623. 1. 6. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe comprising 459 acres of excellent arable land; and in this parish are also the glebes of Drumglass and Ardrea. The church is a large plain edifice, situated at Castle-Caulfield. A new church has been erected on a commanding eminence close to the village: the living is a perpetual curacy, and endowed by the rector. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms the head of two districts, being partly united with Pomeroy, and partly with Killeshill: there are chapels at Tullyallen and in the village of Donaghmore. There are three meeting-houses for Presbyterians, and one for Independents. In 1807, the Rev. George Evans bequeathed £200; two-thirds of the interest to be appropriated to support Sunday schools, of which there are six here; and one-third to the poor of the

parish. Thomas Verner, Esq., made a similar bequest for the maintenance of the schools. In the burial-ground are an ancient stone font and the plinth of a cross; the ruins of Castle-Caulfield form a beautifully picturesque object, and there are several fairs in various parts of the parish.—See CASTLE-CAULFIELD.

DONAGHMORE, a parish, in the union of GOREY, partly in the barony of GOREY, but chiefly in that of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Gorey; containing 2497 inhabitants. It is memorable as being the place where Dermot Mac Murrough, last king of Leinster, landed on his return from England, whither he had made a voyage to solicit aid against the confederate princes who had expelled him from his dominions. From this place he repaired privately to Ferns, which circumstance has given rise to a tradition that Glas-carrick, or Glasarrick, in this parish, communicated with the castle of Ferns by a subterraneous passage, for which search has been made in vain. On the invasion by the English, a considerable tract of land here was granted to Raymond le Gros, for which service was ordered by Henry II. to be rendered at Wexford Castle. According to Sir James Ware, a priory of Benedictine monks was founded at Glasarrick, in the 14th century, by Griffith Condon, Richard Roche, and others, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; it was, according to Archdall, subject to the monastery of St. Dogmael, in the county of Pembroke, whose abbot had the presentation of a monk when any vacancy occurred. At the Dissolution it was granted to Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork; the remains, consisting only of part of the church, have been converted into farm-offices, and afford no indication of the original character of the building.

The parish is situated on the coast of St. George's Channel, and comprises 7478 statute acres, nearly the whole of which is under tillage; the system of agriculture is progressively improving. Limestone-gravel is said to be found on the lands of Peppard's Castle, and quarries of an inferior kind of building-stone are worked in other parts of the parish. A domestic manufacture of strong linen was formerly carried on here, in which nearly all the female cottagers were employed; and there are oyster and herring fisheries along the coast. On the shore is Cahore Point, on which was at one time a telegraph: it is two leagues to the south of Courtown harbour, and about half a mile to the east of it is the northern extremity of the narrow sand-bank called the Rusk and Ram, which extends thence S. by W. about 4 miles. At Cahore Point is a station of the coast-guard, being one of the eight comprised in the district of Gorey. Peppard's Castle is a handsome modern mansion, in which have been incorporated some of the walls of the ancient castle; it is situated near the sea, about half a mile from the road to Wexford. The living is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, and the rectory is impropriate in H. K. G. Morgan, Esq.; the tithe rent-charge is £225. The old church, which is situated on an eminence overlooking the sea, is a very ancient edifice, supposed to have been a cell to the abbey of Glasarrick, and is now in a dilapidated state. A new church has been erected by subscription, on the border of the parish, near the adjoining parish of Kiltrisk, to which Donaghmore has been united for the performance of clerical duties, as is more particularly noticed under

the head of Glasarrick, which is the name of the district comprising the two parishes. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ardmacine, or River Chapel, and contains a chapel at Ballygarret.

DONAGHMORE.—See DONOUGHMORE.

DONAGHMOYNE, a parish, in the union of CARRICKMACROSS, barony of FARNEY (called also from this parish, DONAGHMOYNE), county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Carrickmacross; containing 15,110 inhabitants. It is situated on the coach-road from Dublin to Londonderry, and comprises 25,604 statute acres, of which 102½ are a Lough Muckno, and 258½ in the smaller lakes with which the parish is interspersed. Nearly the whole of the land is in tillage; the soil is fertile, and produces tolerably good crops, but the system of agriculture is in a very unimproved state. Limestone abounds in the southern part of the parish, and is quarried for building and for agricultural purposes; coal has been discovered on the townland of Corlea, but has not been worked. At Thornford is an extensive corn-mill. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in J. B. Kennon, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £1073. 1. 6., of which one-third is payable to the impropriator, and two-thirds to the vicar. The glebe-house is a substantial building erected in 1843, by the vicar, the Rev. Robert Loftus Tottenham; the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church, a neat structure, was erected on a site presented by James Bashford, Esq., by aid of a loan of £1250 from the late Board of First Fruits. A portion of this parish, and twenty-four contiguous townlands of the parish of Clontibret, have been lately formed into the district parish of Broomfield, *which see*. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Inniskeen, and partly a benefice in itself; there are three chapels, situated respectively at Donaghmoynne, Lisdoonane, and Tapla, belonging to the parochial benefice, and one at Drumcaton belonging to the union of Inniskeen. At Fineain, in the northern part of the parish, are several large stones supposed to be a Druidical monument. On the townland of Cahragh was formerly an abbey dependent on the abbey of Mellifont; and on the townland of Mannon are the remains of a Danish fort, which, from its elevated situation, and the remains of the buildings on its summit, appears to have been a strong and very important post; it commands an extensive view of the surrounding country.

DONAGHPATRICK.—See DONOUGHPATRICK.

DONAGORE.—See DONEGORE.

DONAMON, a parish, in the union of ROSCOMMON, barony of BALLYMORE, partly in the county of ROSCOMMON, but chiefly in the county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Roscommon, containing 955 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Suck, on the road from Castleroa to Athleague, and comprises 4656 statute acres, of which 600 or 700 are bog, and 100 woodland: agriculture is generally good, and still improving. There are quarries of limestone, which is used for building. The river is here very deep, and navigable, except at the bridge. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, with those of Killoon and Ballinakill united, the three parishes forming the union of Donamon, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rec-

tory is partly inappropriate in the Earl of Essex, and partly in St. George Caulfield, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £30. 2., half of which is payable to the vicar, and half to the improPRIATORS: there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church is an ancient building in good repair; it was formerly the chapel of the Caulfield family, of Donamon Castle, but when the church of Oran was blown down, it was given to the parishioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Killebegnet. A member of the Caulfield family bequeathed £8 per annum, late currency, towards the repair of the church, in which are some handsome monuments to the memory of its various members.

DONAMONA, an ancient parish, in the union of SCARIFF, barony of TULLAGH, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; contiguous to the town of Killaloe, in which parish it has merged. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Killaloe, entirely appropriate to the economy estate of the cathedral of St. Flannan: the tithe rent-charge is £31. 15.

DONANAUGHTA.—See DONONAUGHTA.

DONANEY, or **DONENY**, a parish, in the union of **ATHY**, barony of WEST ORPHALY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Kildare, on the road to Athy; containing 617 inhabitants. It comprises 3084 statute acres. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, and is part of the union of Luckagh; the rectory is appropriate to the bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £98. 3. 6., of which £65. 9. are payable to the bishop, and £32. 14. 6. to the vicar: there are three acres of glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions Donaney forms part of the district of Monasterevan. There are some remains of an ancient church; also the ruins of a castle; and a large mansion-house now gone to decay, which was once occupied by the family of Browne.

DONARD, a parish, in the union of **BALTINGLASS**, barony of LOWER TALBOTSTOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Dunlavin; containing, with the ancient chapelry of Dunbey, 1334 inhabitants, of whom 513 are in the village. According to Archdall, St. Silvester, who accompanied St. Palladius into Ireland about the year 430, presided over a church here, in which he was interred, and where his relics were honoured until they were removed to the monastery of St. Baithen, or Innisboynne. During the disturbances of 1798, the village was burnt by the insurgents, the inhabitants having been driven to seek refuge in Dunlavin: the church was garrisoned by the yeomanry on this occasion, which greatly injured it, and it has since become dilapidated. The parish, which comprises $4808\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, is situated on the Little Slaney, about a mile to the east of the main road from Dublin to Baltinglass and Tallow; and the road from Hollywood to Hacketstown runs through the village. The surrounding scenery is of a strikingly bold and romantic character. A market and two fairs were formerly held here by patent, but both have been discontinued, though a pleasure-fair is yet held on the 15th of August. This is a constabulary police station. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, episcopally united, about 40 years since, to the curacy of Crechell and the ancient chapelry of Dunbey, together

forming the union of Donard, in the patronage of the Archbishop. The tithe rent-charge of Donard is £165, and of the whole union of the incumbent £230. 7. 8.: there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church is in the later style of architecture, with a square tower surmounted by pinnacles; the interior is very neatly fitted up, and on the north side is a handsome white-marble tablet to the memory of Charles Faussett, Esq., who died in 1834. It was built, on a new site, in 1835, by aid of a grant of £850 by the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Dunlavin: there is a chapel in the village. The remains of the church over which St. Silvester presided are on the summit of the mountain called Slieve Gadoe, or the Church-mountain, more than 1791 feet above the level of the sea, being the highest of the group that separates the King's river from the glen of Imale; the place is the resort of numerous pilgrims, who are attracted by the supposed sanctity of a well close by the walls, the water of which, notwithstanding the great height, continues without any sensible increase or decrease throughout the year. Near the village is a moated rath, or Danish fort; and on the townland of Kilcough is another.

DONEGAL (County of), a maritime county of the province of ULSTER, bounded on the east and south-east by the counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, from the first-named of which it is separated by Lough Foyle; on the south, by the northern extremity of the county of Leitrim and by Donegal bay; and on the west and north by the Atlantic. It extends from $54^{\circ} 28'$ to $55^{\circ} 20'$ (N. Lat.), and from $6^{\circ} 48'$ to $8^{\circ} 40'$ (W. Lon.); comprising 1,193,443 statute acres, whereof 393,191 are arable land, 769,567 uncultivated, 7079 plantation, 479 under towns and villages, and 23,107 water. The population, in 1821, was 248,270; in 1831, 291,104; and in 1841, 296,448.

In the time of Ptolemy it was inhabited by the *Fennicini* and the *Rhobogdii*, the latter of whom also occupied part of the county of Londonderry. The *Promontorium Fennicinium* of this geographer appears to have been Ram's Head or Horn Head, near Dunfanaghy; and the *Promontorium Rhobogdium*, Malin Head, the most northern point of the peninsula of Innisowen or Ennishowen. The county afterwards formed the northern part of the district of Eircael or Eargal, which extended into the county of Fermanagh; and was known for several centuries as the country of the ancient and powerful sept of the O'DONNELLS, descended, according to the Irish writers, from Connall Golhan, son of Neil of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland, who granted to his son the region now forming the county of Donegal. Hence it acquired the name of *Tyr-Connall*, modernised into *Tyrconnel* or *Tirconnel*, "the land of Connall," which it retained till the reign of James I. The family was afterwards called Kinel Connall, or "the descendants or tribe of Connall." Fergus Ceanfadda, the son of the founder, had a numerous progeny, among whom were Sedna, ancestor of the O'Donnells, and Fein, father of St. Cohunt. Cinfeladh, fourth in descent from Ceanfadda, had three sons, one of whom was Muldoon, the more immediate ancestor of the O'Donnells; and another, Fiamhan, from whom the O'Dohertys, lords of Innisowen, derive their descent. A second Cinfeladh, eighth in descent from Fergus Ceanfadda, was

father of Dalagh, from whom the O'Donnells are sometimes styled by the Irish annalists Siol na Dallagh, "the sept of Daly, or the O'Dalys." Enaghaine, Dalagh's eldest son, was father of Donell, from whom the ruling family took the surname it has borne ever since: his great grandson, Cathan, chief of the sept in the reign of Brian Boroihme, first assumed the name of O'Donell as chief, which was adopted by all his subjects and followers. Besides the O'Dohertys, already named, the septs of O'Boyle, Mac Sweeney, and several others were subordinate to the O'Donnells of Tyrconnell. The chieftaincy of Nial Garbh, who succeeded his father Turlogh an Fhiona in 1422, was the commencement of a sanguinary era of internal discord aggravated by external warfare: this chieftain, after having endured much opposition from his brother Neachtan, and maintained continual hostilities with the English, by whom he was at length taken prisoner, died in captivity.

The first effort of importance made by the ENGLISH to subjugate this territory, commenced by their seizure of the convent of Donegal and a castle of the O'Boyles, this course giving them a temporary command over the adjacent territory, from all which, however, they were quickly expelled by the celebrated Hugh Roe, or Red Hugh, O'Donell, who had succeeded to the chieftaincy in 1592. This powerful toparch, at an early period of his government, marched into Tir Owen against Tirlagh Luineagh O'Neil, chief of the sept of the same name and a partizan of the English, whom O'Donell, although he had recently entered into terms of amity with the Lord-Justice of Ireland, expelled from his principality in 1593, forcing him to resign the title of O'Neil in favour of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, and afterwards compelling the whole province of Ulster to acknowledge his superiority and pay him tribute. He then sent an embassy to the king of Spain to aid him in the total expulsion of the English, and, having obtained a reinforcement of mercenaries from Scotland, carried on a successful war far beyond the limits of his own territory. The English government, after various disasters, particularly the defeat of Sir Conyers Clifford in the Curlew mountains, resolved to transfer the seat of war into O'Donell's country, for which purpose a large fleet, having on board a force of six thousand well-appointed troops, was sent from Dublin under the command of Sir Henry Docwra. Having landed in Ennishowen in the summer of 1600, they possessed themselves of the forts of Culmore, Dunalong, and Derry. Each of these fortresses was immediately invested by O'Donell, who, while his troops maintained the blockade, made two expeditions into Connaught and Munster. During his absence, his brother-in-law Nial O'Donell, and his brothers, were prevailed upon to join the English, and to give them possession of Lifford, which they fortified: here also they were hemmed in by the Irish, as likewise at the monastery of Donegal, which they had afterwards gained. The landing of the Spaniards in the south, however, caused a total suspension of arms in Ulster; and the subsequent defeat of the invaders at Kinsale compelled O'Donell to proceed to Spain in quest of further succours, where he died in September, 1602, being the last chief of the sept universally acknowledged as The O'Donell.

On the attainer in 1612 of Rory O'Donell, to whom James I. had given the title of Earl of Tyrconnell and

the greater part of the family possessions, the district, which had been erected into a county called Donegal by Sir John Perrot, in 1584, was included by that king in his plan for the PLANTATION of Ulster. By the survey then taken, the whole county was found to contain about 110,700 acres of cultivable, or, as it was styled, profitable land. Of these, the tithon lands, containing 9160 acres, were assigned to the bishopric of Raphoe, to which they had previously belonged; 3680 acres were allotted for the bishop's mensal lands; 6600 acres, for glebe to the incumbents of the 87 parishes into which the county was to be divided; 9224 acres of monastery lands to the College of Dublin; 300 acres to Culmore Fort; 1000 acres to Ballyshannon; and 1024 acres, named the Inch, to Sir Ralph Bingley. The remainder, amounting to 79,704 acres, were, after reserving 2304 acres to be noticed presently, ordered to be divided among the settlers or undertakers, as they were called, in 62 portions; 40 of 1000 acres, 13 of 1500, and 9 of 2000; each, with a certain portion of wood, bog, and mountain, to constitute a parish. Of these portions, 38 were to be granted to English and Scotch undertakers, nine to servitors, and 15 to natives. The 2304 acres still undisposed of were chiefly to be given to corporate towns to be erected and entitled to send burgesses to parliament, 800 to Derry, and 200 each to Killybegs, Donegal, and Rath: Lifford had 500 acres assigned to it. The residue of 304 acres was to be equally allotted to free schools at Derry and Donegal. All fisheries were reserved to the crown. The proposed provisions, however, were far from being rigidly observed in practice.

The county is chiefly in the diocese of Raphoe, but parts of it extend into those of Derry and Clogher. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Raphoe, Kilmacrennan, Ennishowen, Tyrhugh, Bannagh, and Boylagh. It contains the disfranchised borough, sea-port, and market towns of Ballyshannon, Donegal, and Killybegs; the disfranchised borough and assize town of Lifford; the disfranchised borough of St. Johnston; the market and post towns of Letterkenny, Ramelton, Raphoe, Carn, Stranorlar, Buncrana, and Moville; the post-towns of Castlefin, Dunfanaghy, Ardara, Dungloe, and Narin; and several other small towns and villages, the principal of which are Buncrana, Mount-Charles, Rathmullen, Glenties, Ballintra, and Killygordon. Prior to the Union the county sent 12 members to parliament; two for the county at large, and two for each of the above-named boroughs; but, subsequently, it has been represented by the two county members only, who are elected at Lifford. The number of voters registered in 1843, was 1331, of whom 238 were £50, 116 £20, and 712 £10, freeholders; 32 £20, and 225 £10, leaseholders; and 8 rent-chargers. It is included in the north-western circuit. Lifford, where the county gaol and court-house are situated, is the assize town; quarter-sessions are held four times in the year at Donegal, twice at Letterkenny, twice at Glenties, and once at Lifford and Buncrana. There are hridewells at Letterkenny, Donegal, Buncrana, and Glenties; and sessions-houses at each of those places. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 21 deputy-lieutenants, and 84 other magistrates, with the usual county officers. There are 29 constabulary police stations, having a force of two stipendiary magistrates, nine chief and 37 subordinate constables, and 189 men,

with 10 horses; the expense of whose maintenance in 1842 was £12,089, defrayed equally by grand jury presentments and by government. The district lunatic asylum is in Londonderry, and the county infirmary at Lifford. There are dispensaries at Lifford, Ballintra, Raphoe, Taughboyne, Killybegs, Moville, Clomhany, Killygarvan, Kilmacranan, Kilcar, Letterkenny, Donegal, Muff, Culdaff, Stranorlar, Rutland, Donagh, Killygorden, Dunkaneely, Ramelton, Buncrana, Careygart, Ballyshannon, Dunfanaghy, Mount-Charles, and Kiltavock, maintained by voluntary subscriptions and grand jury presentments in equal proportions. The amount of grand jury presentments for 1844 was £32,993. In the military arrangements the county is in the Belfast district: there are infantry barracks at Lifford and Ballyshannon; and artillery forts at Greencastle, Inch Island, Rutland Island, and several places along the shores of Lough Swilly, each of which forts, except Greencastle, is garrisoned by a single gunner.

Donegal is the most western of the three northern counties of Ireland. The surface, which is much varied, may be arranged into two great divisions of mountain and champaign. The latter, which is subdivided into two portions by the Barnesmore mountains, comprises the barony of Raphoe, and the maritime parts of that of Tyrbugh round Ballyshannon and Donegal. The mountain region, comprehending all the remainder of the county, is interspersed with fertile valleys and tracts of good land, especially in the baronies of Kilmacranan and Enniskillen. The most elevated mountains are, Errigal, which, according to the Ordnance survey, rises 2463 feet above the level of the sea; Blue Stack, 2213 feet; Doonish West, 2143; Slieve Snaght, 2019; Silver Hill, 1967; Slieve League, 1964; and Aghla, 1958. There are five others which have an elevation of more than 1500 feet, and twelve more exceeding 1000 feet in height. The most improved and populous district is that on the borders of the rivers Fin and Swilly, and on the eastern confines near Lifford. In the western champaign district, between Ballintra and Ballyshannon, the surface is in some places moory, heathy, and rocky, particularly near the south-east, where, at a distance of three or four miles from the sea, it rises into a tract of mountains ten or twelve miles broad, which sweep round by Pettigo, Lough Derg, and the confines of Fermanagh; from these a range extends westward by Killybegs to Tellen Head, whence a vast expanse stretches by Rutland, the Rosses, and the shores of the Atlantic, across Loughs Swilly and Foyle, into the counties of Londonderry and Antrim. From Barnesmore towards Dougal and Ballintra, the country is composed of bleak hills, many of which, however, though high, are covered with a sweet and profitable vegetation; while several points in the ascent from Killybegs into the mountains of the north, present fine views of the bay and harbor of that port. Even amidst the wilds of Boylagh and Bannagh are cultivated and well-peopled valleys, but the district of the Rosses presents mostly a desolate waste. On its western side is a region of scattered rocks and hills, some on the main land, others insulated: the larger of these rocks are thinly covered with peat and moss; a few admit of some degree of cultivation, while almost all the innumerable smaller rocks are entirely bare. Collectively, this group is known by the name of the Islands of the Rosses.

Arranmore, the largest, containing about 600 acres, is two miles from the main land; on Innis Mac Durn is the little village of Rutland; the largest of the rest are Irvan, Inniskeera, Inisfree, Owey and Cruit. Northward of the Rosses lies the district of *Cloghanealy*, in Kilmacranan, entirely composed of disjointed rocks and dark heath, except where, at a less elevation near the sea, a stunted sward appears. On the northern coast of the county, about five miles from the shore, is *Tory Island*, on which is a lighthouse. The peninsula of Rosguill, formed by the bays of Sheephaven and Mulroy, and that of *Fannet*, formed by Mulroy and Lough Swilly, are of similar character, except that in the latter the mountains attain a greater altitude, are separated by larger and more fertile valleys, and command prospects of more variety, attracting visitors from distant parts. *Lough Swilly*, an arm of the sea penetrating far into the land, and receiving at its southern extremity the river from which it derives its name, has on its western shores a tract of rich arable soil losing itself gradually in the mountains, while its eastern side presents a tract of similar character extending towards Derry. To the north of the city of Londonderry lies the barony of *Enniskillen*, a large peninsula bounded on the east and west by the gulfs of Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly respectively. It consists of a central group of mountains with a border of cultivation verging to the water's edge: in the mountains of Glentogher is an expanse of 4000 acres of peat and heath. Besides the great inlets on the northern coast already noticed, the shores are indented with numerous smaller recesses.

The islands, except some of those of the Rosses, are very small, the principal being the Rathlin O'Brian Islands, off Malin bay; Innisharnog, off Lochmores bay; Roanish, off Gweebarra bay; Gola Island, Inismannan, Inis-Irhir, Inisbeg, Inisdub, and Inis-bhofo, off Kilmacranan barony; and Seal Island, Ennistrahull, and the Garvilans, off Enniskillen. The lakes are numerous. The two principal are, Lough Derg, near the southern boundary of the county, celebrated for St. Patrick's Purgatory, a place of annual resort for numerous pilgrims, and the particulars of which will be found in the account of Templecarne parish; and Lough Esk, near Donegal, a fine expanse of water environed with wild and romantic scenery. The others are, Loughs Fin and Monree (the head waters of rivers of the same name), Salt, Glen, Muck, Barra, Bee, Killeen, Broden, Veagh, Cartan, Dale, Kest, Fern, Golagh, and Nnir, with several round the base of Slieve Snaght mountain; one near Dobeg, in Fannet; others in the Rosses; and others near Nairn, Ardara, Glenona, Glenleaghan, Lettermacaward, Brown Hall, Ballyshannon, and elsewhere.

The climate was formerly cold and unhealthy, with an incessant humidity of atmosphere; but the drainage of some of the lakes and marshes, and the lowering of the levels and deepening of the beds of several rivers, during late years, have produced a very beneficial change, both as to the health of the inhabitants and the increase of arable land. The soils are very various; the richest are those of the champaign district in the south-east. Near Leitrim county the land is coarse, and sometimes encumbered with rushes, but in the vicinity of Ballyshannon it assumes a richer character. The change arises from the nature of the subsoil, here

limestone, the bed of which extends to the neighbourhood of Donegal, and supports for the most part a light, gravelly, brown soil; thence to the mountains of Boyleagh and Bannagh the soil gradually deteriorates, having a brown clay and rubbly substratum. From Duncaneely to Killybegs and to Tellen Head the soil of the cultivable glebs is a light gravelly till, resting on variously coloured earths and rocks; while that of the mountain region generally, with the exception of a few green spots, consists of a thin surface of peat on a substratum of coarse quartz-gravel, under which are found variously coloured clays, based for the most part upon granite. The soil of the little dales in Fannet is a brown gravelly mould, or a kind of till based on gravel, soft freestone, or clay-slate of various colours; but both here and at Horn Head, to the west of Sheep Haven, the drifting sands, impelled by the gales from the Atlantic, have covered much good land. The soil of the arable lands of Ennishowen is mostly similar to that last described.

The chief TILLAGE district is the barony of Raphoe, in which, besides potatoes, wheat, oats, and barley, flax is grown and manufactured largely. From Ballyshannon to Donegal and Killybegs, tillage is also general; and in Boyleagh and Bannagh much land is now under cultivation, though formerly scarcely sufficient was tilled to supply the inhabitants with potatoes and grain. Oats and potatoes, the former chiefly for distillation, are the principal crops throughout the mountainous districts; but latterly the growth of barley and flax has been encouraged. Agriculture, as a system, is much practised among the resident gentry, by whom great improvements are annually made: they have formed and strenuously support farming societies, have awarded premiums, and recommended improved implements and a better rotation of crops. The effects of their exertions shew themselves in a striking manner at Gweedore, and in the baronies of Raphoe and Tyrhugh, in each of which baronies a farming society has been attended with very beneficial effects; wheat has been raised in these districts with the greatest success. Ballyshannon formerly imported flour to the amount of several thousand pounds annually; during the last two years, considerable quantities of wheat were exported. Turnips, vetches, mangel-wurzel, and other green crops are common. In the two last-named baronies the fences, also, have been much improved; they are now generally formed of quickest hedges, while in most other parts, except the north of Ennishowen, they are sod ditches or dry stone walls. The iron plough is in general use among the gentry and larger farmers, though the old cumbersome wooden plough is still used in many parts: the angular harrow is becoming very general, and all other kinds of agricultural implements are gradually improving. A light one-horse cart, with iron-bound spoke wheels, has nearly superseded the old wooden-wheel car, and the slide car is seldom seen out of the mountain districts, in which, however, the implements are still rude in construction and few in number, consisting, on many farms, merely of the loy (a spade with a rest for the foot on one side only), the steeven (a pointed stake for setting potatoes), and the sickle.

Good grasses of every species grow in the champaign tracts; but in the mountains they are coarse and bad.

Cattle which have been fed for twelve months on the latter, where the vegetation consists of aquatic grasses, rushes, and heath, are seized with a disorder called the *cruppan*, a sort of ague that is cured only by removal to better herbage; yet the change of pasture, if long continued, gives rise to another disease, called the *galar*, no less fatal, unless by a timely removal to the former soil. Even the pastures of the champaign parts are unfit for fattening, and are therefore used only for grazing sheep, young cattle, and milch-cows. A peculiar herbage, called sweet-grass, formed of joints from two to three yards in length, grows on the shores of Innisfree, several feet under the high-water mark of spring tides; to which the cattle run instinctively at the time of ebb. In Raphoe, irrigation is general. Besides the composts usually collected for manure, lime is in universal demand: in the maritime district from Ballyshannon to Killybegs, sea-weed and shelly sand are the chief manures; throughout the mountains, sea-coral alone, except on the grounds of a few gentlemen where lime is used. The character of the cattle has been much improved by the introduction of the English and Scotch breeds, particularly the Durham, Leicester, and Ayrshire. A cross between the Durham and old Irish produces an animal very superior in appearance, but not found to thrive: the favourite at present is a cross between the old Leicester and the Limerick, which, being again crossed by the North Devon, or Hereford, grows to a large size and fattens rapidly. The breed of pigs has also been greatly improved; when fattened, they are by some sent to market alive, by others slaughtered at home and the carcasses carried to Strabane or Londonderry for the provision merchants there. Fowl and eggs in large quantities are transmitted to the sea-ports for exportation. The county is very bare of wood, though there is some good ornamental timber in many of the demesnes, and young plantations, formed in several places, are very thriving. Well-stocked orchards and gardens are to be met with round many of the farmhouses in Raphoe.

Granite forms the summit of all the mountains, and with the new red sandstone, rests on a substratum of Limestone, mostly of the primitive formation and containing no organic remains, although secondary limestone abounds in several parts. The limestone is found through all the level districts near the sea and elsewhere, and in the mountains forming the manors of Burleigh and Orwell. On the eastern shore of Lough Swilly, and in some other parts of Ennishowen, is a species of calcareous argillite, having the appearance of grey limestone, but containing too much silica to burn freely. Round Carndonagh, in the same barony, is a dark-blue limestone of superior quality. Many species of valuable Marble have been discovered. One of these, of a pure white free from flaws or discoloration, and capable of being raised in blocks of any dimensions at a trifling expense, has been found in the Rosses; but the want of roads, though the quarries are at a short distance from the sea, prevents its exportation. Grey and black marble of very fine quality have also been found; but little advantage has hitherto been derived from any of the mineral productions except limestone. Lead-ore has been discovered in several places in the barony of Boyleagh; in the river flowing from the mountain of Killybegs; on the surface, near the western shore of

Loughnabroden; at the foot of the Derryveagh mountains; in the Barra river; in Arran-more and other parts of the Rosses; and at Kieldrum, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, where there is a considerable deposit of ore collected for a lead-work which was carried on a few years since, but discontinued as being unprofitable from the want of experienced miners. *Copper-ore* and *Iron pyrites* may be traced in Errigal and Muckish mountains, and detached masses are found in several of the mountain streams, and near Ballyshannon: these ores are abundant; and in several other parts the numerous vitriolic springs indicate larger deposits. *Iron-ore* abounds in several parts. So long as fuel could be procured from the forests of Donegal, Derryveagh, Slieveodon, and Kilmacrenan, the mines were wrought, and the ore smelted; the remains of bloomeries are often met with in the mountains, and the foundations of forges near some of the rivers. *Manganese* is also abundant. *Coal* appears in a thin seam at Dromore, on the shore of Lough Swilly, and indications of it are frequent in Innishowen; but no attempts have yet been made to raise it. The same remark applies to steatite or soap-stone, here called "*camstone*," though it is found in abundance in all the mountains of Kilmacrenan and Bannagh: it is mostly of a bright sea-green colour. At Drumarda, on the shores of Lough Swilly, on Tory Island, and in the Rosses, are extensive beds of potter's-clay, which is used in a small degree in manufacturing coarse pottery. Pipe-clay, and other useful clays, are found frequently, but little used. Silicious sand of a very superior description is abundant at Lough Salt, and in the Ards, whence considerable quantities are exported for the manufacture of glass. Excellent slates are raised near Letterkenny, Buncrana, and in some other places.

The manufacture of linen-cloth of every kind of texture, chiefly from home-raised flax, is carried on to a considerable extent: several bleach-grounds are in full operation, and an extensive factory has been established at Buncrana. Cotton cords, velveteens, fustians, and checks, are woven to a considerable extent for exportation, as are friezes for home consumption. Woollen-stockings of excellent quality, manufactured in the barony of Boylagh, are in great demand. Whisky is made very largely, both in licensed and unlicensed distilleries: the latter are chiefly in the Rosses, Boylagh, and Ennishowen, which last district has long been celebrated for the quality of the spirit produced there. The north-western coast fisheries are chiefly confined to Donegal. They had declined greatly for many years in consequence of the herrings, the chief object of capture, having deserted the coast; but in 1830 it was ascertained that the shoals had returned, and the fishery consequently revived, inasmuch that the value of the "take" in 1834 exceeded £50,000, and in the two succeeding seasons was still greater. The coast every where affords the means of an abundant summer-fishing; but the want of proper boats and tackle, deters the fishermen from venturing to struggle against the stormy seas that break upon the shores during the winter. The white-fishing for cod, ling, haddock, and glassen, and that of turbot and other flat-fish, all of which are in inexhaustible abundance, is little attended to beyond the supply of the neighbourhood. The sun-fish resorts hither, and is sometimes taken: seals are caught in

large numbers in Strabeggy bay and near Malin. There are several salmon-fisheries: the principal is that on the Erne at Ballyshannon; there are others in Lough Foyle and Swilly, and in some of the smaller bays. Eel and trout abound in all the lakes and rivers.

The bays and harbours are numerous, capacious, and safe. The principal are, *Lough Foyle*, forming the entrance to the port of Londonderry, and navigable for vessels of the largest draught to that city, and by lighters of 20 tons' burthen to Lifford, and thence by the Fin water to Castlefin; the small but secure bay of *Strabeggy*, well sheltered by Malin Head; *Lough Swilly*, the entrance to which is safe and easy; *Mulroy*; *Sheep haven*; the numerous inlets in the Rosses; *Gweebarra* and *Lochrus* bays; and the capacious bay of *Donegal*, containing within its scope the smaller harbour of Ballyshannon, on the improvement of which several thousand pounds have been expended by Colonel Conolly. The principal rivers are the Foyle, the Swilly, and the Erne. The first-named, which is by far the most important in a commercial point of view, rises in Lough Fin, among the mountains of Branagh, in the parish of Inniskeel, and, under the name of the Fin water, proceeds to Lifford, where, on its confluence with the Mourne from the east, the stream takes the name of the *Foyle*; flowing along the boundary of the counties of Donegal and Tyrone, it enters the county of Londonderry, and at the city of Derry forms a capacious harbour opening out into Lough Foyle. Its tributaries, besides the Mourne and numerous small streams, are the *Burndale*, the *Derg*, the *Cummin*, and the *Owenreagh*. *The Swilly* rises in the mountains of Glendore, in the parish of Conwall, and, passing by Letterkenny, forms an estuary between Ramelton and Newtown-Conyngham, which at flood tide appears like a large arm of the sea, but at low water exhibits a dreary and muddy strand. Further on, and opposite to Rathmullen, is Inch Island, beyond which the waters expand into a deep and spacious gulf, which was considered of such importance during the late war with France, as to be protected by numerous batteries and martello towers. *The Erne*, anciently called the *Samaer*, which rises in the county of Cavan, flows through Lough Erne, enters the county from the county of Fermanagh, at Belleek, and after a rapid course, carrying with it the superabundant waters of the lough, falls into the sea down a chasm 150 yards wide. It forms the harbour of Ballyshannon, which, should a railroad be constructed between it and the lough, would acquire a large accession of trade, and become an important harbour. The *Burndale* river rises in Lough Deel, in the mountains of Kark, and flowing eastward, joins the Foyle; it is navigable to Ballindrait for vessels of 12 tons. The other rivers are the *Esk*, *Inver*, *Onea*, *Barra*, *Golanesk*, *Gweedore*, *Clady*, *Hork*, *Awencharry*, *Lenan*, *Binnian*, *Awencranagh*, *Awenchillew*, *Sooley*, and many smaller streams. The roads, although, in consequence of the Grand Jury act, considerably improved, require much to be done: they are, in general, badly constructed and not properly repaired, notwithstanding that the best materials are in abundance.

Near the junction of the county with that of Fermanagh is a relic called "*The Giant's Grave*;" it is a cave, the side walls of which are formed of large blocks of unhewn stone, and the ceiling of flags of limestone.

A singular relic of antiquity connected with the O'Donnell family is called "the Caah;" it consists of a small box containing the Psalter of Columbkille, said to have been written by the saint himself. Another relic, consisting of a flagstone raised 18 inches from the ground on other stones, perfectly circular, and regularly indented with holes half an inch deep and one inch in diameter, is in the deer-park of Castle-Forward. The ruins of seven religious houses still visible out of 41, are those of Astrath near Ballyshannon, Bally Mac Swiney, Donegal, Kilmacrenan, Lough Derg, Tory Island, and Rathmullen. The principal castles yet remaining, wholly or in part, are Kilbarron, Killybegs, Donegal, Castle Mac Swiney, Dungloe, Ballyshannon, Fort Stewart, Burt Doe, and Green Castle at the mouth of Lough Foyle. The chief modern seats, which are neither numerous nor peculiarly ornamental, are noticed in the accounts of their respective parishes. The farm-houses are comfortable, but defective in cleanliness. The cabins of the peasantry, especially near the coast, are wretched, and extremely filthy, the cattle and swine generally associating with the family, a custom observable at times even in the champaign country. The fuel is, turf: the food, potatoes, oatmeal bread, and fish, with some milk and butter; the clothing, mostly frieze, though articles of cotton are common, especially for the women's wear. The English language, pronounced with a Scotch accent, is general in the flat country, but in the mountain region it is little spoken. The most extraordinary natural curiosity is a perpendicular orifice in one of the cliffs projecting over the sea near Dunfanaghy, which, in certain states of the tide, throws up a large jet of water with a tremendous noise; it is called Mac Swiney's Gun. Not far from Bundoran is a similar orifice, called the Fairy Gun, from which a perpetual mist issues in stormy weather, accompanied by a chanting sound audible at a great distance. Near Brown Hall is a subterraneous river with numerous caves, the water possessing a petrifying quality: reeds and pieces of boughs are very soon encrusted with the calcareous matter, and large deposits of sulphur are to be seen on the banks. Natural caves are found on the shores near Bundoran, and numerous others in various parts. In Drummekin bog, in Inver parish, a wooden house was found, perfectly framed and fitted together, having a flat roof; its top was 16 feet below the surface of the bog.

DONEGAL, a sea-port, market, and post town, a parish, the head of a union, and formerly an incorporated parliamentary borough, in the barony of TYRUGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 24 miles (S.W.) from Lifford, and 113 (N.W.) from Dublin; containing 6588 inhabitants, of whom 1013 are in the town. In 1150 Murtogh O'Loughlen burnt this town, and devastated the surrounding country. A castle was built here by the O'Donnells about the same century; and a monastery for Franciscan friars of the Observantine order was founded in 1474, by Hugh Roe, son of O'Donnell, Prince of Tyrconnell, and by his wife, Fiongala, daughter of O'Brien, Prince of Thomond. O'Donnell, a later chief, in 1587 made defiance to the English government, and refused to admit any sheriff into his district. The council at Dublin not having sufficient troops to compel his submission, Sir John Perrot, lord-deputy, proposed either to entrap him or

his son. He accomplished his object by sending a ship freighted with Spanish wines to Donegal, the captain of which entertained all who would partake of his liberality. Young O'Donnell and two of his companions accepted his invitation, and when intoxicated were made prisoners and conveyed to Dublin as hostages for the chief of Tyrconnell. After remaining a prisoner in the castle for a considerable time, he, in company with several other hostages, effected his escape, and returned to Donegal, where he was invested with the chieftaincy of Tyrconnell, and married a daughter of O'Nial, chief of Tyrone. In 1592, an English force under Captains Willis and Conwill took possession of the convent and the surrounding country, but were quickly expelled by the young Hugh Roe O'Donnell, with the loss of their baggage. In 1600, O'Nial met O'Donnell and the Spanish emissary, Oviedo, here, on the arrival of supplies from Spain at Killybegs, to concert the plan of a rebellion. Shortly after this, the English, taking advantage of O'Donnell's absence in Connaught, marched a strong party to Donegal, and took possession of the monastery, which was unsuccessfully assaulted by O'Donnell; and the debarkation of the Spaniards at Kinsale, about this time, occasioned him to go to their assistance, leaving the English in undisturbed possession. In 1631, the Annals of Donegal, generally called the "Annals of the Four Masters," were compiled in the convent: the original of the first part of this work is in the Duke of Buckingham's library at Stowe, and of the second in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy; part of these interesting annals have been published by Dr. O'Connor, under the title of "*Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*." The castle was taken, in 1651, by the Marquess of Clanricarde, who was, however, soon obliged to surrender it to a superior force. On the 15th of October, 1798, a French frigate of 30 guns anchored close to the town, and two more appeared in the bay; but the militia, and inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, showing a determination to resist a landing, they left the harbour.

The town is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river Esk, and consists of three streets, comprising 177 houses, and a large triangular market-place: the market is held on Saturday; and fairs on the second Friday in each month. Here is a constabulary police station. The harbour is formed by a pool on the east side of the peninsula of Durin, where, at the distance of two miles below the town, small vessels may ride in two or three fathoms of water, about half a cable's length from the shore. There is a good herring-fishery in the bay of Donegal, in summer. The borough was incorporated by a charter of James I., dated Feb. 27th, 1612, in pursuance of the plan of forming a new plantation in Ulster. The corporation consisted of a portreeve, twelve free burgesses, and an unlimited number of freemen; and the charter created a borough court, of which the portreeve was president, but it has long since been disused. From its incorporation till the Union the borough returned two members to the Irish parliament, and on the abolition of its franchise, £15,000 were paid as compensation to the Earl of Arran and Viscount Dudley. Since that period the corporation has ceased to exist. By a grant to Henry Brook, in 1639, a manor was erected, comprehending the town of Donegal, with a court leet and court

baron, to be held before a seneschal appointed by the patentee, having a civil jurisdiction to the extent of 40s. The manorial court is still held monthly, on Mondays, except during the summer: petty-sessions are held every alternate week; and the general quarter-sessions for the county are held here in March, June, October, and December, in a small sessions-house. There is a bridewell, having three cells, two day-rooms, and two yards.

The parish comprises 23,260 statute acres, including 503½ in Lough Esk, and 214½ in small lakes; there are about 900 acres of bog, and a large tract of mountain land. Among the mountains is the beautiful lake of Esk, at the upper end of which is the romantic and picturesque place called Ardnamona, and from which the river Esk descends southward to its estuary, in the inmost recess of the bay of Donegal: pearls, some of them of great beauty, have been found in the stream. About a quarter of the profitable land is arable, the remainder pasture. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in Colonel Conolly. The tithe rent-charge is £257. 17., of which £80. 15. 5. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar: the glebe-house was rebuilt by aid of a gift of £100 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1816; there is a glebe of 36 acres. The church is a handsome structure, built in 1825, by aid of a donation of £100 from John Hamilton, Esq., and a loan of £1300 from the same Board. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel at Donegal and one at Townawilly. There are two meeting-houses for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; also two for Independents, and one for Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school was built on land given by the Earl of Arran: there are a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation, and various others aided by different societies, and by subscription. About the close of the last century, Colonel Robertson, son of a clergyman of this town, bequeathed a sum of money, out of the interest of which £15 per annum were to be paid to each of the parishes in the diocese of Raphoe, for the support of a schoolmaster to instruct children of all religious denominations. This fund has so much increased as to enable the trustees to grant £40 to each parish, for the erection of a school-house, provided an acre of land on a perpetually renewable lease be obtained for a site. A dispensary is supported in the customary manner. The union workhouse, on a site of 6½ acres purchased for £235, was completed in 1842, at an expense of £5785, and is constructed to contain 500 paupers. The remains of the monastery are still visible at a short distance from the town: the cloister is composed of small arches supported by coupled pillars on a basement; in one part of it are two narrow passages, one over the other, about four feet wide, ten long, and seven high, which were probably intended as depositories for valuables in times of danger. A considerable part of the castle also remains, and forms an interesting feature in the beautiful view of the bay: although it, and the other property granted to the patentee, at a rent of 13s. 4d. per annum, have passed into other families, one of his descendants still pays a rent to the crown for it. Donegal gives the titles of Marquess and Earl to the Chichester family.

DONEGORE, a parish, in the barony of UPPER ANTRIM, union and county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Antrim; containing 2280 inhabitants. It comprises 6650 statute acres. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, united to that of Kilhrade, and to the granges of Nalteen and Doagh, forming the union of Donegore, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £295. 1., and of the entire benefice £715. 14. 4.: there is no glebe-house. The church, which is nearly in the centre of the parish, was built in 1659: divine service is also performed every Sunday in a private house at Kilbride. There are two meeting-houses for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly.

DONEIRA, or DONIRY, a parish, in the union of LOUGHREA, partly in the barony of LONGFORD, but chiefly in that of LEITRIM, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Portumna; containing 2392 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the Slieve-Baughta mountains, and comprises 5928½ statute acres. It is in the diocese of Clonfert; the rectory is partly appropriate to the see and to the deanery of Clonfert, and partly with the vicarage forms part of the union of Tynagh. The tithe rent-charge is £71. 15. 6., of which £9. 13. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £3. 9. 3. to the dean, and the remainder to the incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions Doneira forms part of the district of Ballynakill, and contains a chapel.

DONEMAGAN, a parish, in the poor-law union of CALLAN, partly in the barony of KNOCKTOPHER, but chiefly in that of KELLS, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Callan, on the King's river; containing 1213 inhabitants. It comprises 3551½ statute acres; and is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Knocktopher: the tithe rent-charge is £140. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, which also comprises the parishes of Kilree, Ballytobin, and Kilmoganny, and part of Kells; and contains the chapels of Donemagan and Kilmoganny.

DONENY.—See DONANEY.

DONERAILE, a market and post town, a parish, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the union of MALLOW, barony of FEAROM, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 21 miles (N. by W.) from Cork, and 132 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 8350 inhabitants, of whom 2792 are in the town. Sir William St. Leger, who was lord-president of Munster in the reign of Charles I., held his court here. He purchased the Doneraile estate of Sir Walter Welmond and John Spenser (son of the poet), which purchase was subsequently confirmed by the crown, and the estate created a manor. In the civil war of 1641, Sir William, both as a statesman and soldier, rendered important services; but his infirm health did not enable him long to sustain the hardships to which he was then exposed, and he died in the following year. In 1645, the Irish under Lord Castlhaven took the castle of Doneraile, and burned the greater part of the town.

It is pleasantly situated on the river Awbeg (the "gentle Mulla" of Spenser), which is here crossed by a neat stone bridge of three arches, and on the mail-road from Mallow to Mitchelstown; it consists chiefly of one

wide main street, and a smaller one called Buttevant-lane, and contains about 380 houses. The vicinity is extremely pleasing, the roads being shaded by fine elm and other trees, and the country studded with gentlemen's seats. By a charter of the 15th of Charles I. (1639), constituting Sir William St. Leger lord of the manor, power was given to hold a court leet and court baron, with jurisdiction in personal actions to the amount of 40s.; also a market on Thursday, and two fairs annually on the feast of St. Magdalene and All Souls. The market is, however, now held on Saturday, for provisions, but on account of its proximity to Mal-low, it is but thinly attended; the fairs, which are on the 12th of Aug. and Nov., have also much declined; and although the seneschal's court is still occasionally held, with the view of preserving the right, no business has been transacted in it for the last few years. The market and court house, a convenient building, is situated in the main street. Near the bridge is the extensive flour-mill of Messrs. Creagh & Stawell, and at Park is that of Messrs. Norcott & Co. By a second charter, granted in the 31st of Charles II. (1680), the borough was empowered to return two members to the Irish parliament, and the elective franchise was vested in the freeholders made by the lord of the manor; but no corporation was created: the seneschal was constituted the returning officer. From this period until the Union it continued to send two burgesses to parliament, when it was disfranchised, and the compensation of £15,000 paid to the heirs of Hayes, Viscount Doneraile. His descendant, Hayes St. Leger, the third and present Viscount Doneraile, is lord of the manor, which extends over parts of this parish and that of Templeoran.

The PARISH, which reaches to the mountains on the confines of the county of Limerick, and includes the ancient subdivisions of Rossagh and Kilcoleman, contains 20,442 statute acres. About 8800 acres are coarse mountain pasture: the arable land is in general good, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving, a considerable portion of the soil being in the occupation of resident gentry. Limestone abounds, and some specimens of marble are occasionally obtained. Among the numerous seats, Doneraile Park, that of Viscount Doneraile, is distinguished for its extent and beauty; it is intersected by the river Awbeg, over which, and within the demesne, are several neat stone and rustic bridges. The mansion is a handsome and substantial building, to which has been added, within the last few years, a large conservatory stored with the choicest plants; it is situated on an eminence gently sloping to the winding vale of the Awbeg. Other seats are, Creagh Castle, Laurentinnm, Kilbrack, and Byhlox, all of which are on the Awbeg; in the parish are also Donnybrook, Old Court, Carker House, Lissa, Hermitage, Crobeg, Cromore, Park House, Stream Hill, and Kilbrack Cottage; and, in the town, the newly erected mansion of the Creagh family.

Doneraile is in the diocese of Cloyne, and is a perpetual curacy, forming part of the union of Templeoran, or Doneraile, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in Edward Croker Giles, Esq., of Park, near Youghal. The tithe rent-charge (including Rossagh and Kilcoleman) is £880, the whole payable to the impropriator, subject to an allowance of £13. 6. 8. late currency to the officiating minister. The church,

at the north end of the town, is a neat and commodious edifice, with a tower, formerly surmounted by a spire which was blown down about 22 years since. It was erected in 1816, at a cost of £2500, of which £500 were raised by subscription and the sale of pews, and £2000 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits; it contains an ancient font, and a mural monument to several members of the St. Leger family. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. Rossagh and Kilcoleman, which are said to have been distinct parishes, have merged into this both for civil and ecclesiastical purposes. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to those of Cahirduggan and Templeoran. The chapel is a handsome and spacious edifice, erected by subscription in 1827: it consists of a nave lighted on each side by lofty windows, and is surmounted by a cupola; the altar and other internal decorations correspond with its exterior. The site was given by Lord Doneraile, who also contributed £50 towards its erection. A convent for nuns of the order of the Presentation has been established here for many years, and is liberally endowed by Miss Gould: the chapel attached to it is open to the public on Sunday mornings, and the chaplaincy is endowed with £82 per annum by Miss Gould, who has also appropriated £28 per annum for clothing the children educated at the convent school. The parochial school is aided by £10 per annum from the incumbent, and a school at Ballinvonare by £12 per annum from Harold Barry, Esq., who also provides the school-house: the Lancasterian free school of the town is within the demesne of Lord Doneraile, by whom it is chiefly supported; and an infants' school is supported by Lady Doneraile. There are schools in other parts of the parish. A dispensary is maintained in the customary manner. At Ballyandree is a chalybeate spring, stated to be of much efficacy in complaints of the liver.

Of the remains of antiquity, *Kilcoleman Castle* is the most interesting, from having been once the residence of the poet Spenser. It was originally a structure of some magnitude, the property of the Desmond family, and on their forfeiture was, with about 3000 acres of land, granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1586, to Edmund Spenser, who resided here for about 19 years, during which period he composed his "Faery Queen." The ruins, situated on the margin of a small lake, have a very picturesque appearance, being richly clothed with ivy; the tower-staircase and the kitchen are still nearly entire, and one small closet and window in the tower quite perfect. The castle at *Creagh* is in good preservation, and fitted up as an appendage to the family mansion of Creagh. The ruins of *Castle-Pook* also still remain; but of Doneraile castle, which stood near the bridge, and in which Sir William St. Leger held his court of presidency, there is not a vestige. Doneraile gives the titles of Viscount and Baron to the family of St. Leger.

DONISLE.—See DUNHILL.

DONNYBROOK (ST. MARY), a parish, in the SOUTH DUBLIN union, partly in the barony of UPPER-CROSS, partly in the barony of RATHDOWN, but chiefly in that of DUBLIN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Dublin; containing 9825 inhabitants, of whom 1610 are in the village. The village of Donnybrook is chiefly remarkable for its fair, the patent for which was granted by King John, to con-

tinue for 15 days, commencing on the Monday before the 26th of August: on the following day great numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep are sold; but the principal object is amusement and diversion. It is held in a spacious green belonging to Messrs. Madden, who derive from it annually about £400. A post has been established here, since the erection of the Anglesy-bridge over the Dodder. A hat manufacture was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but it has greatly decreased; there are some saw-mills in the village, and a branch of the city police is stationed here. The parish is situated on the river Dodder, and comprises 1693 statute acres: the lands are fertile and under good cultivation; and near the village is a quarry of excellent building-stone, in which organic remains have been found. Within the parish are some iron-works, an extensive calico-printing establishment, a distillery, and salt-works. The Dublin and Kingstown railroad, the road from Dublin by Balls-Bridge, and the road to Bray through Stillrangan, pass through it. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Dublin, and forms part of the corps of the archdeaconry of Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £124. 12. 3., to which are added about £300 collected as minister's money; there is no glebe-house, and the glebe comprises only about three-quarters of an acre. The church is a spacious and handsome edifice, in the early style of English architecture, with a tower surmounted by a well-proportioned spire; and was erected, at Simmons Court (the old church in the village having fallen into decay), by a loan of £4154 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1827. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to those of St. Mark, Tawney, and St. Peter; there are chapels at Donnybrook and Irishtown, and a spacious chapel near Cottage-terrace, Baggot-street. In the avenue leading to Sandymount is a convent of the Sisters of Charity, a branch from the establishment in Stanhope-street, Dublin; the sisters are employed in visiting the sick, and in attending a school for girls: attached to the convent is a small neat chapel. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists close to the village of Donnybrook. The Hospital for Incurables is in this parish, and is chiefly supported by grand jury presentments; the Bloomfield retreat for lunatics was established here by the Society of Friends. There are cemeteries at Donnybrook and Merriem; and at Simmons Court are the remains of an old castle, consisting of a massive pointed archway. In the grounds of Gayfield is a medicinal spring, the water of which is similar in its properties to that of Golden-Bridge. Lord Chief-Justice Downes was born in the castle of Donnybrook, now a boarding-school.

DONNYCARNEY.—See **DONACARNEY**.

DONOGHENRY, or **DONAGHENRY**, a parish, in the union of COOKSTOWN, barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, on the coach-road from Dublin to Coleraine; containing, with the post-town of Stewartstown, 5673 inhabitants. It comprises 7154½ statute acres, including 50½ in Lough Roughan; 426 are bog, and 6463 arable. The land is rich and well cultivated, and there are extensive quarries of limestone, freestone, and basalt. Near the glebe-house is an extensive deposit of new red-sandstone; and in Annahone are valuable mines of coal, which, though discontinued in 1825, were formerly worked with great

advantage: they are now leased by the owner to a spirited individual, who has recommended them, with success, upon an extensive scale. Coal, clay, and other valuable deposits, exist near Coal-Island. The manufacture of linen and union cloth is carried on to a considerable extent. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the alternate patronage of Sir Thomas Staples, Bart., and E. H. Caulfield, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge is £236. 5. The glebe-house is a large and handsome edifice, built (by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £825, in 1811, from the Board of First Fruits) on a glebe comprising 30 acres of excellent land within the parish; the remainder of the glebe, 210 acres, is in the townland of Tamuavally, in the parish of Arboe. The present church, situated in Stewartstown, was built in 1694, out of the forfeited impropriations, by order of William III., the old building at Donoghuey having been destroyed in the war of 1641; a lofty square tower and side aisles have been added, by aid of a loan of £300 from the Board of First Fruits, and by subscription and parochial assessment. There is a chapel of ease at Coal-Island, lately erected by subscription. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to that of Ballyclog and part of Clonoe, forming the union of Stewartstown, in which are two chapels, one at Stewartstown and one at Coal-Island. Here are likewise two Presbyterian meeting-houses in connexion with the General Assembly.

At Roughan are the ruins of an extensive castle, built by the Lord-Deputy Sidney in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and held by the Earl of Tyrone during his rebellion: in the war of 1641, Sir Phelim O'Neill placed a powerful garrison in it. It was afterwards dismantled, by order of parliament, and is now a picturesque ruin. At Donoghuey is the site of the old church and cemetery, which latter was the burial-place of the ancient family of Baile, whose mansion-house adjoining is now in ruins. In a field contiguous is an upright stone, one of the supporters of a cromlech, and near it is another lying on the ground, in the upper side of which is a circular cavity, or artificial basin: about a quarter of a mile westward is a large and perfect cromlech, with a table-stone weighing more than 20 tons, placed within a circle of smaller stones. Near Stewartstown are the remains of a castle built by Sir Andrew Stewart, in the reign of James I., who had granted to him extensive possessions in this neighbourhood. In 1623, a small cup, or chalice, was discovered in a hog at Dunaghy, full of silver coins of the Danish princes, many of which are preserved. In the small lake of Ardpatrick is a floating island, and around its shores human bones, camp-poles, &c., have been discovered: in this lake many persons were drowned in the civil war of 1641; and the army of James II. encamped near it on its march to Derry in 1689.—See **STEWARTSTOWN**.

DONOHILL, a parish, partly in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, but chiefly in that of KILNEMANAGH, union and county of TIFFERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (N.) from Tipperary, on the new line of road to Nenagh; containing 4834 inhabitants. This parish comprises 13,914 statute acres. A mountain stream, called the Anacarth, runs through the parish, where is also a small village of that name, in which are a constabulary police station, a chapel, and a school. The line of railroad from Dublin to Cork, by way of Cashel,

will pass through the parish. Donohill is in the diocese of Cashel; the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of the Rev. R. Watts, and the vicarage forms part of the corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Cashel. The tithe rent-charge is £288. 9., of which £150 are payable to the impropricators, and the remainder to the vicar. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are two chapels, one at Anacarth, and one at Donohill. Some slight remains of the ancient church may be seen; there is also a conical hill, supposed to be a Danish rath; and on an eminence near Anacarth is a circular tower, called Ballysheedy Castle, forming a conspicuous object from a great distance.

DONONAUGHTA, a parish, in the union of **BAL-LINASLOE**, barony of **LONGFORD**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**; containing, with the post-town of Eyrecourt, 1870 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the river Shannon, and on the road from Banagher to Loughrea; and comprises 2634½ statute acres: a very small portion is woodland, and the remainder principally under tillage. Among the gentlemen's seats are, Eyrecourt Castle, to which is attached a chapel of ease, built in 1677 by J. Eyre, Esq.; Prospect; and Fahy. It is in the diocese of Clonfert; the rectory is appropriate to the see, and the vicarage episcopally united to the vicarages of Meelick, Fahy, Tyrenascragh, Killimorologue, Kilquane, and Lusmagh, forming the union of Dononaughta, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of Dononaughta is £53. 13., of which £34. 12. 4. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the remainder to the vicar; the tithe of the whole vicarial benefice is £224. 16. 6. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £450, and a loan of £200, from the Board of First Fruits, in 1831. The church, a plain building in Eyrecourt, was erected by aid of a grant of £600 and a loan of £307 from the Board, in 1817: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £354 for its repair. Divine service is also performed in a school-house in the parish of Killimorologue. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is united to those of Clonfert and Meelick, forming the union of Eyrecourt, where the chapel is situated.—See **EYRECOURT**.

DONORE, a parish, in the union of **DROGHEDA**, barony of **LOWER DULEEK**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Drogheda, on the road to Navan; containing 1489 inhabitants. This parish anciently formed part of the possessions of the abbey of Mellifont. On July 1st, 1690, it was the position occupied by James II. during the battle of the Boyne, a detailed account of which is given in the article on Drogheda. The parish comprises 3661½ acres; the ground is naturally very productive, and there is neither waste land nor bog. Abundance of limestone is procured from an old and well-worked quarry at Sheephene, and used for building; it is of a handsome light colour. By the canal passing by Oldbridge, from Drogheda to Navan, timber, slates, stone, and coal are brought to Donore, and corn taken back to Drogheda. The residence of Oldbridge is situated in an extensive demesne, well planted, on the banks of the Boyne. The parish is in the diocese of Meath; the rectory is partly inappropriate in the Marquess of Drogheda, but the greater part of the parish is tithe-free: the parishioners

attend divine service at the churches of **Duleek** and **Drogheda**. In the Roman Catholic divisions **Donore** is the head of a district, sometimes called **Rosnaree**, comprising the parishes of **Donore** and **Knockcommon**, in each of which is a chapel. The ruins of the church consist of a gable, and part of a side wall. In the lands of Oldbridge are several trenches and redoubts used at the battle of the Boyne; and at the foot of King William's glen is an obelisk in commemoration of the battle: Duke Schomberg is believed to have been buried within the gate of the grounds of Oldbridge.

DONORLIN.—See **DUNORLIN**.

DONOUGHMORE, a parish, in the union of **BANDON**, barony of **IBRAE** and **BARREYROCK**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Clonakilty; containing 458 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the eastern side of the entrance to Clonakilty bay, on a very exposed and bold shore opening abruptly to the Atlantic. It comprises 312 statute acres, nearly all under tillage, and there is neither waste land nor bog: the principal manure is sand and sea-weed, which are found in abundance on the strand, and of which large quantities are sent to Clonakilty. There is a quarry of excellent slate, affording employment to a number of persons throughout the year. Along the coast are some beautiful small bays, but so much exposed that no use can be made of them, unless in very calm weather. A coast-guard station has been fixed at Rock Castle, near the village. Donoughmore is a prebend in the cathedral of Ross, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £31. 10. There is neither glebe-house, glebe, nor church; divine service is performed in the barrack of the coast-guard station every Sunday. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Lislee. Here is a solitary square tower of very rude character: it has no windows, but two entrances, one from the ground and the other at some height above; it appears to have been the tower of the ancient parish church. Around is a cemetery, now used chiefly for the interment of infants, and not far distant is a small but very perfect rath with a rampart 12 feet high.

DONOUGHMORE, a parish, partly in the barony of **BARRETT'S**, but chiefly in that of **EAST MUSKERRY**, poor-law union of **MACROOM**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Cork, on the new line of road to Kanturk; containing 4791 inhabitants. This parish comprises 22,308 statute acres, whereof 8000 acres, which had been forcibly withheld from the see of Cloyne (to which nearly half the parish belongs) since the year 1539, were in 1709 recovered by Bishop Crow, and are now the property of that see. About 2880 acres are bog and mountain, and the remainder arable and pasture. The soil is generally cold and wet, except in the neighbourhood of Derry and Coolmona, where the lands are well cultivated and very productive. About one-third of the land is under tillage, which is rapidly extending; the remainder is pasture and bog, especially in the northern part of the parish, where a tract of heathy bog and moorland stretches to the summit of the Boggia mountain. The new line of road from Cork to Kanturk passes through this district, and contributes to its improvement: the rivers Dripsey and Awenbeg have their rise in it. Fairs are held on May 18th and Nov. 21st, for general farm-

ing stock; and near the Cross of Donoughmore is a constabulary police barrack: a manorial court is held under the bishop. The rectory constitutes the corps of the prebend of Cloyne in the cathedral of St. Colman, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £825. A glebe-house has been lately built, in a handsome style, by the rector; the glebe consists of 14 acres of fertile land. The church, recently erected on a new site, is a small but very neat edifice, the cost of which was defrayed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and by private subscription. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are two chapels, one near the Cross of Donoughmore, and the other at Fornaght, the latter a spacious and neat edifice. Between this parish and Kilshanig is the Pass of Redshard, where Lord-President St. Leger, in 1641, drew up such a force as he could raise, to oppose the insurgents coming from the county of Limerick and commanded by Lord Montgarret; but on their messengers showing him their pretended commission from the king, he disbanded his forces, and retired to Cork. Donoughmore gives the title of Earl to the family of Hutchinson.

DONOUGHMORE, DOWN.—See **DONAGHMORE**.
DONOUGHMORE, county of KILKENNY.—See **BALLYRAGGETT**.

DONOUGHMORE, a parish, in the union of LIMERICK, barony of CLANWILLIAM, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Limerick; containing 727 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Limerick to Bruff, and comprises 943 statute acres, including about 97 acres of bog mostly cut out and reclaimed: the land is generally good, but though the place is so near the city of Limerick, the system of agriculture is in a very unimproved state; some of the land is depastured by milch-cows, and the produce sent daily to Limerick. Of the several handsome residences in the neighbourhood, the principal are Ballyseeda, South Hill, and Clonlong; and there are also some substantial houses, the occasional residences of some of the Limerick merchants, who have farms in the parish. Donoughmore is a prebend in the cathedral of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £69. 4. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Cahirnarry and Cahirmavalla; the chapel is a small thatched building, nearly in the centre of the parish. The ruins of the church are extensive and venerably picturesque, consisting of the walls and gables, which are tolerably entire and covered with ivy; within the area are the tombs and monuments of the ancient families of Roche, Kelly, Connell, and Fitzgerald.

DONOUGHMORE, a parish, in the union of ROSCREA, barony of CLANDONAGH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Rathdowney, and on the road from Burros-in-Ossory to Kilkenny; containing 1620 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3528 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres: good limestone is procured in it. The village, which extends into the parish of Rathdowney, consists of 84 houses, and contains extensive corn-mills and bacon-stores, and a large starch-manufacture: a fair is held on June 12th. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £115. 19. 6., and the glebe comprises 193 acres.

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The church was rebuilt by aid of a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1821. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to the parish of Skeirke, and contains a plain chapel at Killierrista.

DONOUGHMORE, a parish, in the unions of CASHREL and CLONMEL, barony of IFFA and OFFA EAST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Clonmel, on the road to Thurles; containing 459 inhabitants. It comprises 1797 statute acres; there are some bogs, and also portions of uncultivated ground, but much marshy land has been lately drained, and brought into cultivation. Limestone abounds in the parish, and is quarried for burning into lime, which is the principal manure. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, united, by act of council in 1805, to the rectory of Kiltigan, together constituting the union and corps of the prebend of Donoughmore in the cathedral of Lismore, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £103. 17., and of the whole union £174. 2. 4. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £350 and a loan of £450 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1818; the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church has been in ruins from time immemorial, and the Protestant parishioners attend the church of Lisronagh, about two miles distant. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Powerstown. The remains of the church, which may possibly have been the church of a monastery said to have existed here at a very remote period and of which St. Farannan was the first abbot, consist chiefly of an exterior and interior arch richly sculptured with moldings, and embellished with grotesque ornaments; they are of the later Norman style, and have sustained much injury from time and dilapidation.

DONOUGHMORE, a parish, in the union of BALTINGLASS, barony of UPPER TALBOTSTOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Baltinglass; containing 3910 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Slaney, and includes the glen of Imale, which abounds with excellent pasturage: it comprises 23,427 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, about 8100 of which form a tract of mountain, having an extensive bog at its base. The land is in tillage and pasture, and great numbers of calves are fattened here, and large quantities of butter made for the Dublin market: the scenery on the borders of the parish is bold and rugged, contrasting strikingly with the milder character of the glen. The glen is bounded on the north by part of the Slievegadoge group of mountains, and on the east by the great Lug-nagilla mountain, which is the highest in the province, and the third in altitude in the kingdom, being 3039 feet above the level of the sea, and from the base of which the vale extends near the town of Stratford-on-Slaney: it is about six miles in length, and from three to four in breadth; and is traditionally stated to have been formerly in a high state of cultivation, and more an object of attention than at present. It possesses inexhaustible quarries of limestone, which, if burned, and mixed with the decomposed granite of the surrounding mountains, would yield good crops. The Keadene, or Cadeen, mountain rises on the bounds of Kilranelagh parish, 2143 feet in height; and the Table mountain, 2302 feet high, and Stranahely, 2095 feet, are also within the limits of the parish. The Great and

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Little Slaney have their source here, the former in the mountain of Lugnaquilla, and the latter in the mountain of Ballinedan. At Knocknamunion is a factory for making blankets and frieze, and there is a granite quarry at Knockaderry. In this parish stand the old Leitrim barracks, which were erected after the disturbances of 1798, at an expense of about £8000: they were disposed of a few years ago to a private individual. The seats are, Coolmoney, a handsome and newly-erected mansion, commanding fine views of the glen of Imale; and Ballinlea.

Donoughmore is a prebend in the cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin, in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithe rent-charge is £346. 3. The glebe-honse is situated about three-quarters of a mile from the church, on a glebe comprising 20 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1765, and enlarged, and the present tower added to it, in 1821, by aid of a loan of £400 from the Board of First Fruits: it was more recently repaired, and a new gallery was erected in 1845. Evening service is also performed, during summer, in the school-house at Knocknargan. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Dunlavin and Donard; the chapel is at Davidstown. There are several schools, one of which is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; the parochial school, near the church, was erected in 1821, by subscription; and a school at Knocknargan was erected in 1834, also by subscription, on half an acre of land given for the site by the Earl of Wicklow. A loan fund, the present capital of which is £1200, was established in 1824. Mrs. Caldwell left £20 per annum, late currency, to the Protestant poor; and the interest of £200 stock was left by the late Dr. Ryan, rector of the parish, in 1818, to five Protestants and five Roman Catholics.

Among the objects of interest within this extensive parish and glen, are, the site of Cavanagh's Camp at Stranahely, the Longstone, the Bleeding Stone, the North Prison, the Convent ruins, Mulladaragh rath, and the ruins of several castles. On the townland of Castlerruddery are several raths, or Danish mounds; the most conspicuous is one of considerable height on the grounds of Mr. J. Wilson, and on the same land is a Druidical circle about 120 feet in diameter, round which are numerous blocks of stone, some not of the district: in the centre of the circle there was no doubt an altar. Adjoining the garden is a pond, in which skeletons of the elk, or moose-deer, have been met with. On the same townland a flint spear-head was found, on ploughing a field, in 1829. At Knocknargan are two raths, and another at Gibstown; at Knockendaragh is a very extensive one, surrounded by a rampart and fosse; and there is another above Old Deer-park, which is moated; besides several others in the parish. Near the little village of Knockendaragh is a cromlech. Eadesstown and Brusselstown hills, the former 1334, and the latter 1328, feet above the level of the sea, are in this parish: the summit of the latter is encircled by three concentric mounds, the lowest of which is about half way down the declivity of the hill, and, with the next above it, is formed of rough loose stones; the uppermost is constructed of large unhewn blocks, piled up to a considerable height, forming round the summit of the hill a kind of mural crown, perceptible at a great distance. There is an old burial-place near Leitrim Bar-

racks, used by the Roman Catholics; also slight remains of a seat called Seskin, and of another called Snugborough, built by Colonel Percy about 1695: the former is now the property of the Earl of Wicklow.

DONOUGHPATRICK, a parish, in the union of TUAM, barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Headford; containing 3770 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the Black river, near Lough Corrib, and comprises 10,342 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and is part of the union of Headford. In the Roman Catholic divisions it forms part of the district of Kilcooney and Donoughpatrick, which is also called Ballycolgan and contains a chapel.

DONOUGHPATRICK, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, partly in the barony of LOWER NAVAN, but chiefly in that of UPPER KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N.W.) from Navan; containing 786 inhabitants. St. Patrick is said to have founded the abbey of Donoughpatrick, to which Conal Mac Neill was a great benefactor; it was frequently plundered and burnt by the Danes prior to its final destruction by them in 994. The parish is situated on the road from Enniskillen to Drogheda, and on the river Blackwater; it comprises 4028½ statute acres. The land is about half under tillage and half pasture, and of superior quality; there are quarries of limestone and brown stone. The gentlemen's seats are, Gibbstown, situated in a well-planted demesne of about 1270 statute acres; and Randelstown. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united, by act of council, in 1801, to the rectory of Kilberry, and in the patronage of Colonel Everard, in whom the rectory of Donoughpatrick is inappropriate. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £210, of which £135 are payable to the proprietor, and £75 to the vicar; the gross value of the incumbent's benefice, tithe and glebe inclusive, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £509. 9. The glebe-honse was erected in 1812, by aid of a gift of £200, and a loan of £600, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 24 acres. The church is a neat edifice, with an ancient tower: the body was rebuilt in 1805, by aid of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, and by subscription; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £104. 3. for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Kilberry and Teltown. A large Danish fort at Gibbstown has been planted. A castle formerly existed in the parish.

DONOWNEY, or DOWNOWEY, a parish, in the barony of BANTRY, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N.) from Taghmon; containing 236 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the road from Enniscorthy to Duncannon Fort, and contains 1091 statute acres. It is in the diocese of Ferns; the rectory is appropriate to the see, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Horetown: the tithe rent-charge is £29. 1. 6., of which two-thirds are payable to the bishop, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Taghmon, but chiefly in that of Newbawn or Adamstown. There are some remains of a cromlech.

DONQUIN, or DUNQUIN, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of CORRAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (W.S.W.) from

Dingle; containing, with the Blasquet or Ferriter's Islands, 1394 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the south-western extremity of the peninsula of Dingle, and terminates in the promontory of Dunmore Head, the most westerly point of Ireland. The latter is called in Irish *Tig Fúrnay Geerane*, or "Mary Geerane's House," in the same manner as the extreme point of North Britain is called "John O'Groats." The Head is in N. lat. $52^{\circ} 8' 30''$ and in W. lon. $10^{\circ} 27' 30''$; it lies about 5 Irish miles (W. by N.) from the entrance of Ventry harbour, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.) from the west end of the island called the Great Blasquet. The parish contains 4397 statute acres, of which nearly one-half consists of coarse rocky mountain pasture, interspersed with patches of bog; the remainder is in tillage: sea-weed is extensively used for manure, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. At Clohua is a small harbour for the fishing-boats employed during the season in taking mackerel, scad, and turbot; and at Ballyikeen is a station of the coast-guard. Donquin is in the diocese of Ardferd and Aghadoe; the rectory is inappropriate in Lord Ventry, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Marhyn. The tithe rent-charge is £56. 5., payable in moieties to the proprietor and the vicar: divine service is performed every Sunday at the coast-guard station. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Keel, or Terreter. On the rocky coast of this parish are often found the beautiful crystals called Kerry stones. The ruins of the church still remain in the burial-ground, where the Prince of Ascle was interred after the wreck of part of the Spanish Armada off this coast.—See **BLASQUET ISLANDS**.

DOOGH.—See **KILKEE**.

DOON, a parish, in the union of **TIPPERARY**, partly in the barony of **UPPER KILNEMANAGH**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and partly in the barony of **OWNEYBEG**, but chiefly in that of **COONAGH**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 14 miles (S.E.) from **Limerick**, on the old road to **Templemore**; containing 7895 inhabitants, of whom 240 are in the village. This parish comprises 27,630 statute acres, of which more than 2000 acres are mountain and bog, about 4000 under tillage, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The soil in some places is remarkably rich, but the system of agriculture is in a very unimproved state, and a considerable portion of the meadow and pasture land is overflowed by the **Dead** and **Mulcairn** rivers. The bog in the lower parts of the parish is exceedingly valuable, and lets at a high rent; near the close of the last century, more than 100 acres of bog moved from one townland into two others, destroying thirteen cabins, the inmates of five of which perished. Freestone of fine quality is quarried here for public buildings; much of it has been used in the city of **Limerick** and in other towns, and large quantities are shipped for **England**. The principal seats are, **Castle Guard**, an ancient castle of the earls of **Desmond**, enlarged and restored in the baronial style, with a lofty keep and ramparts; **Toomaline House**, occupying the site of a priory of **Canons Regular**, a cell to the abbey of **Inchenemeo**, granted on its dissolution by **Queen Elizabeth** to **Miler Magrath**, **Archbishop of Cashel**, and of which there are still some remains; **Bilboa House**, now nearly in ruins, the property of the **Earl of Stradbroke**, and formerly the residence of **Colonel Wilson**, built wholly of brick from

Holland, situated in grounds formerly richly wooded but now going to decay, and commanding a fine view of the **Bilboa** mountains on the north, to which it has given name; and **Glengare**, situated on one of the 12 townlands of this parish which are in the county of **Tipperary** and together comprise 4700 acres. Fairs are held at **Bilboa** on the 12th of August and May, and a constabulary force is stationed in the village. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of **Emly**, constituting the prebend of **Doon** in the cathedral of **St. Ailbe**, and in the patronage of the **Bishop of Cashel**: the tithe rent-charge is £623. 1. 6. The glebe-house is a handsome residence, built in 1800, at a cost of £700, whereof £100 were a grant from the Board of First Fruits, and £600 were paid by the then incumbent: the glebe comprises 34 acres, subject to a rent of £40 per annum payable to the trustees of **Erasmus Smith's** fund, who own much land in this parish. The church, rebuilt in 1796 by a gift of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, is a small plain edifice with a low square tower; in the churchyard was interred the noted outlaw, **Emon-a-Cnoc**, or **Edmund of the Hill**. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish, with the exception of eight townlands in the union of **Cappamore**, is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of **Castletown**. **Lord Stanley**, who has an estate of about 600 acres in the parish, lately gave two acres, rent-free, to erect a chapel and school-house; the former edifice is situated on a small bill over the village, commanding a fine view of the **Doon** and **Galtee** mountains.

DOONAHIA, a village, in the parish and barony of **MOYARTA**, union of **KILRUSH**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from **Kilrush**; containing 175 inhabitants. It is situated near the **Shannon**. **Doonaha** fort, commanding this part of the river, has barracks accommodation for 16 artillery-men.

DOONASS.—See **KILTUNANLEA**.

DOONBEG, county of **CLARE**.—See **DUNBEG**.

DOONFEENY, county of **MAYO**.—See **DUNFEENY**.

DOORNANE, a village, in the parish of **POLEBRAN**, union of **WATERFORD**, barony of **IVERK**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from **Waterford**; containing 243 inhabitants. It is near the river **Suir**.

DORINCH, an island, in the parish of **KILMINA**, union of **WESTPORT**, barony of **BURRISHOOLE**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (W.) from **Westport**: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated in **Clew bay**, and comprises $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres: in its vicinity is the smaller island called **Dorinchbeg**, and to the north is the bar at the entrance of **Westport bay**.

DORRAIL, or **DURROW**, a parish, in the union of **PARSONSTOWN**, barony of **LOWER ORMOND**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (W.) from **Parsonstown**, on the roads leading respectively from **Portumna** to **Parsonstown** and from **Nenagh** to **Banagher**; containing 4267 inhabitants. It is situated near the river **Shannon**, and is bounded on the north by the **Brosna**, comprising 15,798 statute acres. About 3000 acres are bog, principally lying along the **Shannon** and the **Brosna**, and capable of drainage owing to the fall of the land towards those rivers; of the remainder, the greater portion is under tillage. A tract of about 900 acres of meadow, called the **Inches**, is of remarkably

fine quality, and the parish generally is in a good state of cultivation: there is a quarry of limestone, which is burnt for manure. At Derrinsallagh is a flour-mill. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Lorrha and corps of the archdeaconry of Killaloe: the tithe rent-charge is £311. 11. Dorrha once included three parishes, Bonahane, Pallas, and Ross, the remains of the churches of which are still visible, and the two first had glebes: at Ross was a very extensive burial-ground, which has not been used as such within the memory of man. The church is a neat edifice completed in 1832, for which a grant of £900 was made by the Board of First Fruits: the old church has been occupied as a dwelling-house from time immemorial. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Lorrha, called also Dorrha; the chapel, at Gurteen, has been fitted up in a neat manner. At Redwood are the remains of an old castle.

DORSAKILE.—See KILPATRICK, WESTMEATH.

DOUGLAS, a chapelry, in that portion of the parish of CARRIGALINE which is in the barony of CORK, union and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.E.) from Cork city, on the road to Carrigaline; containing 845 inhabitants. This village, which is situated at the head of a small bay called Douglas Channel, on the eastern side of Cork harbour, is irregularly built in two detached portions respectively on the upper and lower roads from Cork. Its origin is attributed to the settlement of a colony of linen-weavers from Fermanagh, who in 1726 commenced here the manufacture of sail-cloth, which obtained such celebrity in the English market, that unlimited orders were received for all that could be made. This establishment continued to flourish till the introduction of machinery into the English factories, which enabled the English manufacturers to undersell those of Ireland, and the trade consequently declined greatly, though the manufacture is still carried on. A very extensive rope-yard has long been established, and the patent cordage made here is in high repute. There is a bolting-mill capable of manufacturing 6000 barrels of flour annually, and which might be easily made to produce twice that quantity; also a mill on the road to Monkstown, of equal capability. A large quantity of bricks, of a bright ash colour, is made in the immediate vicinity of the village, and sent to a considerable distance inland; and great numbers are conveyed by small craft to the port of Cork. A receiving-house for letters here is in connexion with Cork; and a constabulary police force is stationed in the village. The environs of Douglas are exceedingly pleasant, and the scenery richly diversified, and embellished with numerous elegant seats and tasteful villas; the surface is undulated, rising in some places into considerable eminences, and commanding extensive and interesting views. To the north and west are seen the course of the river Lee, the peninsula of Blackrock, the hills of Glannire and Rathcooney, with others in the distance, the city of Cork, and the beautiful country towards Inniscarra. To the east and south are the mountains beyond Middleton and Youghal, the harbour of Cork with the town of Cove, the course of the Carrigaline river, and the rich scenery on its banks. Among the principal seats are, Maryborough, the residence of the Newenham family, a noble mansion in a spacious

demesne embellished with stately timber; and Old Court, an elegant residence beautifully situated on a commanding eminence embosomed in woods of luxuriant growth. The chapel is a small neat edifice; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £230 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic division this place is the head of a district comprising also the parish of Ballygarvan; the chapel of Douglas is a neat building, and there is likewise a chapel at Ballygarvan. In the village is a dispensary. There are ruins at Old Court and Moneas, and some slight remains of Treasure Castle.

DOUGLAS-BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of ARDSTRAW, union of COOKSTOWN, barony of STRABANE, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Newtown-Stewart; containing 117 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Newtown-Stewart to Strabane, and on the river Monrue.

DOULOUGH'S, ST., a parish, in the union of NORTH DUBLIN, barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from Dublin, on the road to Malahide; containing, with the parish of Belgriffin, 540 inhabitants. The land in this parish is of medium quality, and the soil favourable to the growth of corn, of which large crops are raised; there is abundance of limestone, which is quarried for agricultural and other uses, and in some of which varieties of fossils are found. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly and richly diversified, and owing to its elevation the parish commands extensive views of the sea and the mountains in the neighbourhood. It is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, now in the patronage of the Crown, but till lately in that of the Precentor of the cathedral of Christ Church, to whom the rectory was appropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £120, payable to the incumbent. The church is a very indifferent building, adjoining the ancient structure, which is still preserved as an interesting relic of antiquity. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Baldoyle and Howth.

The ancient church of St. Doulogh, which is still tolerably entire, is one of the most singular religious edifices in the country, and supposed to have been chiefly erected in the 10th century: it is situated on an eminence at the extremity of an avenue about 50 yards in length, at the entrance of which is a low granite cross, thought to have been originally placed over the south porch. The church is about 48 feet long and 18 feet wide, with a massive square embattled tower of less antiquity than other parts; and is built of the limestone found in the neighbourhood, with the exception of the mullions of the windows, the keystones of the arched roofs, and the more ornamental details, which are of oolite or fine freestone, probably imported in a previously finished state from Normandy or England. The south porch, which rises like a vast buttress at the south-eastern angle of the tower, contains a low and imperfectly-pointed doorway leading into a crypt with a stone roof groined, and divided into two small apartments, one of which is almost entirely occupied with the altar-tomb of St. Donlogh, and the staircase leading to the tower. From this room a low doorway leads into the eastern portion of the church, which is 22 feet long and 12 feet wide, lighted at the east end by a modern window, and by two smaller ancient windows on the south, and one on the north side; the

tracery of the windows in the church, and other details, contrast strongly with the ruder portions of the structure. Between the south windows of the building, and projecting into its area, is the staircase leading through the upper portion of the porch to the tower, and opening into a small room with two pointed windows, beyond which is an apartment immediately under the roof, 36 feet in length and very narrow, having that portion of it which is beneath the tower rudely groined. In the south porch, a staircase leads from the apartment in which is St. Douglough's tomb, to a very small apartment called St. Douglough's bed, 5 feet long, 2 feet wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ high, and lighted only by a loophole; the entrance is extremely low and narrow; the roof is vaulted, and in the floor is a small hole, through which a bell-rope appears to have passed. The roof of the church forms a very acute angle, and the stones of which it is constructed are so firmly cemented that it is impervious to water, though it has been exposed to the weather for eight or nine centuries. This singular edifice comprises within its narrow limits seven apartments, two staircases, a variety of windows, and several door-cases differing in character. Near the church is a well dedicated to *St. Catharine*, inclosed within an octagonal building with a groined roof of stone: a subterranean passage communicated with the crypt containing St. Donlough's tomb. The faces of the building towards the cardinal points, in which are loopholes, are raised to a second story, and crowned with a pediment, in which is a lancet-shaped window; the door is on the south side, and the whole is finished with a pyramidal dome, the upper part of which is wanting. The interior of the building is circular, and has three deep recesses in the walls, in which are stone seats: in the centre of the area is the well, encircled by a ring of stone two feet in depth and five inches thick on the edge. In each spandril of the arched ceiling, and over each recess in the walls, is a sunken panel, and the interior was formerly decorated with paintings of scriptural subjects.

DOVEA, an ancient parish, in the barony of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Templemore; the population is returned with the parish of Inch, of which, for all civil purposes, this is regarded as forming a part. A constabulary police force has been stationed here. Dovea is in the diocese of Cashel: the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde, in trust for charitable uses at Kilkenny; and the vicarage constitutes part of the union of Clogher and corps of the chancellorship of Cashel.

DOWN (County of), a maritime county of the province of ULSTER, bounded on the east and south by the Irish Sea, on the north by the county of Antrim and Carrickfergus bay, and on the west by the county of Armagh. It extends from $54^{\circ} 0'$ to $54^{\circ} 40'$ (N. Lat.) and from $5^{\circ} 18'$ to $6^{\circ} 20'$ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area of 612,495 statute acres, of which 514,180 are arable, 79,317 uncultivated, 14,355 plantation, 2211 under towns and villages, and 3432 under water. The population, in 1821, amounted to 325,410; in 1831, to 352,012; and in 1841, to 361,446.

This county, together with a small part of that of Antrim, was anciently known by the name of *Ulagh* or *Ulugh*, in Latin *Ulida*, said by some to be derived from

a Norwegian of that name who flourished here long before the Christian era. The appellation was finally extended to the whole province of Ulster. Ptolemy, the geographer, mentions the *Voluntii* or *Uluntii* as inhabiting this region; and the name, by some etymologists, is traced from them. At what period this tribe settled in Ireland is unknown: the name is not found in any other author who treats of the country; whence it may be inferred that the colony was soon incorporated with the natives, the principal families of whom were the O'Nials, the Mac Gennisies, the Macartanies, the Slut-Kellys, and the Mac Gilmores. The county was chiefly in the possession of the same families at the period of the settlement of the north of Ireland in the reign of King James, at the commencement of the seventeenth century, with the addition of the English families of Savage and White, the former of which had settled in the peninsula of the Ardes, on the eastern side of Strangford lough, and the latter in the barony of Dufferin, on the western side of the same gulf. It is not clearly ascertained at what precise period the county was made *surree* ground. The common opinion is, that this arrangement, together with the division into baronies, occurred in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth. But from the ancient records of the country it appears that, previously to the 20th of Edward II., here were two counties distinguished by the names of Down and Newtown. The barony of Ardes was also a separate jurisdiction, having sheriffs of its own, at the same date; and the barony of Lecale was considered to be within the English pale from its first subjugation by that people; its communication with the metropolis being maintained chiefly by sea, as the Irish were in possession of the mountain passes between it and Lonth. That the consolidation of these separate jurisdictions into one county took place previously to the settlement of Ulster by Sir John Perrott during his government, which commenced in 1584, is evident from this settlement comprehending seven counties only, omitting those of Down and Antrim because they had previously been subjected to the English law.

The first settlement of the ENGLISH in this part of Ulster took place in 1177, when John de Courcy, one of the British adventurers who accompanied Strongbow, marched from Dublin with 22 men-at-arms and 300 soldiers, and arrived at Downpatrick in four days, without meeting an enemy. But when there he was immediately besieged by Dunlewe, the toparch of the country, aided by several of the neighbouring chieftains, at the head of 10,000 men. De Courcy, however, did not suffer himself to be blockaded, but sallied out at the head of his little troop, and routed the besiegers. Another army of the Ulidians having been soon after defeated with much slaughter in a great battle, he became undisputed master of the part of the county in the vicinity of Downpatrick, which town he made his chief residence, founding several religious establishments in its neighbourhood. In 1200 Roderic Mac Dunlewe, toparch of the country, was treacherously killed by De Courcy's servants, who were banished for the act by his order; in 1203 De Courcy himself was seized (while doing penance unarmd in the burial-ground of the cathedral of Down) by order of De Lacy, the chief governor of Ireland, and was sent prisoner to King John in England. The territory then came into the possession of the

family of De Lacy, by an heiress of which, about the middle of the same century, it was conveyed in marriage to Walter de Burgo. In 1315, Edward Bruce having landed in the northern part of Ulster, to assert his claim to the throne of Ireland, this part of the province suffered severely in consequence of the military movements attending his progress southwards and his return. Some years after, William de Burgo, the representative of that powerful family, having been killed by his own servants at Carrickfergus, and leaving an only daughter, the title and possessions were transferred by marriage to Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, through whom they became vested in the kings of England.

Downshire is partly in the diocese of Down, and partly in that of Downpatrick, with a small portion in that of Connor. For purposes of CIVIL jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Ardes, Castlereagh, Dufferin, Iveagh Lower, Iveagh Upper, Kinelarty, Lecale, and Morne, and the extra-episcopal lordship of Newry. It contains the borough, market, and assize town of Downpatrick; the greater part of the borough, market, and assize town, and sea-port, of Newry; the ancient corporate, market, and post towns of Bangor, Newtown-Ardes, Hillsborough, and Killyleagh; the sea-port, market and post towns of Portaferry and Donaghadee; the market and post towns of Banbridge, Saintfield, Kirkcubbin, Rathfriland, Castlewells, Ballinahinch, and Dromore; the sea-port and post towns of Strangford, Warrenpoint, Rostrevor, Ardglass, and Killough; the sea-port of Newcastle, which has a sub-post; the post-towns of Clough, Comber, Dromaraugh, Hollywood, Moira, Loughbrickland, Kilkeel, and Gifford; and a suburb of the town of Belfast, called Ballymacarret. Prior to the Union it sent fourteen members to the Irish parliament; namely, two for the county at large, and two for each of the boroughs of Newry, Downpatrick, Bangor, Hillsborough, Killyleagh, and Newtown-Ardes. It is at present represented by four members, namely, two for the county, and one for each of the boroughs of Newry and Downpatrick. The number of county voters registered in 1843 was 2243, of whom 316 were £50, 176 £20, and 1654 £10, freeholders; 15 £20, and 225 £10, leaseholders; and eight rent-chargers. The election takes place at Downpatrick. Down is included in the north-east circuit: the assizes are held at Downpatrick, where are the county gaol and court-house; quarter-sessions are held at Newtown-Ardes, Hillsborough, Downpatrick, and Newry. The local government is vested in a lord-lieutenant, 23 deputy lieutenants, and 145 other magistrates, besides whom there are the usual county officers, including two coroners. There are 39 constabulary police stations, having in the whole a force of a county inspector, 6 sub-inspectors, 7 head-constables, 26 constables, and 139 sub-constables, with 7 horses; the expense of whose maintenance in 1842 was £9433, defrayed equally by grand jury presentments and by government. There are a county infirmary and a fever hospital at Downpatrick; and dispensaries situated respectively at Banbridge, Kilkeel, Rathfriland, Castlewells, Dromore, Warrenpoint, Donaghadee, Newry, Newtownbreda, Hollywood, Hillsborough, Ardglass, and Bangor, maintained equally by private subscriptions and grand jury presentments. In the military arrangements Down is included in the Belfast district, and contains two barrack

stations for infantry, one at Newry and one at Downpatrick. On the coast are nineteen coast-guard stations, under the command of two inspecting commanders, in the districts of Donaghadee and Newcastle, with a force of 15 chief officers and 127 men.

The county has a pleasing inequality of SURFACE, and exhibits a variety of beautiful landscapes. The mountainous district is in the south, comprehending all the barony of Morne, the lordship of Newry, and a considerable portion of the barony of Iveagh: the mountains rise gradually to a great elevation, terminating in the towering peak of Slieve Donard; and to the north of this main assemblage is the detached group of Slieve Croob, the summit of which is 964 feet high. There are several lakes, but none of much extent: the principal are, Aghry or Agber, and Erne, in Lower Iveagh; Ballyrone, Loughbrickland, and Shark, in Upper Iveagh; Ballinahinch, in Kinelarty; and Ballydugan, in Lecale. The county touches upon Lough Neagh in a very small portion of its north-western extremity, near the place where the Lagan canal discharges itself into the lake. Its eastern boundary, including also a portion of the northern and southern limits, comprehends a long line of COAST, commencing at Belfast with the mouth of the Lagan, which separates this county from that of Antrim, and proceeding thence along the southern side of Carrickfergus bay. Here the shore rises in a gentle acclivity, richly studded with villas, to the Castlereagh hills, which form the back ground. Off Orlock Point, at the southern extremity of the bay, are the Copeland Islands, to the south of which is the harbour of Donaghadee, a station for the mail-packets between Ireland and Scotland. On the coast of the Ardes are, Ballyhalbert bay, Cloughy bay, and Quintin bay, with the islets called Burr or Burial Island, Green Island, and Bard Island. South of Quintin bay is the channel, about a mile wide, to Strangford lough, called also Lough Cone. The lough itself is a deep gulf stretching ten miles into the land in a northern direction, to Newtown-Ardes, and having a south-western offset, by which vessels of small burthen can come within a mile of Downpatrick. The interior is studded with numerous islands, of which Boate says there are 260: Harris counts 54 with names, besides many smaller; a few are inhabited, but the others are mostly used for pasturage, and some are wooded. South of Strangford lough are Gnn's Island, Ardglass harbour, and Killough bay. Dundrum bay, to the south-west, forms an extended indentation on the coast, commencing at St. John's Point, south of Killough, and terminating at Cranfield Point, the southern extremity of the county, where the coast takes a north-western direction by Greencastle, Rostrevor, and Warrenpoint, forming the northern side of the romantic and much frequented bay of Carlingford.

The extent and varied surface of the county necessarily occasion a great diversity of SOIL: indeed, there exists every gradation from a light sandy loam to a strong clay; but the predominant soil is a loam, not of great depth, but good in quality, though in most places intermixed with a quantity of stones of every size. When clay is the substratum of this loam, it is retentive of water, and more difficult to improve; but on being thoroughly cultivated, its produce is considerable and of superior quality. As the subsoil approaches to a hungry gravel, the loam diminishes in fertility. Clay is

mostly confined to the eastern coast of the Ardes and the northern portion of Castlereagh, in which the soil is strong and of good quality. Of sandy ground, the quantity is still less, being limited to a few stripes scattered along the shores, the most considerable of which is that on the bay of Dundrum: part of this kind of soil is cultivated, part used as grazing land or rabbit-warren, and a small portion consists of shifting sands, which have hitherto baffled all attempts at improvement. There is a small tract of land south of the Lagan, between Moira and Lisburn, which is very productive, managed with less labour than any of the soils above mentioned, and earlier both in seed-time and harvest. Gravelly soils, or those intermixed with water-worn stones, are scattered over a great part of the county. Moory grounds are mostly confined to the skirts of the mountains: the bogs, though numerous, are now scarcely sufficient to afford a plentiful supply of fuel; in some parts they form the most lucrative portion of the property. The rich and deep loams on the sides of the larger rivers are also extremely valuable, as they produce luxuriant crops of grass annually without the assistance of manure.

The great attention paid to TILLAGE has brought the land to a high state of agricultural improvement. The prevailing corn crop is oats, the favorite sorts of which are the Poland, Blantyre, Lightfoot, and early Holland; wheat is sown in every part, and in Lecale is of excellent quality, and very good also in Castlereagh barony; barley is a common crop, mostly preceded by potatoes; rye is seldom sown, except on bog. Much flax is cultivated; and turnips, mangel-wurzel, and other green crops, are now very general. Though, from the great unevenness of surface, considerable tracts of flat pasture land are very uncommon, yet on the sides of the rivers there are excellent and extensive meadows, annually enriched by the overflowing of the waters; and, in the valleys, the accumulation of the finer particles of mould washed down from the sides of the surrounding hills, produces heavy crops of grass. Many of the most productive meadows are those which lie on the skirts of turf-bogs, at the junction of the peat and loam; the fertility of the compound soil is very great, the vegetation rapid, and the natural grasses of the best kind. Artificial grasses are general; clover is in frequent cultivation, particularly the white. Draining is extensively and judiciously practised; and irrigation is successfully resorted to, especially upon turf-bog, which, when reclaimed, is benefited by it in an extraordinary manner. In the management of the dairy, butter is the chief object; considerable quantities are sold fresh in the towns, but the greater part is salted, and sent to Belfast and Newry for exportation. Dung is the manure principally applied for raising potatoes, and great attention is paid by the farmers to collect it, and to increase its quantity by additional substances, such as earth, bog soil, and clay. Lime, however, is the general manure. At Ballinahinch, the central part of the county, limestone of three kinds may be seen in use by the farmers at a small distance from each other, the blue brought from Carlingford, the red from Castlespie, and the white from Moira, a distance of fourteen miles; the white is most esteemed. Limestone-gravel is used in the neighbourhood of Moira, and found to be of powerful and lasting efficacy. Marling was introduced into

Lecale about a century ago: the result of the first experiments was an immediate fourfold advance in the value of land, and the opening of a corn-trade from Strangford; but the injudicious use of it brought it into discredit for some time, though it has latterly, under better management, resumed its former character. Shell-sand is used to advantage on stiff clay lands; and sea-weed is frequently applied to land near the coast, but its efficacy is of short duration. Turf-bog, both by itself and combined with clay, has been found useful. The system of burning and paring is practised only in the mountainous parts. In the neighbourhood of towns, coal-ashes and soot are employed: the ashes of bleach-greens, and soapers' waste, have been found to improve meadows and pastures considerably. The attention of the higher class of farmers has been for many years directed to the introduction of improved implements of husbandry, most of which have had their merits proved by fair trial: threshing-machines are in general use. In no part of the country is the art of raising hedges better understood, although it has not yet been extended so universally as could be desired. In many parts the inclosure is formed of a ditch and a bank, from four to eight feet wide, and of the same depth, without any quicks; sometimes it is topped with furze, here called whins. In the mountainous parts the dry stone wall is common.

The Cattle being generally procured more for the dairy than for feeding, special attention has not hitherto been paid to the improvement of the breed: hence there is a mixture of every kind. The most common and highly esteemed is a cross between the old native Irish stock and the old Leicester long-horned, which are considered the best milchers. But the anxiety of the principal resident landowners to improve every branch of agriculture having led them to select their stock of cattle at great expense, the most celebrated English breeds are now imported; and the advantages are already widely diffusing themselves. The North Devon, Durham, Hereford, Leicester, and Ayrshire breeds have been successively tried, and various crosses produced; that between the Durham and Leicester appears best adapted to the soil and climate, and on some estates there is a good cross between the Ayrshire and North Devon. But the long-horned is still the favorite breed of the small farmer. Great improvements have also been made in the breed of Sheep, particularly around Hillsborough, Seaford, Downpatrick, Bangor, Cumber, Saintfield, and other places, where are several fine flocks, mostly of the new Leicester breed. In other parts there is a good cross between the Leicester and old native sheep. The latter have undergone little or no change in the vicinity of the mountains; they are a small hardy race, with a long hairy fleece, and black face and legs, some of them horned; they are prized for the delicacy and flavor of their mutton. The breed of Pigs has of late been very much improved: the Berkshire and Hampshire prevail; but the most profitable is a cross between the Dutch and Russian breeds, which grows to a good size, easily fattens, and weighs well. The greater number are fattened and slaughtered, and the carcases conveyed either to Belfast or Newry for the supply of the provision merchants, where they are mostly cured for the English market. The breed of Horses, in general, is very good. There are some remains of ancient woods

near Downpatrick, Finnebrogue, Bryansford, and Castlewellsan; and the entire county is well wooded. The oak every where flourishes vigorously; in the parks of the nobility and gentry there is a great quantity of full-grown timber, and extensive plantations are numerous in almost every part, particularly in the vale of the Lagan from Belfast to Lisburn, and around Hollywood.

The GEOLOGY of the county may now be noticed. The Morne mountains, extending from Dundrum hay to Carlingford bay, form a well-defined group, of which Slieve Donard is the summit, being, according to the Ordnance survey, 2796 feet above the level of the sea, and visible, in clear weather, from the mountains near Dublin. Granite is the prevailing constituent of the group. To the north of these mountains, Slieve Croob, composed of sienite, and Slieve Anisky, of hornblende, both in Lower Iveagh, constitute an elevated tract dependent upon, though at some distance from, the main group. Hornblende and primitive greenstone are abundant on the skirts of the granitic district. Mica-slate has been noticed only in one instance. Exterior chains of transition rocks advance far to the west and north of this primitive tract, extending westward across Monaghan into Cavan, and on the north-east to the southern cape of Belfast lough, and the peninsula of Ardes. The primitive nucleus bears but a very small proportion, in surface, to these exterior chains, which are principally occupied by greynwacke and greynwacke-slate. In the Morne mountains and the adjoining districts an extensive formation of granite occurs, but without the varieties found in Wicklow, agreeing in character rather with the newer granite of the Wernerians: it constitutes, as already observed, nearly the whole mass of the Morne mountains, whence it passes across Carlingford hay into the county of Lonth. On the north-west of these mountains, where they slope gradually into the plain, the same rock reaches Rathfriland, a table-land of inconsiderable elevation. Within the boundaries now assigned, the granite is spread over a surface of 324 square miles, comprehending the highest ground in the north of Ireland. Among the accidental ingredients of this formation are, crystallised hornblende, chiefly abounding in the porphyritic variety, and small reddish garnets in the granular: both varieties occur mingled together on the top of Slieve Donard. Water-worn pebbles, of porphyritic sienite, occasionally containing red crystals of felspar and iron pyrites, are very frequent at the base of the Morne mountains, between Rotsrevor and New-castle: they have probably been derived from the disintegration of neighbouring masses of that rock, since, on the shore at Glassdrummond, a ledge of porphyritic sienite, evidently connected with the granitic mass of the adjoining mountain, projects into the sea. Greenstone-slate rests against the acclivities of the Morne mountains, but the strata never rise high, seldom exceeding 500 feet. Attempts have been made to quarry it for roofing, which it is thought would have been successful if they had been carried on with spirit. Felspar porphyry occurs in the bed of the Finish, north-west of Slieve Croob, near Dromara, and in a decomposing state at Ballyrone, north-east of Rathfriland. Slieve Croob seems formed, on its north-east and south-east sides, of different varieties of sienite, some of them porphyritic

and very beautiful: this rock crops out at intervals from Bakaderry to the top of Slieve Croob, occupying an elevation of about 900 feet.

Greynwacke and Greynwacke-slate constitute a great part of the baronies of Ardes, Castlereagh, and the two Iveaghs: the rock is worked for roofing at Ballyalwood, in the Ardes; and a variety of better quality still remains undisturbed at Cairn Garva, south-west of Conbigg Hill. Lead and Copper ores have been found in this formation at Conbigg Hill, between Newtown-Ardes and Bangor, where a mine is now profitably and extensively worked. Two small Limestone districts occur, one near Downpatrick on the south-west, and the other near Comer on the north-west, of Strangford lough. The Old Red Sandstone has been observed on the sides of Strangford lough, particularly at Scrabo, which rises 483 feet above the lough, and is capped with greenstone about 150 feet thick; the remaining 333 feet are principally sandstone, which may be observed in the White quarry in distinct beds of very variable thickness, alternating with greynwacke. This formation has been bored to the depth of 500 feet on the eastern side of Strangford lough, in the fruitless search for coal; which depth, added to the ascertained height above ground, gives from 800 to 900 feet as its thickness. The greatest length of this sandstone district is not more than seven miles; it appears to rest on greynwacke. Coal, in three seams, is found on the shores of Strangford, and two thin seams are found under the lands of Wilmount, on the banks of the Lagan; there are also indications of coal in two places near Moira. Chalk appears at Magheralin, near Moira, proceeding thence towards the White mountains near Lisburn, and forming a low table-land. The quarries chiefly worked for Freestone are those of Scrabo and Kilwarlin, near Moira, at the latter of which flags are raised of great size, and of different colours from a clear stone-colour to a brownish red. Slates are quarried on the Ardes shore, between Bangor and Ballywalter, and near Hillsborough, Anahilt, and Ballinahinch: though inferior to those imported from Wales in lightness and colour, they exceed them in hardness and durability. In the limestone-quarries near Moira, the stone is found lying in horizontal strata intermixed with flints, in some places stratified, and in others in detached pieces of various forms and sizes: it is common to see three of these large flints, like rollers, a yard long and twelve inches each in diameter, standing perpendicularly over each other, and joined by a narrow neck of limestone, funnel-shaped, as if they had been poured when in a liquid state into a cavity made to receive them. Shells of various kinds are also found in this stone.

The staple MANUFACTURE is that of linen, which has prevailed since the time of William III., when legislative measures were enacted to substitute it for the woollen manufacture. Its establishment here is directly owing greatly to the settlement of a colony of French refugees, whom the revocation of the edict of Nantes had driven from their native country, and more especially to the exertions of one of them, named Crommelin, who, after having travelled through a considerable part of Ireland, to ascertain the fitness of the country for the manufacture, settled in Lisburn, where he established the damask manufacture, which has thriven there ever since. The branches now carried on are, fine linen, cambrics, sheet-

ings, drills, damasks, and every other description of household linen. Much of the wrought article, particularly the finer fabrics, is sent to Belfast and Lurgan for sale; the principal markets within the county are, Banbridge for finer linens, and Rathfriland, Downpatrick, Castlewelling, Ballinabineh, Newry, Dromore, and Kirkcubbin, for those of inferior quality. The cotton manufacture has latterly made some progress here; but as the linen-weavers can work at a cotton-loom, and as the cotton-weavers are unqualified to work at linen, the change has not been in any great degree prejudicial to the general mass of workmen in linen, who can now apply themselves to one kind when the demand for the other decreases. The woollen manufacture is confined to a coarse cloth made entirely for domestic consumption, with the exception of blanketing, which was formerly carried on with much spirit and to a greater extent, particularly at Larnbeg. The weaving of stockings is pretty generally diffused, but not for exportation. Tanning of leather is carried on largely: at Newry is a considerable establishment for making spades, scythes, and other agricultural implements and tools; and there are extensive glass-works at Newry and Ballymacarrett. Kelp is made along the coast and on Strangford lough, but its estimation in the foreign market has been much lowered by its adulteration during the process. There is a considerable fishery at Bangor, for flat-fish of all kinds, and for cod and oysters; also at Ardglass for herrings, and at Killough for haddock, cod, and other round fish. The smaller towns on the coast are also engaged in the fishery, particularly that of herrings, of which large shoals are taken every year in Strangford lough, but they are much inferior in size and flavour to those caught in the main sea. Smelts are taken near Portaferry; mullet, at the mouth of the Quoile river, near Downpatrick; sand-eels, at New-castle; shell-fish, about the Copeland Islands; and oysters, at Ringhaddy and Carlingford; those of the latter place being of very superior quality.

The principal rivers are the Bann and the Lagan: the former has its source in two neighbouring springs in that part of the mountains of Mourne called the Deer's Meadow, and quits this county for Armagh, which it enters near Portadown, where it communicates with the Newry canal. The Lagan has also two sources, one in Slieve Croob, and the other in Slieve-na-boly, which unite near Waringsford; near the Maze it becomes the boundary between the counties of Down and Antrim, in its course to Carrickfergus bay. There are also the Newry river and the Ballinahinch river, the former of which rises near Rathfriland, and falls into Carlingford bay; while the latter derives its source from four small lakes, and empties itself into the south-western branch of Strangford lough. The county enjoys the benefit of two canals, viz., the Newry navigation, along its western border, connecting Carlingford bay with Lough Neagh; and the Lagan navigation, which extends from the tideway at Belfast along the northern boundary of the county, and enters Lough Neagh near that portion of the shore included within its limits. The Lagan line originated in an act passed in the 27th of George II.: its total length is 20 miles; but, from being partly carried along the bed of the Lagan, its passage is so much impeded by floods as to detract much from the benefits anticipated from its formation. The introduction of

railways has also tended to diminish the value of the canal property.

Among the ANTIQUITIES are two remarkable Cairns; one of them on the summit of Slieve Croob, measuring 80 yards round at the base and 50 on the top, and forming the largest monument of the kind in the county: on this platform several smaller cairns are raised, of various heights and dimensions. The other is near the village of Anadorn, and is more curious, from containing within its circumference, which is about 60 yards, a large square smooth stone supported by several others, so as to form a low chamber, in which, on examination, were found ashes and some human bones. A solitary pillar stone stands on the summit of a hill near Saintfield, having about six feet of its length above the ground. Among the more remarkable *Cromlechs* is that near Drumbo, called the Giant's Ring; also one on Slieve-na-Griddal, in Lecale: there is another near Sliderry ford, and a fourth is in the parish of Drumgooland; others less remarkable may be seen near Rathfriland and Comber. There are two *Round Towers*; one stands about 24 feet south-west of the ruins of the church of Drumbo, and the other is close to the ruins of the old church of Maghera: a third, distinguished for the symmetry of its proportions, stood near the cathedral at Downpatrick, but it was taken down in 1790, to make room for rebuilding part of that edifice. Of the relics of antiquity entirely composed of earth, every variety is to be met with. *Raths* surrounded by a slight single ditch are numerous, and so situated as to be generally within view of each other. Of the more artificially constructed mounds, some, as at Saintfield, are formed of a single rampart and fosse; others may be seen with more than one, as that at Downpatrick, which is about 895 yards in circuit at the base, and surrounded by three ramparts. A third kind, at Dromore, has a circumference of 600 feet, with a perpendicular height of 40 feet; the whole being surrounded by a rampart and embattlement, with a trench that has two branches embracing a square fort, 100 feet in diameter: and there are other mounds very lofty at Donaghadee and Dundonald, with caverns or chambers running entirely round their interior. A thin plate of gold, shaped like a half moon, has been dug out of a hog in Castlereagh; the metal is remarkably pure, and the workmanship good, though simple. Another relic of the same metal, consisting of three thick wires intertwined through each other, and conjectured to have formed part of the branch of a candlestick, has been discovered near Dromore. Near the same town have been found a canoe of oak, about 13 feet long, and various other relics; another canoe was found at Loughbrickland, and a third in the bog of Moneyreagh. An earthen lamp of curious form was dug up near Moira, the figures on which were more remarkable for their indecency than their elegance.

There are numerous remains of monastic edifices; the principal are those at Downpatrick, those of Grey Abbey on the shore of Strangford lough, at Moville near Newtown-Ardes, Inch or Innis Concy near Downpatrick, Newry, Black Abbey near Ballyhalbert, and Castlebuoy, or Johnstown in the Ardes. The CASTLES are also worthy of attention. The first military work which presents itself in the southern extremity of the county is Greencastle, on the shore of Carlingford bay, said to

have been built by the De Burgos, and afterwards commanded by an English constable, who also had charge of Carlingford Castle: these two were considered as out-works of the pale, and therefore intrusted to none but those of English birth. The castle of Narrowwater is of modern date, having been built by the Duke of Ormonde after the Restoration. Dundrum Castle is finely situated upon a rock overlooking the whole bay to which it gives name; it was built by De Courcy for the Knights Templars, but afterwards fell into the hands of the Magennis family. Ardglass, though but a small village, has the remains of considerable fortifications; the ruins of four castles are still visible. Not far from it is Killclief Castle, once the residence of the bishops of Down; between Killough and Downpatrick are the ruins of Bright and Screen Castles, the latter built on a Danish rath, as is that of Clough; in Strangford lough are Strangford Castle, Audley's Castle, and Walsh's Castle; Portaferry Castle, in the Ardes, was the ancient seat of the Savages; in the Ardes are also the castles of Quintin, Newcastle, and Kirkestown; the barony of Castle-rough is so called from a castle of the same name, built on a Danish fort, the residence of Con O'Neill; near Drumbo is Hill Hall, a square fort with flanking towers; Killileagh Castle is now the residence of the family of Rowan; and at Rathfriland are the ruins of a second castle of the Magennises. General Monk erected forts on the passes of Scarva, Poyntz, and Tuscan, which connect this county with Armagh; the ruins still exist. At Hillsborough is a small castle, maintained in its ancient state by the Marquess of Downshire, hereditary constable; and other castles in various parts have been taken down. The gentlemen's seats are numerous, and many of them built in a very superior style; the chief are noticed in their respective parishes.

Mineral springs, both chalybeate and sulphureous, abound, but the former are the more numerous. Of the chalybeate springs, the most remarkable are, Ardmillan, on the borders of Strangford lough; Granshaw, in the Ardes; Dundonald, three miles north-west of Newtown Ardes; Magheralin; Dromore; Newry; Banbridge; and Tierkelly. Granshaw is the richest, being equal in efficacy to the strongest of the English spas. The principal sulphureous spa is near Ballinahinch: there is an alum spring near the town of Clough. The Struel springs, situated one mile south-east of Downpatrick, in a retired vale, are celebrated not only in the neighbourhood and throughout Ireland, but in many parts of the continent, for their supposed healing qualities, arising not from their chymical but their miraculous properties: they are dedicated to St. Patrick, and are four in number, viz., the drinking well, the eye well, and two bathing wells, each inclosed with an ancient building of stone. The principal period for visiting them is at St. John's eve, on which occasion the water rises in the wells, supernaturally, according to the belief of those who visit them. Penances and other religious ceremonies, consisting chiefly of circuits made round the wells for a certain number of times, together with bathing, accompanied by specified forms of prayer, are said to have been efficacious in removing obstinate and chronic distempers. A priest formerly attended from Downpatrick, but latterly the visits to these wells have been discontinued by the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese. Not far distant are the walls of a ruined

chapel, standing north and south; the entrance was on the north, and the building was lighted by four windows in the western wall. St. Scorden's well, in the vicinity of Killough, is remarkable from the manner in which the water gushes out of a fissure in the face of a rock, on an eminence close to the sea, in a stream which is never observed to diminish in the driest seasons.

Pearls have been met with in the bed of the Bann river. Fossil remains of moose-deer have been found at different places; and various kinds of trees are frequently discovered imbedded in the bogs. This county is remarkable as being the first place in Ireland in which frogs were seen: they appeared originally near Moira, in a western and inland district, but the cause or manner of their introduction is wholly unknown. The Cornish chough and the king-fisher have been occasionally met with near Killough; the bittern is sometimes seen in the marshes on the sea-coast; the ouzel and the eagle have been observed in the mountains of Morne, and the cross-bill at Waringstown. Barnacles and widgeons frequent Strangford lough and Carrickfergus bay in immense numbers during winter; but they are extremely wary. A marten, as tall as a fox, but much longer, was killed several years since at Moira, and its skin preserved as a curiosity. Horse-racing is a favourite amusement with all classes, and is here sanctioned by royal authority; James II. having granted a patent of incorporation to a society to be called the "Royal Horsebreeders of the County of Down," which is still kept up by the resident gentry, and has produced a beneficial effect in improving the breed of race-horses. Downshire gives the title of Marquess to the family of Hill, the descendants of one of the military adventurers who came to Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth.

DOWN, Diocese of.—See DOWNPATRICK.

DOWNINGS, a parish, in the poor-law union of NAAS, barony of CLANE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N. W.) from NAAS, on the road to Edenderry; containing 1293 inhabitants. It comprises 4728½ statute acres, and is intersected by the Grand Canal, which passes through a large tract of bog extending into the parish, and has two bridges, called respectively Burgh's bridge and Bonner's bridge. Here the summit level commences, which is estimated as having an elevation of 400 feet above the top of St. Patrick's steeple, Dublin, and which hence proceeds to Ballyteague, a distance of four miles: there is a reservoir of 20 acres for the supply of the canal. The parish is mostly under tillage. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, the rectory forming part of the union of Kilcock, and the vicarage part of the union of Bridechurch: the tithe rent-charge is £99. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Carogh. A school-house, in connexion with the Church Education Society, was built in 1845. There are some slight remains of the old church.

DOWNMAHON, or DUNMAHON, a parish, in the union of FERMOY, partly in the barony of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, but chiefly in that of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Fermoy; containing 888 inhabitants. It comprises 2309 statute acres; the land is chiefly in tillage, and produces good crops. On the east bank of the Funcheon, near Glanworth-bridge, is a large flour-mill, the produce of which is in high repute. The parish,

which is said to have belonged to the abbey of Fermoy, is an impropriate rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne: the tithe rent-charge is £247. 10., payable to John Nason, Esq. In the Roman Catholic divisions Downmahon is part of the district of Glanworth. Here are the remains of a castle, consisting of a square tower.

DOWNPATRICK, an unincorporated borough, market, and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of LECALC, county of DOWN (of which it is the chief town), and province of ULSTER, 18 miles (S. E. by S.) from Belfast, and 74 (N.) from Dublin; containing 6812 inhabitants, of whom 4651 are in the town. This place, which was anciently the residence of the native kings of Ullagh or Ulidia, was originally named *Aras-Celtair*, and *Rath-Keltair*, one signifying "the house," and the other "the castle or fortification, of Celtair," the son of Duach; by Ptolemy it was called *Dunam*. Its present name is derived from its situation on a hill, and from its having been the chosen residence of St. Patrick, who, on his arrival here in 432, founded in its vicinity the abbey of Saul, and, shortly after, an ABBEY of Regular Canons near the ancient *Doon* or fort, the site of which had been granted to him by Dichu, son of Trichem, lord of the country, whom he had converted to the Christian faith. St. Patrick presided over these religious establishments till his death in 493, and was interred in the abbey here, in which also the remains of St. Bridget and St. Columbkille, the two other tutelar saints of Ireland, were subsequently deposited. The town was constantly exposed to the ravages of the Danes, by whom it was burnt six or seven times between 940 and 1111; and on all these occasions the cathedral of the place was pillaged by them.

In 1177, JOHN DE COURCY attacked the town, then the residence of Mac Dunleve, Prince of Ullagh, who, unprepared for defence against an invasion so unexpected, fled precipitately: De Courcy fortified himself here, and maintained his position against all the efforts of Mac Dunleve, aided by the native chieftains, for its recovery. In 1183, he displaced the canons, and substituted a society of Benedictine monks from the abbey of St. Werburgh at Chester. Both he and Bishop Malachy III., endowed the abbey with large revenues; and in 1186 they sent an embassy to Pope Urban III. to obtain a bull for translating into shrines the sacred reliques of the three saints above named, which ceremony was performed with great solemnity by the pope's nuncio in the same year. De Courcy having espoused the claims of Prince Arthur, Duke of Brittany, assumed, in common with other English barons who had obtained extensive settlements in Ireland, an independent state, and renounced his allegiance to King John, who summoned him to appear and do homage. The royal mandate being treated with contempt, the provoked monarch, in 1203, invested DE LACY and his brother Walter with a commission to enter Ulster and reduce the revolted baron. De Lacy advanced with his troops to Down, where an engagement took place in which he was signally defeated and obliged to retreat with considerable loss of men. De Courcy, however, was ultimately obliged to acknowledge his submission, and consent to do homage. A romantic description of the issue of this contest is related by several writers, according to whom De Courcy, after the termination of the battle, challenged De Lacy to single combat, which the latter

declined on the plea that his commission, as the king's representative, forbade him to enter the lists against a rebellious subject; and subsequently De Lacy proclaimed a reward for De Courcy's apprehension, which proving ineffectual, he then prevailed upon the baron's servants by bribes and promises to betray their master. This act of perfidy was carried into execution whilst De Courcy was performing his devotions unarmed in the burial-ground of the cathedral: the assailants rushed upon him, and slew some of his retinue; De Courcy seized a large wooden cross, with which, being a man of great prowess, he killed thirteen of them, but was overpowered by the rest, and bound, and led captive to De Lacy, who delivered him a prisoner to the king. In 1205, Hugh de Lacy was made Earl of Ulster, and for a while fixed his residence at the castle erected here by De Courcy.

In 1245, part of the abbey was thrown down, and the walls of the cathedral much damaged, by an earthquake. A desperate battle was fought in the streets of the town, in 1259, between Stephen de Longespée and the chief of the O'Neils, the latter of whom and 352 of his men were slain. Edward Bruce, in his invasion of Ulster, in 1315, having marched hither, plundered and destroyed the abbey, and burnt part of the town; he again plundered the town three years afterwards, and on that occasion caused himself to be proclaimed king of Ireland at the cross near the cathedral. To subdue the opposition raised by the wealthy abbots of this district, under Primate Cromer, against the spiritual supremacy of Henry VIII., Lord Grey, then lord-deputy, marched with a powerful army into Lecale, took Dundrum and seven other castles, and in May, 1538, having defaced the monuments of the three patron saints and perpetrated other acts of sacrilege, set fire to the cathedral and the town; three years afterwards, this act was made one of the charges on which he was impeached and beheaded. On the surrender of the abbey in 1539, its possessions, with those of the other religious establishments in the town, were granted to Gerald, eleventh earl of Kildare. In 1552, the town was plundered and partially destroyed by Con O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone; and two years subsequently it was assaulted by his son Shane, who destroyed its gates and ramparts. During the war of 1641, the Protestants of the surrounding district having fled hither for protection, the town was attacked by the Irish under the command of Colonel Bryan O'Neil, who burnt a magnificent castle erected by Lord Okeham, and committed a great slaughter of the townsmen; many that escaped were afterwards massacred at Killyleagh.

The town is built upon a group of little hills, on the south shore of the western branch of Lough Cone or Strangford lough, and consists of four principal streets rising with a steep ascent from the market-place in the centre, and intersected by several smaller streets and lanes: on the eastern side the hills rise abruptly behind it, commanding views of a fertile and well-cultivated tract abounding with richly diversified and picturesque scenery. It is divided according to ancient usage into three districts, called respectively the English, Irish, and Scottish quarters, and contains 943 houses, most of which are well built. The streets are paved, and were first lighted with oil in 1830, under the provisions of the act 9th George IV., cap. 63: the inhabitants are

amply supplied with water. An ancient ferry across the arm of Strangford lough, connected Downpatrick with the neighbourhood to the north until a bridge was erected about one mile from the town, with a tower gate-house upon it, which latter was destroyed, and the bridge itself greatly damaged, in 1641. A public library and news-room was erected by subscription in 1825; and races are held in July, alternately with Hillsborough, under charter of James II., on an excellent course one mile south of the town. The members of the Down Hunt hold their annual meetings in a handsome building in English-street, called the County Rooms, which is also used for county meetings, &c. The barracks are an extensive and convenient range of buildings, formerly the old gaol, in which a detachment from the garrison at Belfast or Newry is occasionally placed.

The chief article of manufacture is linen, principally yard wide, for the West Indies and the English market, and drills for Scotland, in making which about 700 weavers are employed; and a large number of females are employed in embroidering muslin with the needle, for the English and Scotch markets. There are two ale breweries in the town. On the banks of the Quoile, one mile distant, are excellent quays, where vessels of 100 tons' burthen come in from Strangford lough: the principal imports are iron, coal, salt, timber, bark, and general merchandise; the exports are wheat, barley, oats, cattle, pigs, potatoes, and kelp. Formerly the tide flowed up close to the town; but in 1745 an embankment was constructed across the Quoile water, one mile distant, by the Rt. Hon. Edward Southwell, lord of the manor, which restrained it to that point, and about 500 acres of land were recovered: this embankment having been swept away by a storm, a second was formed by Lord de Clifford, with floodgates, &c., but after much rain a considerable portion of meadow land in the neighbourhood of the town is yet inundated. The market is on Saturday; it is large, and well supplied with provisions of all kinds, and with pedlery. Brown-linen webs were formerly sold on the market-day in the linen-hall, but the sale has of late much declined. The market-house is an old low building, containing some good upper rooms, in which the petty-sessions were formerly held, and where now a manor court is holden and public business transacted. Fairs were held on the second Thursday in January, March 17th, May 19th, June 22nd, Oct. 29th, and Nov. 19th; but are now held monthly, on the first Saturday in each month. Branches of the Northern and the Provincial Banks were established in 1834, and a branch of the Ulster Banking Company in 1836. This is a chief constabulary police station, with a force consisting of one officer, one constable, and seven men.

Downpatrick had a CORPORATION at an early period, the existence of which is recognised in 1403, when letters of protection were granted to it by Henry IV., under the title of the "Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the City of Down, in Ulster." The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament so early as 1585: this privilege was exercised till the Union, since which Downpatrick has returned one member to the Imperial parliament. The right of election was originally vested in the pot-wallopers, but under an act of the 35th of George III. it was limited to the resident occupiers of houses of the annual value of £5 and upwards who

have registered twelve months before the election: the number of qualifying tenements under the old law was estimated at about 650. The act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, caused no alteration in the franchise or in the limits of the borough, which is co-extensive with the demesne of Down, containing 1486 statute acres: the number of voters registered in 1843, was 363, of whom 263 were £10, and 120 £5, householders. The seneschal appointed by the lord of the manor is the returning officer. The manor, which is the property of David Ker, Esq., is very ancient, its existence being noticed in a record dated 1403: a patent of it was granted to Lord Cromwell by James I., in 1617, whereby sundry monasteries, lands, and tenements, including the demesne of Down, were erected into the manor of Downpatrick. The manorial court, in which the process is either by attachment or civil bill, is held by the seneschal every third Tuesday, and has jurisdiction to the amount of £10 over 67 townlands in the parishes of Downpatrick, Saul, Ballee, Bright, Ballyculter, and Inch. The seneschal also holds a court leet for the manor in spring and at Michaelmas. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Thursdays: the assizes for the county are holden here; and the quarter-sessions for the division of Downpatrick are held in March and October, the two other sessions being held at Newry. The county hall, or court-house, which was considerably enlarged and improved in 1834, occupies an elevated site in English-street; it is a large and handsome edifice, consisting of a centre and two wings, approached by a flight of stone steps. The centre is appropriated to the criminal court, the eastern wing to the civil court, and in the western are preserved the county records, &c.; the building also contains a suite of assembly-rooms. The county gaol is a very commodious building, erected in 1830 at an expense of £60,000, and occupying an area of one acre and a half; it contains 300 cells, exclusive of 16 solitary cells, and has 13 day-rooms, 27 work-rooms, and 14 yards. The internal arrangements and management are calculated to carry into the best effect the improved system of prison discipline, and were some years since recommended as a model for similar establishments by the inspector-general of prisons.



Arms of the Bishopric.

THE SEE OF DOWN is supposed to have originated in the abbey founded here by St. Patrick, but St. Carlan is said to have been the first bishop. Its early prelates are styled bishops of Dundalethglass, but it is probable that this see was generally included in the diocese of Connor, prior to the episcopacy of Malachy O'Morgair, who became bishop in 1137, and separated it from Connor; his immediate successors are called bishops of Ulster by some historians. John Cely was the last bishop who, in modern times, held the bishopric of Down separate from that of Connor; he was deprived of it for his crimes and excesses in 1441. Archbishop Prene recommended William Bassett, a Benedictine monk, to the pope, as a successor to Cely; but the pope added this see to that of

Connor, and they have remained united to the present time. *John*, the first bishop of Down and Connor under this arrangement, was not, however, allowed to enjoy his united bishoprics in peace; for Thomas Pollard claimed to be bishop of Down, and is supposed to have been supported by the archbishop, but lost his cause in 1449. *John* was fined shortly before his death for not appearing upon summons in parliament. *Bishop Tiberius*, who is stated to have very much beautified the cathedral, was succeeded, about 1526, by *Robert Blyth*, abbot of Thorney, in Cambridgeshire, who held these bishoprics in *commendam*, and resided in England. The last bishop before the Reformation was *Eugene Magenis*, who was advanced to the sees by Pope Paul III.; and although *John Merriman*, chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, was consecrated bishop in 1568, the pope appointed *Miler Magrath* to the united see: he, however, never had possession of the temporalities, and subsequently becoming a Protestant was made archbishop of Cashel. *John Tod*, who had been educated at Rome, but had renounced popery, was nominated bishop by James I., in 1604, and held the see of Dromore in *commendam*: he was tried before the High Commission Court, which deprived him of the bishoprics; and he afterwards poisoned himself in London. From 1660 to 1667 the two sees were held by the celebrated *Jeremy Taylor*, who had also the administration of the see of Dromore, and was a privy councillor, and vice-chancellor of the University of Dublin. *Bishop Hutchinson*, whose episcopacy commenced in 1720, had the church catechism translated into Irish, and printed in English and Irish, primarily for the use of the inhabitants of Rathlin: hence it is called the Rathlin Catechism. Under the Church Temporalities act, the bishopric of Dromore has been added to Down and Connor; the bishop has now the title of *Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore*, and the temporalities of the see of Dromore are vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The diocese of Down is one of the sixteen that constitute the ecclesiastical province of Armagh: it comprehends part of the county of Antrim, and the greater part of Down, extending 52 British miles in length by about 28 in breadth; and comprises an estimated area of 201,950 acres, of which 800 are in Antrim, and 201,150 in Down. The gross annual revenue of the see on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, amounted to £2830. 16.; including the rental of 6411 acres of profitable land belonging to the diocese. The entire revenue of the sees of Down and Connor averages £5896 per annum; the see lands comprise 30,244 statute acres. The chapter of Down consists of a dean, archdeacon, precentor, and treasurer, and the two prebendaries of St. Andrew's and Dunsford. The abbey founded by St. Patrick appears to have been the first CATHEDRAL of this see; it was several times plundered and burnt by the Danes. It was repaired by Malachy O'Morgair, in 1137, and by Malachy III., aided by John de Courcy, in 1176, but was burnt in 1315 by Edward Bruce. Having been repaired or rebuilt, it was again burnt, in 1538, by Lord Leonard de Grey. In 1609, James I. changed the name of the cathedral from St. Patrick's to the Holy Trinity, which had been its original designation; and on account of its being in a ruinous condition, Charles II., in 1663, erected the

church of Lisburn into a cathedral for the diocese of Down and Connor. It continued in ruins till the year 1790, when it was restored by a grant of £1000 from government, and liberal subscriptions from the nobility and gentry of the county; and in the same year, a rent-charge of £300, late currency, was voluntarily given out of the tithes of the deanery by the Hon. and Very Rev. William Annesley, the then dean of Down, who procured an act of parliament making the grant permanent, and binding on his successors, to serve as a provision for repairs, and for the support of an organist, three vicars-choral, and six choristers. The cathedral is situated on an eminence to the west of the town, and is a stately embattled edifice chiefly of unbewn stone, supported externally by buttresses, and comprising a nave, choir, and aisles, with a lofty square tower at the west end, embattled and pinnacled, and smaller square towers at each corner of the east gable, in one of which is a spiral stone staircase leading to the roof. The aisles are separated from the nave by lofty elegant arches resting on massive piers, from the corbels of which spring ribs supporting the roof, which is richly groined, and ornamented at the intersections with clusters of foliage. The lofty windows of the aisles are divided by a single mullion; the nave is lighted by a long range of clerestory windows, and the choir by a handsome east window divided by mullions into twelve compartments, which appears to be the only window remaining of the splendid edifice erected in 1412 and destroyed by Lord de Grey. Over the east window are three elegant niches with pointed arches, containing on pedestals the remains of the mutilated effigies of St. Patrick, St. Bridget, and St. Columbkille. The choir is handsomely fitted up with stalls for the dignitaries. The cathedral was opened for the performance of divine service, after its restoration, in 1817; the tower was completed in 1829, at an expense of £1900. The building contains a monument to the memory of Edward Cromwell, Baron Okeham, who was proprietor of nearly all Lecale, and who died and was buried here in 1607; and another to his grandson Oliver, Earl of Ardglass, who was interred in 1668. The cathedral service is not performed, the building being used rather as a second parish church. The consistorial court of the united diocese of Down and Connor is at Lisburn; it consists of a vicar-general, two surrogates, a registrar, deputy-registrar, and several proctors. The registrars are keepers of the records of the united diocese, consisting of documents relating to the see lands, benefices, inductions, and wills, the earliest of which is dated 1650. The number of parishes in Down diocese is 43, which were comprehended, ten years since, in 37 benefices; 6 of these benefices were in the patronage of the Crown, 2 in that of the Lord Primate, 12 in that of the Bishop, 1 in the gift of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, 13 in lay patronage, and the remainder were perpetual curacies in the gift of the incumbents of the parishes out of which they had been formed. The number of churches was 40, and there were two other episcopal places of worship, and 25 glebe-houses. During the last ten years, however, several new incumbencies have been created, and new churches built.

In the Roman Catholic divisions this diocese is united as till lately in the Established Church, forming the

bishopric of Down and Connor: in Down are 19 parochial districts, containing 37 chapels served by 32 clergymen, 19 of whom are parish priests and 13 coadjutors or curates. The cathedral of the united diocese is at Belfast, where the bishop resides.

The parish comprises 11,484½ statute acres, of which 125 are water: there is neither waste land nor bog within its limits; the land is very fertile, and, with the exception of some marshes, is all arable, and in an improved state of cultivation. Here are several quarries of rubble stone, which is used principally for building. The scenery is enriched with numerous gentlemen's seats, the chief being Hollymount, the beautiful residence of the Forde family, situated in an extensive demesne richly planted and well watered; Ballykilbeg House; and Vianstown. About two miles from the town is the beautiful lake of Ballydugan; and near it is Ballydugan House, memorable as the residence of Colonel White, who was murdered, and the mansion burnt, in the war of 1641. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, formerly united, by royal charter in the 7th of James I., to the rectories of Saul, Ballyculter, Ballee, Bright, and Tyrella, which together constituted the union and corps of the deanery of Down; but by the provisions of the Church Temporalities act of 1833, the ancient union was dissolved, and by act of council, in 1834, the rectories of Down and Tyrella, seven townlands in the parish of Ballee, one in that of Kilclief, and four in that of Bright, were made to constitute the incumbency and corps of the deanery, in the patronage of the Crown. The gross income of the deanery, under this arrangement, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, amounted to £1554. 15. 11., of which £1078. 11. 3. were paid by the parish of Down; £164. 15. 9. by that of Tyrella; £6. 6. formed the rental of a glebe of 1a. 7p.; £147. 7. were received from the townlands of Ballee, £148. 2. 8. from those of Bright, and £10. 13. 3. from that of Kilclief. In 1839 the deanery was further reduced by the separation of Tyrella, and the whole of the revenue derivable from tithes is now subject to the operation of the Rent-charge act. Out of his income the dean pays £6 to the diocesan schoolmaster, £12. 16. for proxies, a quit-rent of £7. 9. 4., £100 to a curate, &c., £100 for a residence (there being no deanery or glebe-house), and £127. 7. 10. as a contribution to the cathedral. The parish church, a neat edifice in the Grecian style, was rebuilt on an enlarged scale in 1735, partly at the expense of Mr. Southwell, lord of the manor, and the Rev. Mr. Daniel, then Dean of Down; it was repaired and newly roofed in 1760, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £200 for its further repair. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels, one in the town (built in 1790) and the other at Ballykilbeg, three miles distant. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians, one in connexion with the General Assembly, completed in 1827 at an expense of £900, and the other with the presbytery of Antrim; also a place of worship each for Wesleyan Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, and Primitive Methodists.

The *Diocesan School*, founded in the 12th of Elizabeth, appears to have fallen into decay, and so to have continued until the year 1823, when it was united to

that of Dromore; and an excellent schoolroom and residence for the master were erected at the end of Saul-street, in this town, in 1829, at an expense of £1000 defrayed by the county at large, on a site given by Lord De Clifford. It is free to all boys of both dioceses, and is endowed with £50 per annum from the diocese of Dromore, and £40 from that of Down, of which one-third is paid by the bishop and two-thirds by the clergymen, being a per centage on the net value of their livings. It is further supported by a contribution of £10. 10. per annum from the lay improprisors, a rent-charge of £20 on the estate of the late Lord De Clifford, and the rental of the land on which the school premises at Dromore were situated, amounting to £4. 4. The master is appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant, on the recommendation of the bishop. A handsome *National School*, capable of accommodating more than 300 scholars, has been built at the sole expense of Hugh Wallace, Esq., and together with the site, granted rent-free for ever; it is under the management of fifteen laymen, of whom five are Episcopalians, five Presbyterians, and five Roman Catholics. An infants' school, established in 1832, is supported by voluntary contributions. In connexion with the Presbyterian meeting-house of the General Assembly, is a large school-house for girls. At Hollymount, where, also, a beautiful little church and a handsome house for the officiating clergyman have been built through the exertions of Lady Harriet Forde, are large schools for boys and girls supported by her ladyship; and there are other day and Sunday schools in the parish, supported by subscription.

On a gentle eminence a short distance southward from the town, stands the *County Infirmary*, a large and handsome building erected in 1832, comprising a centre and two wings which extend rearward, and containing 11 wards, in which are forty beds, 20 for males and 20 for females. Near it is the *Fever Hospital*, also a large and well-arranged building, erected in the same year, and divided into 8 wards, containing 20 beds. These two buildings cost £6500. In *English-street* is an hospital founded in 1731 by the Rt. Hon. Edward Southwell, ancestor of the late Lord De Clifford, who endowed it with £237 per annum payable out of the lands of Listonder and Ballydyan, in the parish of Kilmore, now the property of David Ker, Esq. The building, which is of brick, underwent a thorough repair in 1826, at an expense of £1000, defrayed by Lord De Clifford. It comprises a centre and two wings, the former occupied as an asylum for six aged men and six aged women, who have two rooms, a garden, and £5 per annum each; and the latter as schools for ten boys and ten girls, who are clothed and educated for four years, receive £3 per annum each towards their support, and on leaving the school at the age of 15 are apprenticed. The schoolmaster receives a salary of £15, with house, garden, and fuel; and the schoolmistress, £12, with similar advantages. In the same street are four good houses for clergymen's widows of the diocese of Down, two of which were founded in 1730 by the Rev. H. Leslie, Rev. J. Mathews, and Rev. J. Hamilton, who endowed them with £40 per annum from lands in Ballybrannagh; and the other two in 1750, by the Rev. Edward Mathews, D.D., who endowed them with £42 per annum from lands in Tabernmoney, Grangetown, and Ballywarren, all

in this parish: the management is vested in the Dean and Chapter. John Brett, Esq., in 1810, bequeathed £300 in trust, the interest to be distributed annually among the poor of the town. A society for clothing the poor in winter has been established. The union work-house, on a site of 11½ acres purchased for £1377, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £7500; and is constructed to admit 1000 paupers.

Besides the abbey founded by St. Patrick, there were, prior to the Dissolution, a priory of Regular Canons, called the *Priory of the Irish*, founded in honour of St. Thomas, in 1138, by Malachy O'Morgair, Bishop of Down; the priory of St. John the Baptist, called the *Priory of the English*, founded by John de Courcy for crossbearers of the order of St. Augustine; an abbey of *Cistercian* monks, founded in the 12th century by one Bagual, and a *Cistercian* nunnery, of both of which no further particulars have been recorded; a *Franciscan* friary, founded about 1240 by Hugh de Lacy, or, according to some writers, by Africa, daughter of Godred, King of Man, and wife of John de Courcy; and an hospital for lepers, dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, which in 1413 was, with the hospital of *St. Peter* at Kilclief, granted in trust to certain individuals by royal charter. No remains exist of these ancient establishments; even their sites can scarcely be distinctly traced. There are several forts and raths in the parish; the most noted are, the large rath or *doon* near the cathedral, which gave name to the town and county, and one at Ballykilbeg, finely planted by J. B. Johnston, Esq. In 1825, the head and horns of an elk of large size, the latter measuring 5 feet 11 inches between their extremities, and the head of a spear, were found in a marl-pit near the town. The celebrated Duns Scotus is said by some to have been born here, in 1274: he was educated at Oxford, and in 1307 was appointed regent of divinity in the schools of Paris; his works are very voluminous. For a description of the Struel wells, see the county article.

DOWNS, a village, in the parish of KILCOOLE, union of RATHDRUM, barony of NEWCASTLE, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (N.) from Newtown-Mount-Kennedy; containing 172 inhabitants. It lies near the coach-road from Dublin to Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, and consists of 32 houses, the greater part of which are small thatched tenements. It has a station of the constabulary police; and fairs are held on Jan. 12th, May 4th, Aug. 5th, and Nov. 12th, chiefly for cattle and pigs. Here are the ruins of an old church. The "Glen of the Downs" is described under the head of DELGANY.

DOWRY, or DOWRIE, a parish, in the union of ENNIS, barony of UPPER BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (E.) from Ennis, on the road from Clare to Spangle hill; containing 2365 inhabitants. It comprises 5949 statute acres, and consists chiefly of arable and pasture land of second and third rate quality: there are about 800 acres of bog, and a considerable portion of limestone crag. Sea-weed and sand, brought up the river Fergus, are much used for manure. Among the seats, is Moriesk, the finely-wooded demesne of the Rt. Hon. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory is part of the union of Ogashin, and the vicarage of that of Quin: the tithe rent-charge is £163. 3. 7., of which £69. 4. are payable to the rector, £76. 15. to the vicar,

and the remainder to the prebendary of Tullagh. The glebe-house of Quin is in this parish. In the Roman Catholic divisions Dowry forms part of the district of Kilraghtis; the chapel is a new and very handsome structure.

DOWTH, a parish, in the union of DROGHEDA, barony of UPPER SLANE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (E.) from Slane, and on the river Boyne; containing 382 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1463½ statute acres, formed a principal scene of the battle of the Boyne; and was, until the death of the late lord, the residence of the Netterville family, the head of which was ennobled by James I. with the title of Viscount Netterville, of Dowth. The mansion, called Dowth, is situated in a demesne of more than 300 statute acres, in which is a large rath, also an extensive tumulus containing subterraneous passages wherein a number of human and other bones have been found. The parish is in the diocese of Meath: the rectory is partly impropriate in W. D. Pollard, Esq., and partly appropriate to the vicarage of St. Peter's, Drogheda; the vicarage forms part of the union of Duleek. The tithe rent-charge is £69. 4. 8., and the glebe comprises 19 acres, valued at £35 per annum. The late Lord Netterville left 60 acres of land for the support of six aged women and six orphan boys: a castle built by Hugh de Lacy has been altered and repaired for their accommodation, and also for a school supported out of the same bequest. A considerable part of the old church remains; it was the burial-place of the Netterville family, and contains a monument of the late lord. Here is a cromlech, consisting of four large upright stones, with several others lying near.

DOWTHSTOWN, or DOUTHSTOWN, also called DOWESTOWN, a parish, in the poor-law union of NAVAN, barony of SKREEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from Navan, on the river Boyne and the coach-road from Dublin to Enniskillen; containing 280 inhabitants. It comprises 869½ statute acres. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Skreen; the rectory is impropriate in P. Metge, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £46. 10., of which £31 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The Hon. Gen. Taylor has a seat in the cottage style, in a demesne of 590 statute acres, of which about 240 are plantations.

DRAKESTOWN, a parish, in the unions of KELLS and NAVAN, barony of MORGALLION, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (S.) from Nobber, on the road from Navan to Kingscourt; containing 839 inhabitants. It comprises 2692½ statute acres; the land is mostly in pasture, the surrounding country being generally good grazing-land. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and is part of the union of Castletown-Kilpatrick: the tithe rent-charge is £141. 2. 6., and there is a glebe of 4 acres, valued at £28 per annum. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church.

DRANGAN, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (N.E.) from Fethard; containing 2021 inhabitants, of whom 404 are in the village. It comprises 5427 statute acres of tolerably good arable and pasture land; and is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Kille-

naule: the tithe rent-charge is £243. 15. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Cloneau; the chapel is a plain building. In the village is a constabulary police station.

DRAPERSTOWN-CROSS, or CROSS of BALLYNASCREEN, a market and post town, in the parish of BALLYNASCREEN, union of MAGHERAFELT, barony of LOUGHINSHOLIN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 30 miles (S.E. by S.) from Londonderry, and 101 (N. by W.) from Dublin; containing 373 inhabitants. It is on the road from Newtown-Stewart to Tubbermore, and consists of 65 houses. In 1818, its name was changed from Cross to Draperstown-Cross, in consequence of its principally belonging to the Drapers' Company, under whose auspices a spacious market-house, an hotel, and a dispensary for their tenants, with surgeon's residence, have been built, chiefly in the Elizabethan style, and of freestone. The market is on Wednesday; and a fair for farming stock is held on the first Friday in each month: there is a sub-post office under Tubbermore, from which the town is three miles distant; and here is a constabulary police station. The parochial church and school are situated in the town, and there is a general dispensary.—See BALLYNASCREEN.

DREENY.—See DRINAGH, county of CORK.

DREHIDTARSNA, or DREHEDHARSNE, also called DROGHETARENY, a parish, in the union of RATHKEALE, partly in the barony of UPPER CONNELLO, but chiefly in that of COSHMA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (S.W. by S.) from Adare; containing 320 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1000 statute acres, including the townland of Drehidarsna, which is tithe-free; the land is of superior quality, and well cultivated. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick: the rectory is part of the union and corps of the prebend of St. Mnchin in the cathedral of St. Mary, Limerick; the vicarage is in the gift of the Prebendary. The tithe rent-charge is £46, of which two-thirds are payable to the prebendary and the remainder to the vicar, who also receives £68 late currency from Primate Boulter's fund. The glebe-house was built in 1828, by aid of a gift of £400 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 19 acres, subject to a head-rent of £22, late currency, to the Quin family. The church is a small edifice with a tower, erected in 1812, by aid of a grant of £600 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the union of Adare.

DRIMNAGH, or DRIMNA, a parish, in the barony of UPPERCROSS, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Naas, and on the Grand Canal; containing 345 inhabitants. This parish comprises 732 statute acres. There is a paper-mill at Lansdowne Valley; and near the Blue Bell is a woollen-factory, at which coarse cloths are manufactured. In the direction of Cromlin stands Drimna Castle, formerly the head of a manor, of which the Barnewall family were lords from the time of John to that of James I., and which was a place of some consequence in the reign of Charles I.; the castle is the property of the Marquess of Lansdowne, and is an irregular pile. The church is in ruins. In the Roman Catholic divisions Drimnagh is part of the district of Lucan, Palmerstown, and Clondalkin.—See CLONDALKIN.

DRIMOLEAGUE.—See DROMDALEAGUE.

DRIMTEMPLE, a parish, in the union of CASTLEREA, partly in the half-barony of BALLYMOE, county of GALWAY, and partly in the other half-barony of BALLYMOE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (S.E. by S.) from Castlerena, on the road to Roscommon; containing 2878 inhabitants. It is surrounded by bog, and consists principally of pasture, although there is a considerable quantity of arable land: the area of the parish is 6531 statute acres. Here are quarries of limestone, and plenty of clay suitable for earthenware; also an iron-mine, which, according to tradition, was worked about 150 years since. In the village of Ballymoe are two mills, one grinding 100 tons of oatmeal, and the other 2000 barrels of wheat, annually. Petty-sessions monthly, and six annual fairs, are held there. Drimtemple is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Oran; the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Essex. The tithe rent-charge is £100, of which £75 are payable to the impropriator, and £25 to the vicar. The church for the union is at Ballymoe, and was built in 1832 by aid of a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballintubber, and has a chapel at Ballymoe, a good slated building, which cost £500. At Cloonadara are a fine Danish fort and a chalybeate spa.

DRINAGH, or DREENY, a parish, in the unions of SKIBBERREN and DUNMANWAY, partly in the Western Division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, but chiefly in the Eastern Division of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Dunmanway, on the road from that place to Clonakilly; containing 4589 inhabitants. This parish comprises 12,869 statute acres: there is about an equal portion of arable and pasture land; 4000 acres are reclaimable bog and mountain, and the remainder rocky mountain and irreclaimable bog. Great improvements have been made in agriculture by the opening of new lines of road. There are two lakes, the larger of which forms a boundary between the two baronies. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork. The tithe rent-charge is £362. 5., payable to the appropriators and half to the vicar: there is a glebe of 7 acres. The church is a small neat edifice in the early English style, erected in 1819 by aid of a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Dromdaleague, and contains a chapel. At Kilronan are some valuable lands granted by Charles II. to the sec of Dublin. Within the parish are the ruins of an old church, erected by the Knights Templars.

DRINAGH, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (S.E.) from Wexford, and on the southern shore of Wexford haven; containing 436 inhabitants. It comprises 1170½ statute acres, chiefly under an improved system of tillage. Limestone is quarried near the shore of the harbour, and more than 20,000 tons are annually shipped. The seats are, Somerset, and Hermitage. Drinagh is in the diocese of Ferns, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of St. Patrick's, Wexford; the tithe rent-charge is £67. 13. The ruins of the

church exist in the ancient burial-ground. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Piercestown.

DRIPSY, LOWER and UPPER, villages, in the parish of **INNISCARRA**, union of **MACROOM**, barony of **MUSKERRY EAST**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (W. by S.) from **Cork**; the one containing 258, and the other 180 inhabitants. The latter is situated on the river **Lee**.

DRISHANE, a parish, in the union of **KANTURK**, partly in the barony of **DUBALLOW**, but chiefly in that of **WEST MUSKERRY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, on the road from **Cork** to **Killarney**; containing, with the town of **Millstreet**, 8868 inhabitants. It comprises 33,085 statute acres. About a seventh of the land is fertile and well cultivated, but the greater part consists of mountain pasture and bog: much of the mountainous surface, however, affords good herbage for large herds of cattle and goats; and a considerable part of the district of **Kladach**, containing about 2200 acres of rough moorland, might be reclaimed at a moderate expense. **Slate** is found in several places; also white clay of a tenacious quality; and near **Drishane Castle** is a bed of good limestone. The parish is in the diocese of **Ardref**: the rectory is inappropriate in the **Earl of Donoughmore**; the vicarage was united, in 1760, to that of **Nohoval-Daly**, together forming the union of **Drishane**, in the patronage of the **Bishop**. The tithe rent-charge of **Drishane** is £472. 10., equally divided between the proprietor and the vicar; the tithe of the whole vicarial benefice is £341. 5. There is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 25½ acres. The church, situated in **Millstreet**, is a large edifice with a square tower, in the Gothic style; it was built in 1796, by subscription, and a grant of £112. 17. 6. was lately made by the Ecclesiastical Board for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions **Drishane** is the head of the district of **Millstreet**, which also comprises the greater part of the parish of **Challen**; the principal chapel is at **Millstreet**, and there is also a chapel at **Cullen**. **Drishane Castle**, which is in good repair, was erected by **Dermot McCarty** in 1436: his descendant, **Donagh McCarty**, was engaged in the war of 1641, by which he forfeited the estate: in the demesne are the ruins of the old parochial church. **Of Kilmeedy Castle**, built by one of the **McCarty** family, in 1445, to command the wild mountain pass from **Macroom** to **Killarney**, the ruins still remain in the valley, near the coach-road.—See **MILLSTREET**.



Seal.

DROGHEDA, a sea-port, borough, and market town, the head of a poor-law union, and a county of itself, locally in the counties of **MEATH** and **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 57 miles (S. by W.) from **Belfast**, and 23 (N.) from **Dublin**; containing 16,261 inhabitants. This place is said to have derived its name *Droghad Atha*, in the Irish language signifying

“a bridge,” from the erection of a bridge over the river **Boyne**, at a period prior to the English invasion; but no notice of any town of importance occurs till after that event. At a very early period, a monastery was founded

here for canons of the order of **St. Augustine**. The place was included in the original grant of **Meath** to **Hugh de Lacy**; but in 1220, when a new grant of that lordship was made to **Hugh's** son, **Walter**, by **Henry III.**, the town and castle of **Drogheda** had become of so much importance, that the king retained them in his own possession, allowing to **De Lacy** £20 per annum from the exchequer, and the tallage of the town, as a compensation. At that time the **Boyne**, which intersects the town, formed, as it still forms, the boundary between the counties of **Meath** and **Louth**; and the two portions of the town on its opposite banks constituted separate boroughs. In 1229, **Henry III.**, by charter gave to the town on the **Louth** side of the **Boyne** certain privileges and free customs similar to those of **Dublin**; and in 1247, the same monarch invested the burgesses of the town on the **Meath** side with like privileges and immunities, and granted them a weekly market, and an annual fair for six days. A new charter was granted in 1253 to the burgesses of **Drogheda** in **Louth**, empowering them to elect a mayor, to exercise exclusive jurisdiction, and to hold an annual fair for 15 days: but the increase of the town was soon checked by the continued aggressions of the native inhabitants of the surrounding districts. In the 7th and 24th of **Edward I.**, the town received grants of toll for murage; and in 1316, the king granted 300 marks for the repair of the walls and turrets. In 1317, the burgesses of **Drogheda** in **Meath** obtained a new charter for a weekly market, with the grant of a piece of ground on which to hold the same, and the decision of all pleas except those of the crown. Mandates were issued, in 1319 and 1320, by the king to his justiciary in **Ireland**, to protect the mayor and burgesses of the town in **Louth** in the enjoyment of their liberties, and to grant remission of their fee-farm rent of 60 marks per annum, with a view to enable them to extend their fortifications. In 1375, a mayor of the staple was appointed for both towns; but the calamity of pestilence, added to that of almost incessant warfare with the Scots and native septs, had so reduced the burgesses that, in 1380, **Richard II.** granted to them certain customs' duties for the repair of the fortifications and the general improvement of the town.

This place, from an early period, was, in municipal privileges and political consequence, always considered as on an equality with the four royal cities of **Dublin**, **Waterford**, **Limerick**, and **Cork**; and of the numerous parliaments assembled by the lords-deputies, some of the most remarkable were held here. **Richard II.**, on the 16th of **March**, 1394, in the hall of the **Dominican** priory received the submission of **O'Neil**, **O'Hanlon**, **O'Donel**, **Mac Mahon**, and other native chieftains of **Ulster**. In 1407, the inhabitants united with those of **Dublin** in a predatory warfare against their common enemies, which they extended even to the coast of **Scotland**. **Henry IV.**, towards the close of his reign, united the two boroughs into one body politic. In 1437, part of the fee-farm rent was remitted by **Henry V.**, on account of the devastation of the town and the injury of its trade by the king's enemies. The **Earl of Ormonde**, on being removed from the office of chief governor in 1444, assembled the nobility and gentry of the English pale at this place; and so strong were the testimonies in his favour, that he was reinstated in his office. A parliament was soon afterwards held here;

another was held in the 31st of Henry VI.; and in the following reign, in 1467, a parliament assembled at Dublin was adjourned to this town, by which the Geraldines were attainted, and the Earl of Desmond, appearing to justify himself, was instantly brought to the scaffold. In 1474, when the fraternity of arms was established, the goods of the men of Drogheda and Dublin were exempted from the tax for its support; and by the statute passed in Lord Grey's parliament, in the reign of *Henry VIII.*, concerning the election of temporary chief governors, the mayors of Drogheda and Dublin were to have a voice in the council. In an engagement which took place at Malpas-Bridge, in 1532, the mayor of Drogheda, at the head of 500 archers and 200 men armed with pole-axes, assisted in the defeat of O'Reilly and his confederates, who had committed great ravages in the county of Louth; in reward of which valiant conduct, the mayors are allowed to have a sword of state borne before them. In 1493, Lord Gormansston held a parliament here, but the validity of its proceedings was disputed; and in the 10th of Henry VII., Sir Edward Poynings assembled another in this town, the acts of which relating to the adoption of the English statutes and other important matters have been more celebrated than those of any other parliament prior to the last century. In the succeeding reign, the importance of this place appears from the duties paid at the custom-house; and in 1632, they amounted to £1428. 15.

In 1641, Drogheda was attacked by the northern Irish in great numbers under Sir Pbelim O'Nial, when a body of 600 foot and 50 horse, sent from Dublin for the relief of the garrison, was defeated at Julianstown bridge, about three miles from the town. But no permanent impression was made by the insurgents. Though Sir Henry Tichbourne, the governor, had an incompetent force, and the besieging army consisted of 20,000, yet from want of military skill, of artillery, and ammunition, the latter were unable to form a regular encampment; and the siege was little more than a blockade. The town, of course, was reduced to great distress owing to the failure of supplies, but the numerous assaults of the enemy were vigorously repulsed, and numbers of their men, and several of their bravest officers, were killed in the sallies of the garrison; and on intelligence of the approach of the Earl of ORMONDE with a considerable force, the commander of the insurgent army raised the siege, and retired towards the north. When Ormonde advanced towards Dublin against the parliamentarian governors, Colonel Jones sent most of his cavalry to Drogheda, with a view to cut off Ormonde's supplies; but Lord Inchiquin coming immediately in pursuit of them, with a strong body of royalist cavalry, surprised and routed the party, and laid siege to the town, which he soon obliged to surrender. After the battle of Rathmines, Colonel Jones besieged the garrison placed here by the royalists, but suddenly retired on the approach of the Marquess (late Earl) of Ormonde with 300 men. The marquess inspected and repaired the fortifications; and foreseeing the danger to which it would be exposed, committed the government of the town to Sir Arthur Aston, a gallant Roman Catholic officer, with a garrison of 2000 foot and 300 horse, all chosen men, and well supplied with ammunition and provisions. CROMWELL, on landing at Dublin in 1649, marched with 10,000 men against Drogheda, as the most

important town for opening a passage into the northern provinces; and after a siege of two days, his artillery having made a sufficient breach in the walls, the assault was commenced by his troops. The assailants were twice repulsed; but in the third attack, headed by himself, he gained possession of the town, and, in order to impress upon the Irish such a dread of his name as might prevent all opposition, gave orders to put the whole garrison to the sword. This barbarous execution was continued for five successive days, the governor and all his officers being included in the proscription; and even some ecclesiastics who were found within the town were butchered: a few only of the garrison contrived to escape in disguise, and besides these but thirty were spared from the general massacre, who were instantly transported as slaves to Barbadoes.

In the war of the Revolution, this place was garrisoned by the forces of James II., who had a magazine of military stores and ammunition here; and in the immediate vicinity was fought the celebrated BATTLE of the BOYNE. On the 30th of June, 1690, King William's army came within sight of the town, and advanced in three columns towards the river. King James's camp extended westward from the town in two lines along its south bank. As his army was marching into camp, William advanced within cannon range of the ford at Oldbridge, to reconnoitre, and dismounted; while Berwick, Tyrconnel, Sarsfield, and some other of James's generals, rode slowly along the opposite bank. On remounting, a ball from a field-piece concealed by a hedge grazed the bank of the river, and taking a slanting direction struck the prince's right shoulder, tearing his coat and slightly lacerating the flesh; but though a report of his death was quickly spread, William sustained no other injury than a difficulty in using his sword arm. A brisk cannonade was maintained from the north bank of the river till the approach of night; and on the following morning, July 1st, William's right wing crossed the stream at some fords below Slane, overpowering a regiment which had been stationed there to defend the passage; and made their way over a very unfavourable country to a morass, through which the infantry passed with difficulty, while the cavalry found a firmer passage on the right. The part of James's army stationed near the morass, astonished at this intrepidity, fled towards Duleek, suffering great loss in their flight. The central column of William's army now attempted to cross the river; the Dutch guards, followed by the Huguenots, Enniskilleners, Brandenburgers, and English, plunged into the stream near Oldbridge, in front of the enemy's lines and breastworks, checking the current by their numbers, and causing the water to rise so high that the infantry were obliged to carry their muskets above their heads. One squadron of the Brandenburgers was repulsed by General Hamilton's horse, and driven back through the river, in their retreat throwing the Huguenots into disorder; but the general's cavalry, wheeling through Oldbridge, were cut down by the Dutch and Enniskilleners, with the exception of a small party which encountered the Duke of Schonberg while rallying the Huguenots. This party wounded Schonberg and made him prisoner, on which the French Protestants fired into the midst of the party, and unbappily killed the duke, their commander. The Rev. George Walker, who had so gallantly defended Londonderry, was killed about the

same time. After the conflict had continued about an hour, the Irish army retreated for a time to Donore, where James had remained surrounded by his guards; while William, who had crossed the river a mile above Drogheda with his left wing, placed himself at the head of his army; and when the enemy had advanced from Donore, almost within musket-shot of his infantry, he was seen sword in hand animating his squadrons and preparing to fall on the enemy's flank. James's troops now halted and again retreated to Donore, but there charged with such success that the English cavalry, although commanded by William, were repulsed. The enemy was, however, bravely attacked by the Enniskilleners, supported by the Dutch, and ultimately by all the English army: the battle was for some time maintained with equal bravery by both parties; but the Irish infantry being at last defeated, and the cavalry, after making a furious charge, routed, James and his troops retreated through the pass of Dnieek. In this important battle James lost 1500 men, and William's army about one-third of that number. On the following day, July 2nd, King William sent Brigadier La Molloniere, with 1000 horse, a party of foot, and eight pieces of artillery, to summon Drogheda, which was defended by a garrison of 1300 men under Lord Iveagh, who, after a parley, accepted terms of capitulation, and marched out with their baggage, leaving behind them their arms, stores, and ammunition; upon which, Colonel Cutts' regiment immediately took possession of the place, and preserved it from violence.

The town is advantageously situated on the great north road from Dublin to Belfast, and on the river Boyne, which discharges itself into the Irish Sea about three miles below, and by which it is divided into two unequal portions; the larger portion, on the north side, being connected with the smaller by a bridge of three arches, erected in 1722. The streets are tolerably regular, and many of the houses are well built, especially those in the principal street, and on the quay, which extends along the north side of the river. The total number of houses is above 3000, whereof 1300 are assessed to the rates for lighting and watching the town; for the former, which is done by a gas company established a few years since, the whole assessment amounts to £316, and for the latter to £239, per annum. The inhabitants are principally supplied with water from a well at the Linen-hall; and the streets are paved and kept in repair, under the management of a committee, at the expense of the corporation, for which purpose about £230 are annually appropriated from the corporation funds. Of the ancient walls, beyond which the present town extends, the most curious and perfect portion is the gate of St. Lawrence, forming a handsome approach. A public reading and news room has been fitted up in the Mayoralty-house; and a newspaper, called the *Drogheda Journal*, has been published since 1774: a mechanics' institute was re-established in 1845. In Fair-street are infantry barracks, with an hospital for 20 patients; and there are similar barracks at Millmount. Adjoining the latter is Richmond Fort, erected about the year 1608, and in which are two 9-pounders on a moveable platform; a guard-house, constituting the entrance to the barracks, was built in 1831, and the mound on which the fort stands was at the same time further strengthened with palisades.

The manufacture of coarse linen, calico, and stockings, formerly carried on to a great extent, has, together with hand-loom weaving, much declined. A very extensive mill for spinning flax has, however, been erected by a company of proprietors, and is principally wrought by steam power: the tanning of leather, once carried on extensively, is still considerable; and the manufacture of soap and candles is also on a tolerably large scale. There are two other flax-mills, two iron-foundries, several salt-works, a distillery, and three large breweries of ale and table-beer, one of which, in James-street, belonging to Mr. Cairnes, produces ale which is in great repute and is exported to England and the West Indies; attached to it is a malting establishment. There are also several flour and corn mills, of which that belonging to Messrs. Smith and Smythe, with the adjoining stores, was erected at an expense of £20,000; the machinery is impelled by a steam-engine of 50-horse power, and is capable of grinding 40,000 barrels of wheat, and 60,000 barrels of oats, annually.

The port carries on a very extensive trade chiefly with Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and also a considerable cross-channel trade: the principal exports are corn, flour, oatmeal, cattle, butter, and linen-cloth; and the chief imports, timber, slates, coal, rock-salt, iron, bark, herrings, and dried fish, with manufactured goods of all kinds. According to the returns for the year ending January 5th, 1835, there were shipped from this port, 126,380 loads of meal, 42,500 bushels of wheat, 3000 barrels of peas, 37,000 sacks of flour, 2500 barrels of barley, 22,000 barrels of oats, 13,000 crates of eggs, 600 firkins of butter, 4100 cows, 12,000 sheep, 39,000 pigs, and 500 barrels of ale. The total estimated value of the exports in a more recent year was £766,027, of which £256,852 were corn, meal, and flour; £400,059 cattle, sheep, and pigs; £41,500 provisions; £33,929 linens and cottons, &c.: the total imports, in the same year, were £259,084, of which £30,750 were coal and slates; £32,300 iron, &c.; £14,020 tea, coffee, and sugar; £8091 tobacco; and the remainder, various articles, British and foreign. The number of vessels in the foreign trade that entered inwards, during 1834, was, 14 British and 3 foreign, and two British vessels cleared outwards. In the trade with Great Britain and across the Channel, 494 ships, including steam-vessels, entered inwards the same year, and 462 cleared outwards; and in the trade with various ports in Ireland, 42 vessels entered inwards and 23 cleared outwards. The number of vessels in the foreign trade that entered inwards ten years subsequently, in 1844, was 8, of 1247 tons; and 2 vessels, of 357 tons, cleared outwards. In the trade with Great Britain and ports in Ireland, 641 sailing-vessels of 46,024 tons, and 96 steamers of 21,738 tons, entered inwards; and 356 sailing-vessels of 25,675 tons, and 256 steamers of 57,273 tons, cleared outwards. The gross amount of the customs' duties, during 1835, was £9476. 19. 3., and for 1836, £13,382. 13. 2.; that of the excise duties collected in the district, in 1835, was £75,007. 19. 3½.; in 1843, the customs amounted to £7345, and the excise to £33,597. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port is 40, of an aggregate burthen of 4400 tons. A considerable trade is carried on with Liverpool, between which place, Glasgow, and this port, five steam-packets, of about 350 tons each, are constantly plying.

The harbour, for the improvement of which the Commissioners of Public Works some years since granted £10,000, has been rendered much more commodious, and is in a state of progressive improvement; a break-water has been formed, and a lighthouse erected. The river has been deepened four feet by a steam dredging-vessel, calculated to raise 1000 tons hourly; it is navigable to the bridge for vessels of 200 tons, and above it for lighters of 70 tons' burthen. A patent-slip is also now completed, and a large iron-foundry for steam machinery has been erected. The value of these improvements may be correctly estimated from the fact that, within the last few years, the trade of the port has been more than doubled. The inland trade is greatly facilitated by the Boyne navigation to Navan. A branch of the Bank of Ireland was established in 1834, and subsequently a branch of the Hibernian Bank, and one of the Provincial Bank. The markets are on Thursday and Saturday: fairs for cattle of every kind, and for horses of superior breed, are held annually on May 12th, June 22nd, August 26th, and October 29th, by ancient charter, and by a recent patent there are fairs also on March 10th, April 11th, November 21st, and December 19th, when large quantities of wool and various other articles of merchandise are exposed for sale. The corn-market is a very neat and commodious building, erected after a design by the late Mr. F. Johnston. There are convenient shambles for butchers' meat, and adjacent is a fish-market. The Linen-hall is a spacious building of brick, containing five halls. In the excise arrangements, Drogheda gives name to, and is the head of, a district comprising the town of Drogheda; Balbriggan, in the county of Dublin; Navan, Trim, Athboy, Kells, and Oldcastle, in Meath; and Virginia, Bailieborough, Cavan, Belurbet, and Killesandra, in Cavan.

The *Dublin and Drogheda Railway* was projected in 1836, when an act was passed fixing the capital at £600,000, with power to raise £200,000 additional, by loan, if necessary; but the scheme was not proceeded with until 1839, when Mr. (now Sir John) Macneill made a new estimate of the cost of the line, introducing steeper gradients than had been originally intended, and thus reducing the expense of the works. In consequence of these modifications of plan, a new act was obtained in 1840, by which the share-capital was lessened to £450,000, and the amount of loans to £150,000; the works were steadily carried on to completion, and the whole line of 32 British miles was opened on the 24th of May, 1844, the actual expenditure, including some subsequent improvements at the termini, amounting to £500,869. The line follows very nearly the course of the coast, and crosses the estuaries of Clontarf and Malahide, near Dublin, by extensive sea-bankments. The engineer adopted some novelties in the mode of laying the rails, of which it is too early yet to form an opinion from experience, though they appear to secure a smoother and better road. He was knighted by the Lord Lieutenant, upon the occasion of laying the first stone of the permanent station at Dublin, on the day of opening. In 1845, an act was passed for constructing a railway, northward, from Drogheda to Portadown, an undertaking which will complete, by a main line of 56 British miles to the Ulster railway at Portadown, by way of Dundalk and Newry, a railway communication from Drogheda to Belfast: a branch will run to Navan, about

17½ miles long. The capital is fixed at £950,000, with power to raise £316,666 by loan.

Besides the charters already noticed, many were granted by other sovereigns. The two boroughs continued till the reign of Henry IV. to be separately governed by their respective charters, and each had its separate corporate officers, from which circumstance the merchants frequenting the town were burthened with the payment of tolls and customs to both corporations; dissensions and debates were daily springing up between the two bodies, and in their contests blood was often shed and many lives were lost. To put an end to these evils, Henry IV., by charter dated November 1st, 1412, with the consent of the burgesses and commonalties, united both boroughs under one CORPORATION, and erected the town, with the suburbs on both sides of the river, into a county of itself. Under this, which was till lately the governing charter, the style of the corporation was the "Mayor, Sheriffs, Burgesses, and Commons of the County of the Town of Drogheda," and the government was vested in a mayor, two sheriffs, twenty-four aldermen (including the mayor), an indefinite number of common-councilmen, a mayor of the staple, two coroners, a recorder, town-clerk, sword-bearer, mace-bearer, water-bailiff, harbour-master, and subordinate officers. The freedom of the town was acquired by birth, or seven years' apprenticeship to a freeman of one of the seven trading guilds, and by especial grace, or gift of the corporation: the trading guilds were each under the government of a master and two wardens annually elected and had each a common hall. Under the late Municipal Corporations' act, the borough is now divided into three wards, and has six aldermen, of whom one is mayor, and 18 councillors; also a sheriff, clerk of the peace, treasurer, and other officers.

The town sent members to the first Irish parliament ever held, and continued to return two members till the Union, since which time it has returned one member to the Imperial parliament. The right of election was till 1832 vested in the freemen and freeholders, of whom there were about 936 at the passing of the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, which disqualified the non-resident freemen except within seven miles, and extended the elective franchise to the £10 householders, and to £20 and £10 leaseholders for the respective terms of 14 and 20 years. The number of electors qualified to vote in 1843, was 808, of whom 131 were £50 freeholders, 26 leaseholders, and one rent-charger; 483 were £10 householders; and 167 freemen. The parliamentary borough is co-extensive with the late county of the town, comprising an area of 577½ statute acres, of which 844 are in a rural district in the parish of Ballymakenny, and the remainder in the parishes of St. Peter and St. Mary: the present county of the town, or municipal borough, consists of 497 statute acres. Under the old regime of the corporation, the mayor, recorder, and two senior aldermen who had served the office of mayor, were justices of the peace under the charter, and there were five additional justices appointed under the act of the 7th George IV. The assizes for the county of the town are held twice in the year, before the mayor and judges on the north-eastern circuit; and quarter-sessions are held in January, April, June, and October, before the assistant barrister for the county of Louth. Petty-sessions, are held in the tholsel court every alternate

week; a court of record for pleas to any amount used to be held before the mayor and sheriffs; and a court of conscience, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £1. 3., was held every Tuesday and Friday before the mayor or his deputy. The constabulary police force consists of one head-constable, 2 constables, and 11 sub-constables; the expense of whose maintenance in 1842 was £555. A mayoralty-house is provided in the town, as a residence for the mayor during his year of office; but it is seldom occupied. The Tholsel is a spacious and handsome building of hewn stone, well adapted to the holding of the assizes, quarter-sessions, and other courts. The gaol, on the north side of the town, was erected in 1818; it is a neat and well-arranged building, and contains 16 cells, 2 solitary cells, 5 day-rooms, 4 yards, an hospital, and a chapel.

Drogheda includes a part of the parish of St. Peter, on the north side of the river Boyne, in the diocese of Armagh, and a part of that of St. Mary, on the south side, in the diocese of Meath. The whole parish of St. Peter contains 3504½ statute acres, and 13,910 inhabitants, and that of St. Mary, 1426 acres, and 5070 inhabitants: the living of each is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda, in whom the rectories are inappropriate. The tithe rent-charge of St. Peter's is £225, payable to the improprator: the annual income of the incumbent, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £512. 2. 6., arising from certain lay tithes purchased by the late Board of First Fruits, minister's money, payment by the corporation, and rent of houses. The tithe rent-charge of St. Mary's is £78. 15., of which £23. 7. are payable to the improprator, and the remainder to the vicar, who also receives a stipend of £30 from Evans's fund. St. Peter's church, which was rebuilt in 1753, is a substantial structure, in the Roman-Doric style, with a tower surmounted by a spire, which wants a proportionate degree of elevation; it is the burial-place of the family of Moore, marquesses of Drogheda, and contains several monuments to Lord Chief Justice Singleton, who resided in the town, John Ball, Esq., one of the king's serjeants, the Leigh and Ogle families, and others. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £463 towards its repair. The glebe-house adjoins the churchyard; there is a glebe of four acres in Drogheda, and one of 23 acres in Carlingford. St. Mary's church was erected in 1810, by a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits, and by parochial assessment, and subscription: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £175. 5. towards its repair. The glebe-house, situated in the town, was purchased for the parish by the late Board in 1809, under the new acts, at a cost of £600, of which £461. 10. 9½. were a gift, and £138. 9. 2½. a loan: the glebe comprises five acres. The chapel of St. Mark, a handsome edifice, was erected as a chapel of ease to St. Peter's church; the corporation contributed £300 towards the expense, £900 were given in 1829 by the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was raised by local subscription. It was endowed with the rectorial tithe of Innismot, in the county of Meath, amounting to £48. 15., by the corporation, who eventually transferred the patronage to the Lord Primate, who adds £50 per annum.

The Roman Catholic parish of St. Peter is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is the benefice

of the Archbishop of Armagh; the chapel is a handsome and spacious structure, erected at an expense of more than £12,000, raised by subscription. St. Mary's is the head of a Roman Catholic union, comprising also the parishes of Colpe and Kilsharvan, and containing two chapels; one at Drogheda, a large building, towards which Michael Duff, Esq., contributed between £4000 and £5000; and the other at Mornington, in the parish of Colpe. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists, the former in connexion with the General Assembly; the building was erected in 1827, at an expense of £2000, towards which the corporation contributed £300. Here are also three friaries, dedicated respectively to St. Francis, St. Augustine, and St. Dominick; and two convents of nuns, one dedicated to St. Dominick, the other to the Blessed Virgin and of the order of the Presentation, and both devoted to religious instruction. The Dominican or Sienna convent, beautifully situated in the environs, has a department for the instruction of young ladies, and a very elegant chapel. An institution for the widows of Protestant clergymen was founded and endowed at Drogheda by Primate Boulter; and there is likewise an almshouse, called the poor house of St. John, founded by a grant from the corporation; it is a neat brick building, containing 12 apartments. An infirmary, with a dispensary, is supported by grand jury presentments and by corporation and parliamentary grants, at an annual cost of about £400; and a mendicity institution, for which the corporation finds a house, is supported by voluntary contributions and the produce of the labour of its inmates. There is also a savings' bank. The union workhouse, on a site of 7½ acres subject to a rent of £32. 14. 6., was completed in 1841, at an expense of £7100, and is constructed to receive 800 paupers.

The religious foundations of this place were anciently very numerous, and of several there are still some remains. On the north side of the river are those of the Augustinian priory, of which the steeple is standing; it is more generally called the *Old Abbey*, from its remote antiquity, having, it is supposed, been founded by St. Patrick, who is said to have baptized his converts at a well within the precincts, which, previously to its late inclosure, bore his name. The abbey experienced many injuries from Irish and Danish assailants, but was rebuilt and endowed by the English in 1226. On the road leading to Collon, near the town, is a stone called *Clough Patrick*, or St. Patrick's stone, on which the saint prayed; in commemoration of which, the marks of his knees and staff were chiselled in the stone. The hospital of St. Mary was founded early in the 13th century, for sick and infirm persons, by Ursus de Swemele, and was afterwards occupied by Crouched friars of the order of St. Augustine. The priory of St. Lawrence, near the gate of that name, is said to have been instituted by the mayor and burgesses. The Dominican abbey, founded in 1224, by Lucas de Netterville, Archbishop of Armagh, afterwards became a house of great celebrity; it was at the Dissolution granted to Walter Dowdall and Edward Becke. The Grey friary was founded in the 13th century, either by the family of D'Arcy or that of Plunket, and was, in 1518, reformed by the Observantine friars, and on its dissolution granted to Gerald Aylmer. The Augustine friary was founded in the reign of Edward I., probably by the Brandon family; and there were two

smaller foundations, known as the houses of *St. James* and *St. Bennet*. On the opposite side of the river was the priory or hospital of *St. John*, for Crouched friars, a cell to the priory of Kilmainham, supposed to have been founded by Walter de Lacy, and a great part of the revenue of which was, after the Dissolution, granted by Edward VI. to James Sedgrave; on this side of the Boyne was likewise the Carmelite friary, founded by the inhabitants, and which, with the houses of *St. Mary*, *St. Lawrence*, and the Augustinian friary, was, at the Dissolution, given to the corporation. In Drogheda was also a Franciscan monastery, of which the founder and history are not known. There are at present some remains of the old church of *St. Mary*, and of the Dominican abbey already referred to, in which was interred Patrick O'Scanlain, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1270. The abbey was dedicated to *St. Mary Magdalene*, and its majestic remains consist of a square tower, in the battlement of which is a breach, said to have been made by Cromwell's cannon. It was enacted by the Irish parliament, in 1465, that a university, enjoying the same privileges and immunities as that of Oxford, should be established at this place; but the design was not carried into execution. The archbishops of Armagh formerly had a palace in the town, for their accommodation while attending parliamentary duties. Divers remains of earthworks, and traces of military operations, are still to be seen at several of the stations which were occupied by Cromwell during the parliamentary war. William of Drogheda, a writer on civil law in the 14th century, and James Miles, author of two works on religion and one on music, and who died a member of the Franciscan monastery at Naples, in 1639, were natives of this place. Drogheda gives the titles of Marquess, Earl, and Viscount, in the peerage of Ireland, to the family of Moore.

DROM, or **DROMSPERANE**, a parish, in the union of **THURLES**, barony of **ELIAGARTY**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Templemore, on the road from that place to Cashel; containing 2025 inhabitants. It comprises 4480 statute acres, and is in the diocese of Cashel: the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde; the vicarage forms part of the corps of the treasurership in the cathedral of *St. Patrick*, Cashel. The tithe rent-charge is £166. 3., of which £103. 17. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Drom is the head of a district, comprising this parish and Inch, in each of which is a chapel; that of Drom is a large handsome building, erected in 1829. Here are some remains of the old church. A constabulary police force is stationed in the village.

DROMACOO, a parish, in the union of **GORT**, barony of **DUNKELLIN**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.N.W.) from Gort, and on the bay of Galway; containing 1254 inhabitants. It comprises 1931 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, and is in the diocese of Kilmacdough: the rectory is partly appropriate to the see, partly to the vicars-choral of Christ Church cathedral, Dublin, and partly to the prebendary of Islandeddy; the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilcolgan. The tithe rent-charge is £40. 3. 3., of which £9. 9. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £14. 3. 6. to the vicars-choral, £11. 6. 3. to the vicar, and the re-

mainder to the prebendary. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish, called Ballindirreen from the place where the chapel is situated, is co-extensive with that of the Established Church. The ruins of the old church have been converted into a mausoleum for the family of *St. George*, whose mansion stands in the adjoining parish of *Stradbally*, though part of the demesne is within the limits of this parish.

DROMAGH.—See **DROMTARIFFE**.

DROMAHAIRE, a village, in the union of **MANOR-HAMILTON**, parish of **DRUMLEAVE**, barony of **DROMAHAIRE**, county of **LEITRIM**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 8 miles (S.E. by E.) from Sligo, on the road from Collooney to Manor-Hamilton; containing 348 inhabitants. A castle was built here in early times by a chieftain of this district, called *O'Rourke*, and was named after him; part of the building still exists, but most of it was used by Sir William Villiers in the erection of the castle of Dromahaire, under a patent dated 1626, by which 11,500 acres of land, with power to empark 2000 acres, and hold two markets, were granted to the Duke of Buckingham. Of this castle, seven massive and ornamented stacks of chimneys remain; and the lodge occupied by the agent to *G. L. Fox*, Esq., occupies part of its site. At Creevelea, a monastery for Franciscans of the Observantine order was established in 1508, by Margaret ny Brien, wife of *O'Rourke*. This building was never completed, but the walls, in which are some curious figures, are entire, and the altar is nearly so: the effigy of the great *O'Rourke* lies at full-length on a tomb over the burial-place of his family, and there are also figures over the graves of the *Morroghs*, *Cornins*, and others. The village, together with the entire neighbourhood, has been greatly improved under the auspices of *Mr. Lane Fox*, contains 59 houses: it has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Collooney; and is a constabulary police station. A market is held on Monday in a neat market-house, and a fair on the 13th of every month; and petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. A dispensary is partly supported by a subscription of £50 per annum from *Mr. Lane Fox*. On the side of a hill are the ruins of an old church, consisting of a nave and chancel, divided by a heavy tower supported by elliptical arches: some conventual buildings, the foundation of which is attributed to *St. Patrick*, formed two squares contiguous to the church.

DROMARAGH, or **ANNESBOROUGH**, a post-town and parish, in the union of **LISBURN**, partly in the barony of **KINELARTY**, partly in that of **LOWER IVEAGH**, but chiefly in that of **UPPER IVEAGH**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 5 miles (E.S.E.) from Dromore, and 72 miles (N. by E.) from Dublin, on the road from Banbridge to Ballynahinch; containing, with the district of Maghera-Hamlet, 10,070 inhabitants, of whom 226 are in the village. It contains part of the lands granted by patent of Queen Elizabeth, in 1585, to *Ever Mac Rorie Magennis*, and which were forfeited in the war of 1641, and afterwards granted by *Charles II.* to Colonel Hill; they are included in the manor of *Kilwarlin*. The parish comprises 21,192 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which 6027 $\frac{1}{2}$ are in Lower Iveagh, 7024 $\frac{1}{2}$ are in Kinelarty, and 8141 are in Upper Iveagh. The greater part is arable land, and about 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres are under water; considerable improvement has been made in

agriculture, and many even of the mountain tracts have been brought under tillage. The village, which is small, is called Annesborough, or Annesbury, in a patent which granted a weekly market on Thursday, and a fair for three days in Sept.: the market has been changed to Friday, and is chiefly for the sale of butter and linen-yarn; the fairs are now on the first Friday in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov., for farming stock and pedlery. Petty-sessions are held in the village every fourth Monday: here, also, is a sub-post office to Dromore and Comber. Woodford has extensive bleach-works, and was once the seat of a flourishing branch of the linen manufacture. Dromaragh, with part of the rectory of Garvaghy, constitutes a union, and the only PREBEND in the cathedral of Christ the Redeemer at Dromore, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £465. 13., and of the whole union £702. 18. The glebe-house was erected in 1922, a gift of £100 and a loan of £1125 having been obtained from the Board of First Fruits. The ancient glebe, consisting of one moiety of the townland of Dromaragh, which was granted to the rector in pure alms by James I., is now in the possession of the Marquess of Downshire; 20 acres of the same constitute the present glebe. The church is a small handsome edifice with a tower and clock in good repair, built in 1811, at the expense of the parishioners. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recommended that this union be dissolved on the next avoidance of the prebend; that Garvaghy be separated from it, and consolidated with its vicarage; and that the 9½ townlands now forming the perpetual cure of Maghera-Hamlet be constituted a distinct parish, leaving the remainder of Dromaragh to form the corps of the prebend. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, with the exception of the district of Maghera-Hamlet, which is united to the Roman Catholic parish of Magheradroll; the chapel is a large handsome edifice, at Finnis, built in 1833. At Artana is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. On the mountain of Slieve Croob is a cairn, having a platform at the top, on which eleven smaller cairns are raised; and in the townland of Finnis is a remarkable artificial cave, 94 feet long, 6 feet wide, and upwards of 5 feet in height, with a transept near the centre, 30 feet long; the walls are rudely arched near the top, which is covered with slabs of granite. In 1833, the Rev. H. Elgee Boyd, rector of the parish, caused this cave to be cleared out and an iron door fixed up to protect it from injury.

DROMARD, a parish, in the barony of TYRERAGH, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (W.) from Collooney, on the road from Sligo to Ballina; containing 2445 inhabitants. Cromwell took this place, and burnt the old bawn of Tanragoe. In the reign of William III., the castle of Longford successfully resisted two attacks of a detachment of the troops under Major Vaughan; skeletons of men and horses are constantly being dug up in the demesne, where the battle was fought. The parish comprises 7422½ statute acres, including a considerable tract of unclaimed mountain land: here are quarries of limestone and granite of the best description. Fairs are held at Beltra on the Monday before Ash-Wednesday, May 21st, and Aug. 20th. The principal seat is Tan-

ragoe, a very old mansion, which commands remarkably fine views of the bays of Sligo, Donegal, and Killybegs, and of Tellen Head, Benbullen, and Knocknaree. Longford House, the seat of Sir J. Crofton, Bart., was burnt in 1816. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £150. The glebe-house was built in 1833, by aid of a gift of £350 and a loan of £450 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church, a neat plain building with a square tower, was erected by the grandfather of Colonel Irwin, and enlarged in 1819 by aid of a loan of £600 from the Board. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a good slated chapel at Altnellick. Here is a school for boys and girls, under the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; the school-house is a stone slated building, erected at an expense of about £250, on an acre of land given by Colonel Irwin. There are also some national schools. The Rev. Dr. Benton, late rector of the parish, left £200 late currency, which sum is now vested in the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, and the interest distributed among the poor at Easter. Near the river of Ballinley are the ruins of a religious house; and there are some remains of the old church, near which is a holy well dedicated to St. Patrick. In the demesne of Longford is a Roman Catholic chapel, now disused; it was built by the O'Donds, from whom the Croftons inherit the estate.

DROMCLIFFE, or **OGORMUCK**, a parish, in the union of ENNIS, barony of ISLANDS, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, on the river Fergus, and on the road from Limerick to Galway; containing, with the assize, market, and post town of Ennis, 13,211 inhabitants. This parish, including Inch, comprises 9967½ statute acres; the land varies greatly in quality. There are about 240 acres of craggy pasture that might be easily converted into good arable land. At Cragleigh is some very fine close-grained black marble. The gentlemen's seats are, Stamer Park, Abbeville, Willow Bank, Greenlawn, Hermitage, Cahircalla, Beechpark, Ashline Park, Cranaher, Brookville, and Green Park. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, united, in 1818, to those of Kilnemona, Kilraghtis, and Templemaly, forming the union of Dromcliffe, in the gift of the Bishop: Dromcliffe rectory is partly inappropriate in R. Keane, Esq., and partly united, in 1803, to the rectories of Kilnemona and Kilmaly, in the patronage of the Marquess of Thomond. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £349. 4. 8., of which £76. 3. are payable to the impropricator, a similar sum to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar; the entire tithe of the vicarial union is £214. 7. 8. The glebe contains four acres near the old church, which is in ruins: the present church, at Ennis, consists of part of an ancient Franciscan abbey. The site of the old glebe-house has been added to the churchyard; where, during the prevalence of the cholera, no less than 340 bodies were buried in one pit. In the Roman Catholic divisions the greater part of the parish forms the district of Ennis, where the chapel is situated; the western part, called Inch, is the head of the district of that name, which also includes the parish of Kilmaly. A new chapel has been built at Inch, and there is a chapel in Kilmaly. Near the old church are the remains of one

of the ancient round towers, of which about 50 feet are still standing. At Inch is a strongly impregnated chalybeate spring, occasionally resorted to.—See ENNIS.

DROMCOLLOHER.—See **DRUMCOLLOHER.**

DROMCREHY, or DRUMCREELY, a parish, in the union of **ENNISTYMON**, barony of **BURREN**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (W.) from **Burren**; on the bay of **Ballyvaughan**, and on the road from **Burren** to **Kilfenora**; containing 2331 inhabitants. It comprises 6255½ statute acres, of which a considerable portion is rocky mountain pasture, principally devoted to the grazing of sheep: the substratum is limestone, which in various places rises above the surface. Sea-weed, an abundance of which is procured in the bay, is the chief manure. The seats are, **Sans Souci**, **Ballyallaben**, **Mucknish**, and **Newtown Castle**. In the little creek of **Pouldoody** is an oyster-bed; the oysters are small, but have long been celebrated for their delicious flavour. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Kilfenora**, united in 1795 to the rectories and vicarages of **Glaninagh**, **Rathbourney**, and **Killnongan**, together constituting the union of **Dromcrehy** and corps of the **treasurership** of **Kilfenora**, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes rent-charge of the parish is £86. 5., and of the entire benefice £247. 10. The parish church is in ruins; that of the union is in the adjoining parish of **Rathbourney**. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of **Glenarragh**, or **Glynn**. In this parish are the ruins of the castles of **Mucknish** and **Ballynacraggy**, and some vestiges of that of **Ballyvaughan**: at **Newtown** is a castle of unusual form, consisting of a round tower resting on a square base, and said to have been formerly the residence of the Prince of **Burren**; it is in good preservation, and is, as already observed, still a seat. On the lands called "The Bishop's Quarter" are the remains of a religious house, of which no particulars are recorded.—See **BALLYVAUGHAN**.

DROMDALEAGUE, or DRIMOLEAGUE, a parish, in the union of **SKIBBEREEN**, East Division of the barony of **WEST CARBERRY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Dunmanway**; on the river **Ilen**, and the road from **Cork** to **Bantry**; containing 5501 inhabitants. It comprises 18,708 statute acres; of these, 124 are woodland, 8152 arable, 2659 pasture, 4756 barren, and the remainder mountain, waste, and bog. The surface is very uneven, rising into hills of considerable elevation, particularly in the northern part of the parish, which is in a great degree rocky and bare, though in various places affording herbage for numerous herds of young cattle. Agriculture is, generally speaking, in a backward state; but there are a few instances of a tendency to improvement, by draining and the cultivation of clover and vetches. Here is a slate-quarry producing a material of good quality, but requiring a larger capital than is possessed by the present occupant, in order to its being efficiently wrought. Fairs are held on May 20th, August 27th, September 25th, October 27th, and Dec. 18th, principally for cattle, sheep, and pigs; and there is a constabulary police station. A new village is springing up, of which several houses have been built, on the main road to **Bantry**, and on the lands of **Butlersgift**. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of **Cork**, united to part of

the rectory of **Fanlobbus**, and constituting the corps of the prebend of **Dromdaleague** in the cathedral of **St. Finbarr**, **Cork**, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes rent-charge of the parish is £332. 10., and of the whole union £399. 10. The church is a small edifice, built in 1790, by parochial assessment. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district comprising also the parish of **Drinagh**, in which is a chapel; that of **Dromdaleague**, a large cruciform edifice, is well built, and roofed with slate. About 150 children are educated in the parochial and national schools, and a dispensary has been lately established. Two miles north from the church is **Castle Donovan**, erected by the head of the sept of that name in the reign of **Henry IV.**; a lofty square tower, and some detached portions of the castle, rise near the old road from **Dunmanway** to **Bantry**, about an equal distance from each, encircled by hills on all sides except the south.

DROMDEELY, or TOMDEELY, a parish, in the union of **RATHKEALE**, barony of **LOWER CONNELLO**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 1½ mile (W. by S.) from **Askeaton**, and on the south bank of the **Shannon**; containing 375 inhabitants. It comprises 1324 statute acres; the land, which is nearly all arable, is generally light, and much intermingled with limestone. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Limerick**, and in the gift of the Precentor of **St. Mary's** cathedral, **Limerick**; the rectory forms part of the union of **Nantinan**, and of the corps of the precentorship: the tithes rent-charge is £56. 5., of which two-thirds are payable to the precentor, and one-third to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions, the parish forms part of the district of **Askeaton**. Several islands in the **Shannon** belong to it; the largest is **Greenish** (which see), containing 45 acres. There are ruins of the old church, and, not far distant, some of **Dromdeely Castle**, a small square tower built by the **Mahonys**, and which, since the final expulsion of the **Geraldines** in 1580, has been gradually falling into decay.

DROMDOWNA.—See **DRUMDOWNNEY.**

DROMIN, a parish, in the union of **KILMALLOCK**, barony of **COSHMA**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (S.) from **Bruff**, on the roads from **Limerick** to **Cork**, and from **Croom** to **Kilmallock**; containing 1375 inhabitants. This parish comprises 4096 statute acres, the whole fertile and well cultivated: about one-half is in tillage, the remainder being rich meadow and pasture land, on which great numbers of cattle are fattened. There is neither waste nor bog; fuel is scarce, and the poor suffer greatly for want of it. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of **Limerick**, and in the patronage of **John Croker, Esq.**, of **Ballynagard**, being usually held with **Athlaca**; the tithes rent-charge is £229. 2., and the glebe comprises 24 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also **Athlaca**, and parts of the parishes of **Uregare** and **Glenogra**, and containing two chapels, one in **Dromin**, and one in **Athlaca**. The ruins of **Dromin** church stand on an eminence near the middle of the parish, not far from which are the remains of **Meadstown Castle**, built by the sept of **O'Hanlon**, in the 15th century, and the walls of which are nearly entire; it was dismantled by order of **Cromwell** in 1654. A part of this castle is occupied by a farmer, and has acquired some modern celebrity by being the

birth-place of Daniel Webb, Esq., author of *The Harmonies of Poetry and Music*.

DROMIN, a parish, in the union and barony of AARDE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.W.) from Dunleer, and near the road from Drogheda to Dundalk; containing 863 inhabitants, of whom 142 are in the village. It comprises 2042 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, and includes Rathcoole House, situated in a neat demesne. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and forms part of the union of Collon: the tithe rent-charge is £153. 7., and the glebe comprises 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions it forms part of the district of Dunleer; the chapel adjoins the village. Contiguous to the village are the remains of the old church, and a churchyard; and near the chapel is a large rath.

DROMINA, a village, in the parish of SHANDRUM, union of KANTURK, barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Charleville; containing 213 inhabitants. It consists of 43 houses, and the Roman Catholic chapel of the district.

DROMINER, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N.W.) from Nenagh; containing 756 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by Lough Derg, comprises 2426 statute acres, chiefly arable and pasture land: the principal seats are, Annabeg, Shannon Vale, and Hazle Point. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Killaloe, and one of the parishes that constitute the union of Ballynaclogh: the tithe rent-charge is £82. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Monsea. One of the principal stations of the Inland Navigation Company, on the Shannon, has been established near the castle of Drominer, which is much dilapidated. Here is also a Danish fort, occupying more than two acres, in the ditch surrounding which, brass battle-axes, coins, large human bones, &c., have been discovered.

DROMISKIN, a parish, in the union of DUNDALK, barony and county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Drogheda to Dundalk; containing, with the post-town of Lurgan-Green, 2507 inhabitants, of whom 257 are in the village. It comprises 5312 statute acres, mostly of good quality and under an improved system of tillage; there are, however, bogs in various places, though none of any great extent, and some waste land along the course of the river Fane, which overflows its banks during the winter months, in some parts, and thereby renders the fields contiguous to it unfit for cultivation. The living is a rectory and vicarage, recently separated from Darver, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £420. The glebe-house was built in 1766, at an expense of £993: the glebe comprises 21 acres, valued at £44 per annum. The church is a handsome structure with a tower, built in 1821 by aid of a loan of £800 from the Board of First Fruits; it stands near the ruins of the old church: the churchyard has been lately inclosed by a wall with iron-railing, on the side next the village. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Darver; the chapel is a neat building, erected in 1823, at a cost of £800. About 250 children are educated in the paro-

chial and national schools. The castle of Miltown, here, is a quadrangular building, defended at the angles by round towers, 45 feet high, surmounted by tall graduated battlements: near the summit of a rising ground, two or three furlongs distant, is an arched subterranean vault, extending for a considerable length, and supposed to have been a secret entrance to the castle. About 20 yards from the church is the lower part of an ancient round tower, surmounted by a modern pointed roof; it was used for a belfry, before the present church was built.

DROMKEATH.—See GREENMOUNT.

DROMKEEN, a parish, in the barony of CLAN-WILLIAM, union and county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Pallas-Gréine, on the road from Limerick to Tipperary; containing 567 inhabitants. It comprises 860 statute acres: the land is in general of good quality; about one-half is under tillage, and the remainder meadow and pasture. There are some quarries of limestone worked for building, and for agricultural purposes. The remains of the ancient mansion of Dromkeen shew it to have been an extensive and important establishment; and not far distant are the walls of an old church, in which is inserted a tablet recording its repair, in 1717, by Richard Burgh, Lord Bishop of Ardagh, of which family it had been the burial-place from time immemorial. The living is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Emly, the former united at a period prior to any known record to the rectory of Kilcornan, and to the rectory and prebend of Ballynaclogh in the cathedral of St. Ailbe, together constituting the archdeaconry of Emly, in the patronage of the Bishop of Cashel; the perpetual curacy is in the patronage of the Archdeacon. The tithe rent-charge of Dromkeen is £27. The lands belonging to the archdeaconry consist of the townlands of Kilcornan and Garry-Phebole, in the parish of Kilcornan, and comprise 323a. 3r. 24p., let on lease at an annual rent of £355. 19. 1.; the entire revenue was returned by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, at £547. 19. 1. There is no glebe-house. The church is a neat cruciform structure with an octagonal tower embattled and crowned with pinnacles, erected by a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1831. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the union of Greine, or Pallas-Gréine, but chiefly in that of Kiltely; in the latter portion is the chapel, a modern edifice near the parish church.

DROMLEAS.—See DRUMLEAS.

DROMLINE, a parish, in the union of ENNIS, barony of LOWER BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S.E.) from Newmarket; on the river Shannon, and on the coach-road from Limerick to Ennis; containing 1327 inhabitants. It comprises 2954 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, and contains a portion of the rich corraes lands on the banks of the Shannon, and about 370 acres of the bishop's meusal lands. The land is partly in pasture, but chiefly in tillage, and the system of agriculture has been much improved. Dromline is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, and forms the corps of the treasurer'ship of the cathedral of Killaloe, and part of the union of Kilnasoolagh, in the gift of the Bishop; the rectory is part of the sinecure union of Tradree, or Tomfulogh, in the patronage of the Wyndham family. The tithe rent-charge is £70. 1. 6., of

which £41. 10. 9. are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms a portion of the district of Newmarket: the chapel for this part of the district is a large building of modern date, situated near Ballycunneen. At Smithstown are the remains of an old castle, of which no particulars are recorded.

DROMOD, a parish, in the union of CAHIRCIVREEN, barony of IVERAGH, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Cahirciveen, and on the river Inny, near its influx into Ballinaskelligs bay; containing 5247 inhabitants. It comprises 50,272 statute acres, consisting chiefly of mountain pasture, waste, and bog, with patches of arable land intermixed; and is principally the property of the Marquess of Lansdowne, and the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin. An abundance of sea-weed and sand is procured in Ballinaskelligs bay, and carried up the vale of the Inny for manure; and building-stone is found in several places. Lough Currane, a sheet of water about seven miles in circumference, contains several islands, and abounds with brown and white trout and with salmon of superior quality. A considerable quantity of the latter is annually sent to London from the fish preserve at Waterville, near the western extremity of the lake, at its outlet into the bay, and where salmon are sometimes kept for three months in the highest state of perfection. The lake is bounded on the south and east by ranges of lofty mountains, which are said to have been formerly covered with wood. At the village of Waterville are stations of the constabulary police and coast-guard, and petty-sessions for the district are held there. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardferit and Aghadoc, episcopally united, previously to any existing record, to the rectory of Prior, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £169. 10., and of the whole union £260. 5. The church is in ruins, but divine service is performed on Sundays in the parochial school-house. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is at Mastergiehy. Besides the parochial school, there is a large school-house, with residences for the master and mistress, erected partly by a bequest by General Count O'Connell, but chiefly at the expense of J. O'Connell, Esq. Among the islands in the lake of Currane is one called Church Island, on which are the ruins of an ancient church with a fine Norman arch at the entrance, said to have been dedicated to St. Finian: vestiges exist of some other buildings, and it is supposed that there were originally seven churches on the island, similar to those of Inniscattery in the Shannon and Inniscalthra in Lough Derg. Over the river Inny was formerly a foot-bridge, consisting of a single arch of about 24 feet span, and only a yard wide, and which from its peculiar form was called the Rainbow bridge: it was approached at each end by steps. There is no tradition as to the period of its erection, but about a century since the high-sheriff of the county is known to have held his court on it. At Waterville is a chalybeate spring, somewhat similar in its properties to that of Harrogate.

DROMORE, a market and post town, a parish and till recently the seat of a bishopric, in the union of BANBRIDGE, barony of LOWER IVERAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 16 miles (W. N. W.)

from Downpatrick, and 66½ (N.) from Dublin, on the coach-road to Belfast, from which it is 14 miles distant; containing 14,954 inhabitants, of whom 2110 are in the town. Its name, anciently written *Druim-mor*, signifies "the Great Ridge," *Druim* being the term applied to a long ridge-shaped hill, such as that above Dromore. The origin of the place may be traced from St. Colman, who founded here an abbey for Canons Regular, which became the head of a see, whereof he was made the first bishop. This abbey had acquired extensive possessions early in the 10th century, and was frequently plundered by the Danes; it also suffered materially from the continued feuds of the powerful sept of the O'Nials, Magennis, and Macartans. In the 14th century, Sir J. Holt and Sir R. Belknap, being convicted of treason against Richard II., were condemned to death, but, on the intercession of the clergy, were banished for life to the "ville of Dromore, in Ireland." At the Reformation the cathedral was in ruins, and the town had greatly participated in the devastations of the preceding periods; in this situation the place remained till 1610, when James I. refounded the see by letters-patent, rebuilt the cathedral, and gave to the bishop extensive landed possessions in this and several adjoining parishes, which the king erected into a manor called "Bailonagala" (corrupted into Ballymaganles, a denomination or towland on which the town stands), with a court leet twice in the year, a court baron every three weeks for pleas under £5, a free market every Saturday, and two fairs. An episcopal palace was commenced by Bishop Buckworth; but previously to its completion, the war of 1641 broke out, and the cathedral, the unfinished palace, and the town, were entirely destroyed by the parliamentarian forces. From this time the town remained in ruins till the Restoration, when Charles II. gave the see in commendam, with Down and Connor, to the celebrated Jeremy Taylor, by whom the present cathedral church, which is also parochial, was built on the site of the ruined cathedral. In 1688, a skirmish took place near Dromore between a party of Protestants and some of the Irish adherents of James II.

The town consists of a square and five principal streets, and contains 439 houses; since 1837 it has been under the operation of the Paving and Lighting act, 9th George IV., cap. 82. There are two bridges over the Lagan; one, called the Regent's bridge, was built in 1811, and has a tablet inscribed to Bishop Percy, recording some of the leading traits of his character. Several bleach-greens were formerly in full work in the vicinity, and, among others, that occupied by the late Mr. Stott, whose poetical effusions under the signature of Hafiz, in the provincial newspapers, attracted much attention; but all are now unemployed except one, in the occupation of Thos. McMuray and Co., connected with which is a manufacture of cambrics, as well as a linen manufacture established in 1832. A linen-factory had been previously established at Ashfield, in 1628. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied with all sorts of provisions, farming stock, and linen; fairs are held on the first Saturday in March, May 12th, Aug. 6th, Oct. 10th, and Dec. 14th. A constabulary police force is stationed here; courts leet and baron are held for the manor, and petty-sessions occasionally. In the bishop of Down is vested, among other privileges, the

power of appointing a coroner, escheator, and clerk of the market, and a bailiff.

The BISHOPRIC OF DROMORE is supposed to have been generally included in that of Armagh till the 13th century, as the only bishops whose names are recorded prior to 1227 are, St. Colman, the founder; Malbrigid Mac Cathesaige; and Rigan. About 1487, the Archbishop of Armagh, in a letter to Henry VII., states that the revenues of the see did not exceed £40 per annum Irish, which was less by a third than sterling money, so that none would remain upon the bishopric. Under the Church Temporalities act, this bishopric and that of Down and Connor have been united, and the bishop of the whole now bears the title of Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore; the temporalities of the see of Dromore have been vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Dromore is one of the sixteen dioceses that form the ecclesiastical province of Armagh, and is 35½ English miles in length by 21½ in breadth, including an estimated area of 155,600 acres, of which 1500 are in Antrim, 10,600 in Armagh, and the remainder in Down. The Earl of Kilmorey claims exemption from the bishop's jurisdiction for his lordship of Newry, as having been extra-episcopal before the Reformation; it belonged to the monastery at Newry, which was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Nicholas Bagnal, one of this nobleman's ancestors. Yet in the Regal Visitation book of 1615, *Nova Ripa alias Nieu Rie* is among the parishes under the jurisdiction of the see of Dromore. In the ecclesiastical court at Newry, marriage-licenses, probates of wills, &c., are granted by Lord Kilmorey's authority under the ancient monastic seal. The bishop's lands comprise 18,424 statute acres; and the annual revenue of the bishopric, on an average of three years ending December 31, 1833, was £4219. 12.; in 1844 the revenue was £5075, paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The chapter anciently consisted of a dean, archdeacon, and prebendaries, but was remodelled by James I., and made to consist of a dean, archdeacon, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and the prebendary of Dromaragh, to which offices several rectories and vicarages were annexed. The consistorial court, held at Dromore, embraces a vicar-general, two surrogates, a registrar, apparitor, and two proctors. The diocesan school, which was united with that of Down in 1823, is described in the article on Downpatrick, where it is situated. The total number of parishes in the diocese is 96, exclusively of Newry, and of benefices 25, including 2 perpetual cures: the deanery is in the patronage of the Crown, the vicarage of Donaghmore in the gift of the Lord Primate, and the vicarage of Aghalee in that of the Marquess of Hertford; the remainder are nearly all in the patronage of the Bishop. There is a church in each benefice; two each are maintained in Dromaragh and Clonallon; and five other places have been licensed for public worship by the bishop: the number of glebe-houses is 23. In the Roman Catholic divisions the diocese of Dromore is a separate bishopric, and one of the nine



Arms of the late Bishopric.

suffragan to Armagh. It comprises 17 parochial benefices, containing 34 chapels, which are served by 27 clergymen, 17 of whom, including the bishop, are parish priests, and 10 are coadjutors or curates. The bishop's parish is Newry, where he resides, and in which is a handsome cathedral.

The PARISH comprises 20,488½ statute acres. The lands are generally of good quality, and almost all are either under tillage or in pasture, and in a tolerable state of cultivation, or inclosed within demesnes: there is not more bog than is requisite to furnish a supply of fuel. Not far from the town is the mansion formerly used as the *Episcopal Palace*, the grounds of which were richly planted by Bishop Percy, who also clothed the surrounding hills with the flourishing woods that now ornament them: Shenstone's celebrated seat at Leasowes was the model on which he designed his improvements. St. Colman's well is in this demesne. Near the town also is *Gill-Hall Castle*, the mansion and demesne of the Earl of Clanwilliam. This extensive property was originally granted by Charles II. to Alderman Hawkins, who, during the civil war, had procured food, raiment, and lodging, in London, for 5000 Irish Protestants that had been driven from their country; and by whose exertions £30,000, raised by subscription in England, had been expended in clothing and provisions, sent over to Ireland for such as could not effect their escape. With the aid of four other gentlemen, he had also raised a sum of £45,000 for the help of the distressed Irish both at home and in England; he afterwards resided for some time in Ireland, where he became possessed of the town of Rathfriland, forfeited with other property by the Magennises, lords of Iveagh, in the war of 1641.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, forming the corps of the treasurership in the cathedral of Christ the Redeemer, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £682. 10.; there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church, situated on the north bank of the Lagan, close to the town, is a plain neat edifice, and was constituted the cathedral by act of the 21st of George II.; it was thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and modernised in 1808, when the tower was taken down, and the original oaken roof replaced with one of slate, chiefly at the expense of Bishop Percy. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £145 for its repair. Beneath the communion table is a vault, in which Dr. Taylor and two of his successors are interred; but the only inscription in the church is on a small mural tablet to Bishop Percy, author of the *Key to the New Testament*, translator of the *Northern Antiquities*, and editor of the *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, who presided over the see from 1793 to 1811: his remains are deposited in a vault in the transept added to the cathedral, where also are interred those of Mrs. Percy, the "Nancy" to whom his beautiful ballad is addressed. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Garvaghy; in each is a chapel. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly and the Remonstrant Synod, and for Wesleyan Methodists. Near the church are two good houses for clergymen's widows, erected in 1729, and endowed by the bishop and clergy of the diocese. The Countess of Clanwilliam, who died in 1817, be-

queathed to the poor a sum now producing £10. 3., and a further sum to the dispensary, producing £3. 7. per annum.

Near the town are the remains of an ancient castle built by William Worsley, son-in-law to Bishop Tod, for the bishop's protection, being one of the conditions on which a considerable extent of the see lands was alienated to Worsley, and which led to the act for restraining bishops from leasing lands beyond a term of 21 years. At the eastern extremity of the town is a remarkable earthwork, called the "Great Fort" (or "folkmoat," as such works are called by Spenser); it has a treble fosse on the north or land side, and a strong out-post to the south, continued in a regular glacis to the water's edge. Not far from Gill Hall is a fort of different character, and smaller, evidently erected to defend the pass of the river Lagan. In 1817 a cavern was discovered near the castle, hewn out of the solid rock, of rectangular form, and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, 24 feet long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide; on the floor were several broken urns of coarse brown clay, some charcoal, and calcined human bones. At Islanderry was found a canoe cut out of a solid oak, and near it a pair of oars. Celts, spear and arrow heads of flint, and other ancient weapons of stone, brass, and bronze, were found at Skeogh, among which were stone hatchets; many were in the museum of Bishop Percy. During the preloxy of that bishop, a large and very perfect skeleton of an elk was found in one of the adjacent bogs; the distance between the tips of the horns was 10 feet 3 inches: it was placed in the palace, where it was carefully preserved. The valuable library belonging to the bishop was purchased, after his death, by the Earl of Caledon, for £1000. Dromore formerly gave the title of Viscount to the Farnshaw family.

DROMORE, a parish, in the union and barony of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (S. W.) from Omagh, on the road from that place to Enniskillen; containing 10,601 inhabitants. In the war of 1641, the insurgents were defeated in some skirmishes near this place, but revenged themselves by burning the church and killing many of the inhabitants, when the English were obliged to retire. It comprises 25,492½ statute acres; the greater part is productive, but there are more than 4000 acres of bog and mountain land. The village, which comprises about 100 thatched houses, is a constabulary police station, and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Omagh, and a dispensary. Fairs are held for farming-stock on Feb. 1st, March 17th, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, May 1st, June 24th, Aug. 1st, Sept. 29th, Nov. 1st and 26th, and Dec. 26th. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £520. 11. The glebe-house was lately erected, at a cost of about £1500; the glebe comprises 355 acres. The old church, a small plain edifice, was built in 1694: the new church, recently finished, was erected at a cost of £2954, whereof £2754 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £200 from private sources; it affords accommodation to 1000 persons. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel in the village. At Gardrum is a Presbyterian meeting-house in connexion with the General Assembly; and at Toghardoo,

a place of worship for Methodists. Here are some large and perfect forts; and it is stated that St. Patrick founded a nunnery in Dromore for St. Certumbria, the first Irish female who received the veil from his hands. At Kildrum, also, was a religious house or church, which is supposed to have been the parochial church; but no vestige of the building can be traced, and the burial-ground is partially cultivated. The townlands of Shamragh and Agherdurlagh are called abbey lands, and are tithe-free.

DROMORE-WEST, a village or post-town, in the parish of KILMACSHALGAN, union of BALLINA, barony of TYRERAGH, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 18 miles (W. S. W.) from Sligo, and 113 (N. N. W.) from Dublin, on the coach-road from Sligo to Ballina. In the vicinity are several gentlemen's residences, of which Dromore House is one. Fairs are held on April 6th, June 6th, Aug. 14th, Oct. 15th, and Dec. 21st. A police force has been stationed here.

DROMSPERANE, county TIPPERARY.—See DROM, DROMYN.—See DROMIN.

DROUMTARIFFE, or DRUMTARIFF, a parish, in the union of KANTURK, barony of DUBALLON, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Kanturk; on the river Blackwater, and on the new government road from Roskeen Bridge to Castle-Island; containing 7271 inhabitants. It comprises 15,224 statute acres, of which about 3000 acres consist of coarse mountain pasture and bog. The arable land is of middling quality; but since the construction of the new government roads, lime has been extensively used as manure, and the state of agriculture has been greatly improved. The valuable collieries of Dromagh and Disert afford constant employment to a considerable number of persons: Dromagh colliery has been worked for nearly a century. A large capital was expended by the late N. P. Leader, Esq., on useful works connected with the collieries, which are now in excellent order, and capable of supplying an extensive demand: among other improvements, he erected a large boulding-mill, near the new bridge over the river Allua, which, in compliment to him, was named Leader's bridge. At Clonbanin, Dominagh, and Coolclough are other collieries worked by different proprietors. About fifty years since, it was contemplated to open a navigable communication between the collieries and the sea at Youghal, by means of a canal along the vale of the Blackwater; and part of the line between this place and Mallow, to the extent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, was actually cut, and still remains visible. A railroad in the same direction has also been suggested, but no steps have yet been taken for accomplishing that object. Fairs are held at Dromagh on the 20th of May, Aug., and Nov., for general farming-stock. Fort Grady, so called from an ancient rath or fort in its vicinity, and formerly the residence of the grandfather of Viscount Guillaumore, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

The parish is in the diocese of Ardfer and Aghadoc: the rectory is inappropriate in Lord Lisle; the vicarage was united, in 1760, to those of Cullen and Kilmeen, forming the union of Droumtariffe, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £288. 9. 3., of which £138. 9. 3. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the entire tithe of the vicarial benefice is £540. The glebe-house

is a neat and commodious building, erected in 1825, by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £400 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises about 24 statute acres. The old church was burnt by Lord Broghill's troops, in 1652; the present church, at Dromagh, is a neat edifice, of hewn stone, with a square pinnacled tower, erected in 1821 by aid of a gift of £900 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms the principal part of the district called Coolcough, which also includes parts of the parishes of Cullen and Kilmeen. The principal chapel, near Dromagh, was originally built on a site presented by the late Mr. Leader, who also contributed £150 towards the building; it has been rebuilt, in the Gothic style, under the superintendence of the Rev. J. Barry, P.P., and has now a handsome front of hewn limestone, with a spire rising 80 feet from the ground. The chapel at Derrinagree is an old building. In the midst of the colleries is the ancient Castle of Dromagh, once the chief residence of the O'Keefes, consisting of a square inclosure flanked by four circular towers: it is now the property of Mr. Leader, by whose father one of the towers was raised and fitted up, and part of the inclosure converted into offices. The battle fought in 1652 at Knockbrack, in the vicinity, between the forces of Lord Broghill and those of Lord Muskerry, is described under the head of Clonmeen; and the geological features of the district, under that of the county of Cork.

DRUM, or DRUMMONAHAN, a parish, in the union of CASTLEBAR, barony of CARRA, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (S.) from Castlebar, on the mail-coach road to Hollymount; containing 4127 inhabitants. A battle took place here, during the disturbances of 1798, between the English troops and a party of French who had landed at Kilcummin and taken possession of the mansion and demesne of Ballinacra. The parish comprises 7767½ statute acres; the land is of good quality, and principally under tillage, but the system of agriculture is unimproved, and spade husbandry generally prevalent. There is a proportionate quantity of bog, and limestone is quarried both for building and for burning into lime: indications of iron-ore, also, may be perceived, but none has been worked. Great tracts of valuable grazing-land might be obtained by draining the neighbouring bogs, and deepening the channel of the river Manulla. The mansion of Ballinacra is situated in a large and richly planted demesne; and Bridgemount, another residence, is also in the parish. Besides the fairs at Belcarra, some are held at Donomona on May 26th and Oct. 17th. The parish is in the diocese of Tuam, and is a rectory, entirely appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £120. The glebe-house was built in 1821, by aid of a gift of £337 and a loan of £120 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church, which serves also for the appropriate parishes of Towaghty and Balintubber, is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, erected by a loan of £933 from the same Board in 1830. The duty is performed by the curate of the adjoining parish of Balla. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Balla; the chapel, a large slated building, is at Belcarra. A school at Belcarra is endowed with a house and two acres of land,

given by the late Colonel Cuffe. At Geesedon, on the river Manulla or Miranda, which abounds with pike, are an ancient burial-ground and the ruins of an old castle; and at Donomona are the remains of a castle, which was the ancient family seat of the Blakes, now of Ballinacra.—See BELCARRA.

DRUM, a market-town or village, in the parish of CURRIN, union of COOTEHILL, barony of DARTRY, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Cootehill, on the road to Clones; containing 195 inhabitants. It occupies rather an elevated situation near Leysborough lake. In the vicinity is a quarry, from which the stone used in building the chapel of ease was obtained. Drum is a constabulary police station; contains a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Clones and Cootehill; and has fairs on the first Tuesday in every month. A chapel of ease to Currin church was built by a grant of £830 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1828: here are also two Presbyterian meeting-houses, a school, and a dispensary.—See CURRIN.

DRUM, or EDARDDRUM, a parish, in the union and barony of ATHLONE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (S. W.) from Athlone, on the river Shannon, and on the road to Ballinasloe; containing 5048 inhabitants. An abbey was founded here by St. Diaradus, or Deoradinus, brother of St. Canoe, about the close of the fifth century: and in the seventeenth century, in the retreat of the army of St. Ruth from Anghrim, this is thought to have been the spot where a battle was fought. The parish comprises 16,148½ statute acres: the land, in general very poor, is only partly under tillage; there is still a considerable quantity of bog, though much has been reclaimed. At Cranough is a constabulary police station. Drum is in the diocese of Tuam: the rectory is partly inappropriate in the Incorporated Society; the vicarage is episcopally united to that of Moore. The tithe rent-charge is £135, one-half payable to the impropriators, and the other to the vicar. There is no church. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of St. Peter's, Athlone, in the diocese of Elphin: the chapel is in the old churchyard, in which are also the ruins of a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, and said to have been erected by one of the O'Naghens, in 550.

DRUMACHOSE, a parish, in the union of NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY, barony of KENAUGHT, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, on the river Roe, and on the road from Londonderry to Coleraine; containing, with the market and post town of Newtown-Limavady, 5463 inhabitants. The greater part of this parish formed a portion of the grant made to the Haberdashers' Company, in the reign of James I.; part of it was given by the same monarch to Sir T. Phillips, who built a castle, and founded the town of Newtown-Limavady; and part was confirmed to the see of Derry. In the war of 1641 it was the scene of much calamitous hostility, and the inhabitants were at length driven to seek an asylum in Derry, under protection of Colonel Mervyn, who finally routed the Irish. In 1688 the town was besieged, and the inhabitants again retired to Derry; on the retreat of the army of James II., in 1689, it was wasted with fire and sword. The parish comprises 11,685 statute acres, including 24½ under water: part of the land is very fertile, and extremely well culti-

vated, particularly around Fruit Hill, Streeve, and other neighbouring places; and that portion towards the banks of the Roe is rich gravelly loam, well sheltered. On the mountain range of Cedy, the eastern limit of the parish, at the very summit, are about 1100 acres of mountain pasture. Drumachose contains abundance of excellent freestone and limestone, both of which are extensively worked, and there are indications of coal in several parts. The inhabitants combine the weaving of linen-cloth with agricultural pursuits: there are a distillery, a brewery, and a bleach-green; also several corn, flour, and flax mills. The scenery in various parts is highly interesting; the woods and plantations are thriving, and the country is ornamented with many handsome houses. The **LIVING** is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £318. 9. 3. The glebe-house was erected in 1816, by a loan of £800 and a gift of £100 from, on a glebe of 6½ acres purchased by, the late Board of First Fruits; the whole glebe, the greater part of which is at Gortygarn, 2 miles distant, comprises 112a. 2r. 13p. of arable land. The church, a handsome Grecian structure with a square tower, was erected in 1750, upon the site of a former edifice, at Newtown; and a north aisle was added in 1822, by aid of a loan of £200 from the late Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Newtown-Linavady, comprising the parishes of Drumachose, Balteagh, Tam-laghtnlagan, and parts of Aghanloo and Boveagh, and containing three chapels. There are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly and the Remonstrant Synod; also for Covenanters, original Burghers, and Wesleyan Methodists. Numerous schools are variously supported; among them is a large parochial school, just completed at an expense exceeding £250, and the site for which was granted in perpetuity by Thomas Scott, Esq. Near Fruit Hill are the extensive and beautiful ruins of the ancient church; and at the Dog-Leap is the site of the castle of the powerful sept of O'Cahan.

DRUMATEMPLE.—See **DRUMTEMPLE**.

DRUMBALLYRONEY, a parish, in the barony of **UPPER IVEAGH**, unions of **NEWRY** and **BANBRIDGE**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**; on the road from Newry to Downpatrick; containing, with a part of the market and post town of Rathfriland, 9138 inhabitants. It comprises 12,338½ statute acres; 1896 are bog, 80 mountain and water, and 10,445 are apportioned under the Tithe act, all of which is arable or pasture land in excellent cultivation. Here is a lake called Lough Ballyroney, in the centre of which is a small island. The manufacture of linen and druggat is extensively carried on. The living is now a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Down, and in the alternate patronage of the Bishop and the Crown; the rectory was, till lately, part of the corps of the deanery of Down. The tithe rent-charge is £361. 10. The church, a small neat edifice with a tower, was erected by aid of a gift of £500, in 1800, from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £300, and a loan of £400 in 1821, from the same Board: the glebe, given by the Countess of Clanwilliam in 1820, comprises 90 acres, subject to a rent of 15s. per acre. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Annaghlonge, and has a small chapel near the

Diamond. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and one for Covenanters. The fine ruin of Seafin Castle, which was for ages the stronghold of the Magennies, is situated on the Bann; and there are several other fortresses.

DRUMBANAGHER.—See **KILLEVEY**.

DRUMBEG, a parish, in the union of **LISBURN**, partly in the barony of **UPPER BELFAST**, county of **ANTRIM**, but chiefly in that of **UPPER CASTLEREAGH**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**, ½ of a mile (N.E.) from Lisburn, on the road to Belfast; containing about 3000 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance Survey it comprised 2704½ statute acres, of which 1186½ were in Down, and 1518 in Antrim; but a portion of the parish of Drumboe having been lately added to it under the Church Temporalities act, it now comprises 6666 acres. The soil differs greatly in quality, from a sandy loam to a stiff clay; but is very fertile. The Lagan navigation, from Belfast to Lough Neagh, passes through the parish. Ballydrain, a beautiful demesne, though not in this parish, is within 200 yards of the church, and, with the adjoining grounds of Lakefield and Lismoyne, presents one of the finest landscapes in the neighbourhood of Belfast. A court leet and court baron are held every third week at Four-Land Ends, for the manor of Drumbracklin, by a seneschal appointed by Robert Barr, Esq., lord of the manor, with jurisdiction for the recovery of debts under £20, extending over the townlands of Doneight and Lisroe in the parish of Hillsborough, Ballyaulis in this parish, and Ballycain, Ballylesoo, Molongh, and Knockbreecan, in Drumboe. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, and in the gift of the Bishop; a part of the rectorial tithes is inappropriate in W. Charley, A. Durham, and Robert Barr, Esqrs., as lessees under the Marquess of Donegal. The tithe rent-charge now is £336, of which £94 are payable to the Improprators, and the remainder to the incumbent. The glebe-house was built in 1826, by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 (Irish) from the late Board of First Fruits, exclusively of £450 expended by the incumbent in building and improvements; the glebe comprises five acres. The church was rebuilt by subscription in 1795, by aid of a gift of £461 (British) from the same Board; it has a tower surmounted by a spire, which, having been blown down in 1831, was rebuilt at the expense of J. Charley, Esq. Of several schools, two are on Erasmus Smith's foundation.

DRUMBOE, a parish, in the union of **LISBURN**, barony of **UPPER CASTLEREAGH**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 4 miles (N.E.) from Lisburn; on the river Lagan, and on the old road to Belfast; containing about 7000 inhabitants. Twelve townlands of the ancient parish having been lately annexed to Drumboe, Drumboe now comprises only 9629 statute acres; chiefly arable, with a small proportion of woodland. Except the lands belonging to gentlemen who farm their own property, the parish is in a very indifferent state of cultivation, though lately much improved; there is a large tract of bog. The weaving of cotton is carried on for the manufacturers of Belfast; and at Edenderry is a bleach-green. The Lagan opens a communication with Belfast, Lisburn, and Lough Neagh. The principal seats are, Edenderry, Edenderry House, Belvidere, New Grove, and the elegant lodge and greater part of the demesne of Purdysburn, the splendid residence of the

Batt family. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £387. 15. The glebe-house was built in 1816, by a gift of £450, and a loan of £50, from the late Board of First Fruits, exclusively of £200 expended by the incumbent: the glebe comprises 6½ acres. The church, a handsome Grecian edifice with a lofty tower surmounted by a copper dome, was erected in 1788, by subscription, aided by a grant of £500 from the same Board, a donation of 150 guineas from Mr. Hull, of Belvidere, and of 100 guineas from the Marquess of Downshire. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. Of several public schools in the parish, that at Purdysburn was built at the expense of Mr. Batt; the master of a school at Ballymacbrennard receives £20 per annum from the trustees of Erasmus Smith's fund, and has an acre of land given by the Marquess of Downshire. Not far from the church was, till lately, the Giant's Ring, a circular entrenchment inclosing more than 8 plantation acres, perfectly level; in the centre of the inclosure was a large cromlech, or Druids' altar, consisting of seven upright stones supporting a table-stone of nearly circular form and sloping towards the east. In the burial-ground close to the supposed site of the old church was an abbey, said to have been founded by St. Patrick, and of which St. Mochmna was the first abbot; there is also an ancient round tower. In the parish are eight large raths, the most conspicuous of which, on the summit of Tullyard, is constructed of earth, loose stones, and vitrified substances, similar to the cairns of Scotland. It is supposed by some writers that there was once a fortified town here.

DRUMBOE.—See DUNBOE, LONDONDERRY.

DRUMCANNON, a parish, in the barony of MIDLETHIRD, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, on the high road from Waterford to Tramore; containing, with the post-town of Tramore, 3988 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern and western shores of the bay of Tramore, and comprises 7672 statute acres. The surface is rather undulating, and rises into two hills of considerable elevation, called Carriglogh and Pickardstown. The land, notwithstanding its exposure to the sea, is productive, and the system of agriculture is improving; there is a considerable portion of peat bog, and at Pickardstown is a quarry of flagstone, but not worked to any great extent. At the head of the bay of Tramore is a tract of about 1000 plantation acres, called the Back Strand; it is partly defended from the encroachment of the sea by a bar raised by the opposing influences of the tide and the land streams, and stretching from Newtown Head towards Brownstown Head. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin, who must present a fellow or ex-fellow of Trinity College: the tithe rent-charge is £390. The glebe-house was built in 1810, by aid of a gift of £250, and a loan of £500, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 10½ acres. The church, situated in Tramore, was built in the same year by a loan from the same Board; it is a small edifice. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Tramore, and comprising also the parish of Corbally; the principal chapel is at Tramore, and there is another in Corbally.

An almshouse for 12 poor men and 12 women has been founded at Tramore, under the will of the late Mrs. Catherine Walsh, of that town.

DRUMCAR, a parish, in the poor-law union and the barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Dunleer; on the river Glyde, and near the high road from Dublin to Belfast; containing 1624 inhabitants. It comprises 4041½ statute acres, of which 18½ are in the river Glyde. The soil is fertile, and the lands are mostly under tillage; the system of agriculture is in a highly improved state; there is neither waste nor bog. Two streams, abounding with salmon and trout, unite at a bridge, and form what is thence called the river of Drumcar. Drumcar, the seat of the McClintonck family, is an elegant mansion, beautifully situated in an extensive and richly wooded demesne, commanding a fine view of the Carlingford and Morne mountains, and the sea; and at Annagasson is a mansion pleasantly situated on the sea-shore. Petty-sessions are held every fortnight, near the seat of Drumcar. The parish is in the diocese of Armagh; the rectory is impropriate in the Lord Primate, having been purchased by Primate Marsh, for the endowment of such clergymen as the archbishop might appoint to it, subject to the payment of £46. 3. 1. to the vicar, under certain provisions of the testator's will. The vicarage is in the patronage of the Lord Primate for two turns, and of the Crown for one. It was separated by act of council from the union of Dunleer in 1840; and a church, a handsome edifice in the early English style, was built in 1842, at a cost of £800, of which sum the Ecclesiastical Commissioners contributed £160, and the Primate £150, the remainder being raised by subscription. The tithe rent-charge is £259. 14. 2., of which £220 are payable to the rector, and £39. 14. 2. to the vicar, who also receives £40 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £20 from the Primate: the glebe comprises 13 acres. The ruins of the old parish church form an interesting relic on the demesne of Mr. McClintonck. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Dyaart: there is no regular chapel, but a house has been given to the priest, in which he officiates. One of the schools here is supported by Mr. and Lady McClintonck, who pay a master for teaching more than 100 children, and other expenses, amounting to £50 per annum. A religious house appears to have existed in the parish at a very early period.

DRUMCLIFFE, CLARE.—See DROMCLIFFE.

DRUMCLIFFE, a parish, in the Lower half-barony of CARBERT, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Sligo, on the coach-road to Londonderry, through Ballyshannon; containing 12,982 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Choc na teagh*, was once a large town. A monastery was founded here in 590, by St. Columba, who appointed his disciple St. Thorian, or Mothorian, abbot, to which office episcopal jurisdiction was united: the see was subsequently united to Elphin. St. Torannan, a succeeding abbot, who died in 921, was afterwards regarded as the patron saint of the place. A religious house was also founded at Cailleveinde, by St. Fintan, a disciple of St. Columba. The parish comprises 26,598½ statute acres; the land is principally light and under tillage, and there is abundance of bog. On the north-west side of Magherow lies the Serpent Rock, so called

from the great variety of its curious fossils, representing serpents, fishes, &c. There are some quarries of limestone; and at Glencar is a remarkable waterfall, 300 feet high; but when the wind is south, the water is prevented from descending. At Raughley is a good harbour, designed by Mr. Nimmo, and executed at the joint expense of the government and Sir R. G. Booth, Bart. Petty-sessions are held at Summerhill every Wednesday; and a manor court is held at Ardharman, under Sir R. G. Booth's patent. The principal seats are, Lissadell, the residence of Sir R. Gore Booth; Craig House; Dunally; Ellenville; Summerhill; Elsinore; Mount Shannon; Willoughbrook; and Millbrook. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in John Wynne, Esq. The title rent-charge is £540, of which half is paid to the impropriator and half to the vicar: the glebe-house stands on a glebe of 40 acres. The church is a handsome building with a square tower ornamented with minarets, erected by aid of a loan of £800, in 1809, from the Board of First Fruits, on part of the site of the ancient abbey: the church service is also performed every Sunday in the school-house at Lissadell. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is divided into two parts, Drumcliffe and Rathcormac; and has three chapels. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists at Drum, and another at Ballinford; also one for Primitive Methodists in the parish. Some remains exist of the monastic buildings, and close to the shore are the ruins of the ancient castle of the Gore family, who settled here in the reign of William III.: there is also a portion of an ancient round tower; and near the church are two remarkable crosses, one handsomely carved, the other mutilated. In the demesne of Summerhill is an extensive Danish fort, called Lissalway; and near Lissadell demesne, a cromlech weighing several tons. There are also many ancient forts, one having a chamber underground; and at Raughley are chalybeate springs.—See CARNRY.

DRUMCOLLOHER, a parish, in the poor-law union of NEWCASTLE, barony of UPPER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 9 miles (S. W.) from Charleville; containing 2780 inhabitants, of whom 714 are in the village. It lies on the road from Charleville to Newcastle, and comprises 4846 statute acres; about one-fourth is under tillage, producing excellent crops, and the remainder is meadow and pasture land. The hills are cultivated nearly to their summits: they are on the south side of the village, forming a natural boundary between the counties of Limerick and Cork, and are supposed to contain three several strata of coal, but no attempt has been yet made to work them. The general substratum of the parish is limestone, and several quarries have been opened in various parts for agricultural purposes and for building. The village is a constabulary police station, and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Charleville. Fairs are held on March 15th, May 2nd, June 17th, Aug. 24th, Nov. 5th, and Dec. 3rd; they are in general large and well attended. The parish is in the diocese of Limerick: the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral church of St. Mary, Limerick; and the vicarage forms part of the union or parish of Corcomohide. The vicarial title rent-charge of the parish is £54.3. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district,

comprising also the parishes of Killaliathan and Cloncrew, and part of Nonegay; the chapel is a small plain edifice. Not far from the village are the ruins of the old church, which was a small and very ancient edifice.

DRUMCOLLUM, a parish, in the barony of TIRAGHRILL, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Boyle, on the road to Sligo; containing 1781 inhabitants. It comprises 4528½ statute acres; the soil is generally good, but there is much marsh and bog. Drumcollum is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, till lately forming part of the union of Boyle; the rectory was till lately appropriate to the prebend of Kilmacallane in Elphin cathedral: the title rent-charge of the parish is £62. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Riverstown. There is a burial-place, in which are the ruins of a church said to have been founded by St. Columb.

DRUMCONDRA.—See CLONTURK.

DRUMCONRA, or DRUMCONRATH, a parish, in the union of ARDEE, barony of LOWER SLANE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Ardee, on the road from Dublin to Londonderry; containing 3013 inhabitants, of whom 419 are in the village. This place was the scene of an action, in 1539, between the English of the Pale and the northern Irish under O'Nial. A considerable party of the latter, detached from the main army, had taken an advantageous position at Ballyhoe, in order to oppose the passage of the river by the Lord-Deputy Grey and his forces, who were marching to attack the insurgents; but after an obstinate conflict, the English threw them into disorder, and their commander being killed, they retreated in dismay, communicating the panic to the main body. The whole army of the Irish fled in every direction, and with so much precipitation that 400 only of their forces fell in the pursuit. This victory broke up the northern confederacy, which had been raised to oppose the progress of the Reformation in Ireland. The parish comprises 7925½ statute acres: about 1500 are good grazing-land, 300 bog, and the remainder, with the exception of a small quantity of waste land, is under tillage; the soil is fertile, the system of agriculture improved, and the parish generally in a good state of cultivation. There are several quarries of limestone; a good quarry of building-stone near the village; and, on the townland of Kellystown, near Ballyhoe, a quarry of white marble, not worked at present. The house of Aclare is pleasantly situated in a demesne comprising about 325 statute acres, one-fourth of which is under wood. A large portion of the lake of Ballyhoe, which is a mile and a half in length and half a mile in breadth, and in which are two picturesque islands, is within the limits of the parish. The village is a constabulary police station, and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Ardee.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Crown: the title rent-charge is £380. 15.; the glebe-house is an excellent residence, and has 14 acres of glebe attached to it. The church, a plain neat structure, was erected in 1766, by parochial assessment: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £261 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Ardagh and Loughbraccan: the chapel, a spacious mo-

der building, is situated near the village. Alderman W. Forbes bequeathed to the poor a rent-charge of £10 late currency, secured on the Newtown estate. Near the village is a large rath, commanding a very extensive view of the bay of Dundalk, with the several adjacent counties; it has been planted by H. C. Singleton, Esq., and forms a prominent and pleasing feature in the scenery of the place.

DRUMCREE, a parish, in the union of **LURGAN**, barony of **O'NEILLAND WEST**, county of **ARMAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing, with the post-town and district parish of Portadown, 14,038 inhabitants. It comprises 13,385½ statute acres: there is a very large tract of bog, most of which is valuable. The weaving of linen and cotton is carried on to a great extent. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £487. 10. A handsome glebe-house was built in 1827, by the then incumbent, at a cost exceeding £3000, which sum was made chargeable on his successors; the glebe comprises 599 acres, of which 93 are bog. The parish church is a large ancient building, with a tower and spire; a chapel of ease was built at Portadown, in 1826. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a small chapel at Drumcree: there are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists at Portadown and Scotch-street, and for Primitive Methodists at Derryranville, Scotch-street, and Drummakelly. Two large schools have been erected and endowed by the Rev. C. Alexander, who also principally supports two others: at Mahon the Macnaughten family have endowed one with a house and half an acre of land for the master; and there are other schools in the parish. Roger Marley, Esq., bequeathed £3 per annum to the poor, payable out of a farm at Drumanally; and Mrs. Johnston, in 1809, left for their use the interest of £100. At Ballentaggart are considerable remains of an extensive mansion erected by the Bolton family, in the reign of James I. A very ancient bell was found some years since in the churchyard of Drumcree.—See **PORTADOWN**.

DRUMCREE, a village, in the parish of **KILCUMNEY**, union of **MULLINGAR**, barony of **DELVIN**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (S.E.) from Castle-Pollard, on the road to Athboy; containing 27 houses and 153 inhabitants. It has an improving appearance, and contains the parish church, a neat plain edifice with a square tower; the parochial school-house; and a dispensary. Here is a sub-post office to Castle-town-Delvin and Castle-Pollard, and a manorial court is held twice a year.

DRUMCULLIN, a parish, in the union of **PARSONSTOWN**, barony of **EGGLISH**, or **FIRCALL**, **KING'S** county, and province of **LEINSTER**, 5 miles (S.W. by S.) from Frankford, on the road to Parsonstown; containing 3066 inhabitants. At a very early period a religious establishment existed here, of which St. Barrindeus was abbot about the year 590. The parish comprises 13,904 statute acres; nearly one-half is bog, but the land near Droughtville is considered some of the best pasture ground in the barony. A spacious lake covers an extensive flat at the foot of a range of thickly planted hills: contiguous is a castle, which can at pleasure be insulated by the waters; it was reduced to its present state of ruin by Cromwell's forces. There are limestone

quarries, in which fossil remains are abundant and nearly perfect. Two fairs are held at Killion; and petty-sessions at Thomastown every second Thursday. The seats are, Droughtville, the principal residence of the Drought family, a demesne comprising peculiar groups of conical hills, which form a picturesque and pleasing scene; Thomastown; Dove Grove; Dove Hill; Clonbela; and Killion. The parish is in the diocese of Meath; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Downshire, and the vicarage forms part of the union of Fircall. The tithe rent-charge is £171. 14., of which £110. 15. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar: there is a glebe of 217a. 1r. 6p., valued at £180 per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions Drumcullin forms part of the district of English; the chapel, situated at Rath, is a large plain building. Adjoining Droughtville are the remains of the old church of Drummullin, having a fine entrance arch of curious workmanship. Near Pallis Inn, in this vicinity, are the ruins of a castle; and towards Frankford, are four other fortified places in a similar state of decay. The plains around are supposed to have been the scene of different sanguinary encounters, as, within a spade's depth, vast quantities of human bones have been found: each surrounding height has vestiges of ancient fortifications; and on a very strong rath, which commands the whole district, is an entire fort, most difficult of access, and defended by a regular and double course of works, still in good preservation: this rath, being now planted, presents a very striking appearance. At Ballinacree is a spa, of the same nature as that of Castleconnell, near Limerick; the water is of a yellow hue, and famous for healing scorbutic ulcers. There is another spa of the same kind at Clonbela.

DRUMDOWNEY, or **DRUMDOWNA**, a parish, in the union of **MALLOW**, barony of **ORRERY** and **KILMORE**, county of **CORK**, province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Mallow, near the road to Kanturk; containing 186 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises only 656 statute acres, was formerly more extensive; but the remainder has merged into the adjoining parish of Buttevant: a considerable portion of the area is occupied by the wood of Drumdowney. The land is good, and chiefly in tillage; limestone is in general use for manure, and the state of agriculture is improving. Drumdowney is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and forms part of the union of Ballyclough; the rectory is impropriate in Richard Longfield, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £44. 2. 6., of which £21. 7. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilbrin, also called Ballyclough.

DRUMGATH, a parish, in the union of **NEWRY**, barony of **UPPER IVEAGH**, county of **DOWN**, and province of **ULSTER**, on the road from Downpatrick to Newry; containing, with the greater part of the post-town of Rathfriland (which is separately described), 4608 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey, it comprises 5330½ statute acres, of which about 100 are bog. It is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Dromore, and patronage of the Bishop; the rectory till lately formed part of the union of Clonallan, and corps of the chancellorship of Dromore cathedral. The income, from rent-charge and land together, is nearly £300. There is a glebe-house, built in 1808, by a loan

of £300 from the Board of First Fruits; with a glebe of 133 acres. The church, in Rathfriland, is a neat building, for the repair of which the Board of First Fruits lent £150, in 1929. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has chapels at Rathfriland, Barumeen, and Drumgath. In Rathfriland are three meeting-houses for Presbyterians, in connexion with the General Assembly; and one each for Covenanters, Wesleyan Methodists, and the Society of Friends. Besides the parochial school, a school is mainly supported by General Meade, and two by the National Board.

DRUMGLASS, a parish, in the union and barony of DUNGANNON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Armagh to Coleraine; containing, with the market and post town of Dungannon (described under its own head), 6069 inhabitants. It comprises 3503½ statute acres, of which 30 are waste land, and the remainder arable and pasture, the greater part of which is fertile and well cultivated, particularly near the town. The country is ornamented with several gentlemen's seats, the principal of which are, Northland Lodge, the residence of the Earl of Ranfurly, proprietor of the town and manor; Dungannon House; Milton; the Castle; Killymeel; and the seat of the Murray family. Here are extensive collieries worked by the Hibernian Mining Company under lease from the Lord Primate. The upper and best seam is about a foot thick; under it is a thin stratum of iron-stone, and then a seam of coal two feet thick. About 180 persons are employed, who raise 500 tons weekly. A drift was lately made from these works to coal-beds on the Earl of Ranfurly's estate, about a mile distant; and a line of railway has been marked out from the collieries to the Tyrone canal at Coal-Island. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £150, and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 59 acres near it, and one of 347 acres in the parish of Donaghmore. The church, in Dungannon, is a large and handsome edifice, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £307. In the Roman Catholic divisions Drumglass is the head of a district, called Dungannon, comprising the parishes of Drumglass, Tullaniskin, and Killyman, and containing four chapels, one of which is at Dungannon. There are meeting-houses for Presbyterians connected with the General Assembly, and one for Wesleyan Methodists. A royal free school was founded by Charles I. at Dungannon, at which place is also the parochial school, endowed with £10 per annum by the rector; an infants' school was established in 1833; and at Dungannon are some national schools.

DRUMGOOLAND, a parish, in the union of BANBRIDGE, barony of UPPER IVREAH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N.E.) from Rathfriland, and on the road from Castlewellan to Banbridge; containing 10,567 inhabitants. It comprises 19,653 statute acres, of which 133½ are under water; 3240 are mountain and bog, and the remainder is cultivated with great labour and expense, and in some parts is very productive. Many of the inhabitants are employed in linen-weaving. The parish is in the diocese of Dromore: the rectory is partly appropriate to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and partly consolidated with the vicarage, which is in

the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the incumbent is £325. The church is a small edifice in the early English style, erected in 1831, by aid of a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits; transcripts were added by private subscription in 1845: it contains a handsome monument erected by the parishioners to the memory of the Rev. T. Tighe, who was for forty-two years incumbent. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms two districts, called Upper and Lower Drumgooland: the chapel for the former is at Leitrim; in the latter are two, one at Gargary, the other at Dechamet. There are also two meeting-houses for Presbyterians, one at Drumlee, and the other at Closkilt. Within the limits of the parish are several nearly perfect raths and forts: at Legananny is a large cromlech, the table-stone of which is supported by three upright stones; at Mullaslane are four large upright stones; a fifth, but smaller, stands not far off, and in the adjoining field is a single upright stone of enormous size. In the gable of the school-house at Drumgooland is a large, perfect, and ancient stone cross, which formerly stood in the churchyard, but, having been thrown down and broken, was built into the wall by the late rector: the shaft and cross are of porphyry, and the plinth of granite.

DRUMGOOLSTOWN, a townland, in the parish of STABANNON, union and barony of ARDCE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (E.) from Ardee, on the road to Castle-Bellingham and Annagasson; containing 107 inhabitants. Here is a constabulary police station.

DRUMGOON, a parish, in the union of COOTEHILL, partly in the barony of TULLAGHGARVEY, but chiefly in that of CLONKEE, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Kingscourt to Clones; containing, with the post-town of Cootehill, 12,575 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 15,475 statute acres, including 604 under water; 8122 are in Clonkee. Slate and lead-ore abound here, but have been only partially worked; and the linen manufacture was formerly carried on to a great extent, but of late has much declined: there is a large flour-mill and bakery. Bellamont Forest, the seat of Richard Coote, Esq., stands in a forest on the banks of a beautiful lake adjoining the demesne of Lord Cremorne. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Rev. J. Hamilton; the tithe rent-charge is £385. 2. The glebe-house was originally built by aid of a gift of £375 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1820, and was rebuilt by a loan of £1384. 12. and a gift of £92. 6. from that Board, in 1831; the glebe comprises 374 acres. The church, situated in Cootehill, is a large handsome structure with a tower and spire, built by aid of a loan of £3200, in 1826, from the Board. There is a chapel of ease, a neat plain edifice erected in 1834, about three miles distant from the church. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains three chapels, one at Cootehill, another about a mile from it, and the third at Muddabawn. There are two Presbyterian meeting-houses in connexion with the General Assembly; also places of worship for the Society of Friends, Moravians, and Wesleyan Methodists. A society for the sale of blankets and clothing at half price is supported by some ladies. Remains of an

old encampment exists at Drumgoon; there are also several Danish raths, or forts, in the parish. Large horns of the elk are often found, a pair of which ornament the porch of the glebe-house. The remains of the old church are on the townland of Drumgoon.—See COOTENHILL.

DRUMGOWER, a village, in the union of LISTOWEL, parish of BALLYHEIGUR, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER; containing 28 houses, and 153 inhabitants.

DRUMHOLM, **DRIMHOLM**, or **DRUMHOME**, a parish, in the poor-law union of BALLYSHANNON, barony of TYRUGH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N.) from Ballyshannon; containing 9893 inhabitants. St. Ernan, who died about 640, was abbot of a monastery here, where Flahertach O'Maldory, King of Tyrconnell, was buried in 1197. The parish is situated on Donegal bay, and comprises 35,433 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, forming the corps of the prebend of Drumholm in Raphoe cathedral, and is in the patronage of the Lord Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin, who must present a fellow or ex-fellow of Trinity College: the rectory is inappropriate in Colonel Conolly. The tithe rent-charge is £551. 8., one-third payable to the proprietor, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was erected in 1784, by aid of a gift of £100 from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 531 plantation acres, of which 400 are cultivated and the remainder is a rabbit-burrow. A church was built at Ballintra, in 1795, at an expense of £1098, of which £500 were a gift from the same Board; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £252. 13. for its repair. Another church was built at Rosnowlough, in 1831, by aid of a grant of £800 from the Board of First Fruits; and there is a chapel at Gollard, built by subscription. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a large plain chapel near Ballintra. There are also places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and for Wesleyan Methodists.

DRUMKEEN, a village, in the parish of KILLURY, union of TRALEE, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 11 miles (W. S. W.) from Tralee; containing about 70 houses and about 386 inhabitants.

DRUMKEERAN, or **DRUMKEERAN**, a parish, within the union of LOWTHERSTOWN, barony of LUR, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Enniskillen, by Pettigo, to Donegal; containing 8751 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south-west by Lough Erne, and on the south-east by the river Ederny, which falls into the lough a little below Kesh, part of which village is in the parish. It comprises, including islands, 27,159 statute acres, whereof 3498 are part of Lower Lough Erne. The land generally is of inferior quality, and principally in pasture; but the system of agriculture is improving: there is no waste, but a large extent of bog, which partly supplies the town of Enniskillen with fuel. The parish contains abundance of limestone for agricultural purposes, and some good quarries of freestone for building. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £311. 5. The glebe-house is a large

and handsome residence, built in 1824, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £850 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 270 acres. The church, a plain building with a tower, was formerly a chapel belonging to Vaughan's endowed school, the governors of which presented it to the parishioners, on the separation of Drumkeeran from the parish of Magheraculmon. It was erected in 1774, by a bequest of H. V. Brooke, Esq., and was enlarged in 1825 by a loan of £450 from the late Board; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £105 for its repair. A district, called Leck, has been formed of a portion of this parish, and portions of the parishes of Magheraculmon, Langfield, and Dromore, the two latter in the county of Tyrone; and a church for the district has been built here. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a union called Blackbog, comprising also parts of Magheraculmon and Templecarne, and containing three chapels, situated respectively at Edendyrmin, Blackbog, and Banna. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians, in connexion with the General Assembly; also two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. George Vaughan, Esq., bequeathed, in 1758, an estate now producing £1000 per annum, for the foundation and endowment of a school for boarding, clothing, and educating Protestant children, under the direction of 13 trustees: there are 60 boys and 34 girls at present in the school. The boys, when of proper age, are apprenticed, with a fee to the master; and a premium is given to each on the expiration of his indenture, on producing a certificate of good conduct. There is also a parochial school: a large school-house has been built at Bannagh, in the Elizabethan style, by the Rev. Mr. West, who as a landlord has done much for the improvement of husbandry; and there are three national schools. Here are several raths, and some chalybeate and sulphureous springs, one of which issues from a rock in the centre of the river Bannagh.

DRUMKERIN, a village, in the union of MANOR-HAMILTON, parish of INNISMAGRATH, barony of DROMAHAIRE, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONAUGHT, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Dromahaire, and on the road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Manor-Hamilton; containing 81 houses, and 469 inhabitants. It has a receiving-house for letters under Carrick-on-Shannon; a market on Wednesday; and twelve fairs on Jan. 27th, the second Wednesday in February, March 8th, April 4th, May 27th, June 24th, July 18th, Aug. 18th, Sept. 16th, Oct. 19th, Nov. 11th, and Dec. 9th. Petty-sessions are held every fortnight, on Wednesday.

DRUMKEY, a parish, partly in the barony of NEWCASTLE, but chiefly in that of ARKLOW, union of RATHDRUM, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, ½ a mile (N. W.) from Wicklow, near the road to Dublin; containing 399 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the sea and part of the Murrough of Wicklow, and comprises 1661 statute acres. It is in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming the corps of the prebend of Wicklow in the cathedral of St. Patrick: the tithe rent-charge is £48. 15. In the Roman Catholic divisions Drumkey is in the district of Wicklow.

DRUMKRIN, or **ST. MARY'S DRUMCRIN**, an ancient parish, in the union of CLONES, barony of DARTRY, county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 10

miles (N.) from Cavan; containing about 3750 inhabitants, and comprising 7469 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, partly united by act of council, in 1804, to the rectory and vicarage of Galloon, and partly to that of Currin; on the avoidance of the latter benefice, that part of the parish which is not united to Galloon will, with the exception of Hermitage and Lisnadih, which will remain annexed to Currin, be incorporated with the parish of Drummully. The tithe rent-charge is £138. In the Roman Catholic divisions Drumkinn is in the district of Drummully, and has a chapel at Drumslow.

DRUMLANE, a parish, in the barony of LOWER LOUGHTER, union and county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Clones to Ballyconnell; containing, with part of the post-town of Beltrabet, 9438 inhabitants. A monastery was founded here in the 6th century, by St. Edan, Bishop of Ferns, which became subject to the abbey of St. Mary at Kells. The cemetery was formerly the place of interment of the chieftains of Breffny, and is still a favourite place of burial: within its limits are the remains of an ancient round tower, built of limestone and red grit. The parish comprises 20,666½ statute acres, of which 3074 are water, and 16,583 are apportioned under the Tithe act: of these, about 400 are bog, 50 woodland, and the remainder arable or pasture. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of Christ Church cathedral, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £375, of which two-thirds are payable to the appropriators, and one-third to the vicar. There is a glebe-house, built in 1824, by a gift of £100, and a loan of £800, from the Board of First Fruits, in 1819; also a glebe of 410 statute acres. The church is a neat building with a square tower, erected in 1821 by a loan of £1500 from the Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms the two districts of Drumlane and Milltown, and has chapels at Staghell and Milltown.

DRUMLARGAN, a parish, in the union of TRIM, barony of UPPER DEECE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (S. by E.) from Summerhill, on the road to Kilcock and Dublin; containing 102 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1276 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and now forms part of the union of Agher: the tithe rent-charge is £27. In the Roman Catholic divisions Drumlargin forms part of the district of Summerhill. There are remains of a rath, which seems to have connected the fortifications and religious houses surrounding Kilmore with the outposts of Lynch's Castle at Summerhill, the noble remains of which are yet standing in Lord Langford's demesne.

DRUMLEASE, a parish, in the union of MANOR-HAMILTON, barony of DROMAHAIRE, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Manor-Hamilton to Sligo; containing, with the village of Dromahaire (which is described under its own head), 4182 inhabitants. An abbey was erected here by St. Patrick, who placed St. Benignus over it; the site is said to have been that occupied by the parish church. The parish comprises 15,271½ statute acres: there is a considerable quantity of bog. Limestone abounds, and at Dromahaire is a good marble-quarry. Besides the

fairs at Dromahaire, twelve monthly fairs are held at Newtown, where are also fairs on the 25th of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the see. The tithe rent-charge is £95. 15., of which £83. 3. are payable to the bishop, and £12. 12. to the vicar. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £100, and a loan of £900, in 1834, from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; the glebe comprises 577 acres. The church is a neat edifice in a picturesque situation, built by aid of a loan of £1000 in 1817, from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also a small portion of Clonlogher; the chapel is in the townland of Luglustran. At Newtown is an ancient burial-ground, used by the Roman Catholics. By the side of Loughbill are the ruins of a fine old castle; and there are remains of religious houses near Dromahaire, and at the Lodge. Within the parish are a sulphureous and a chalybeate spring. Crystal spars abound in the rocks of the mountains.

DRUMLISLI, a village, in the parish of KILLOK, barony, union, and county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 5½ miles (N.) from Longford, on the road from Mohill to Edgeworth's-town; containing 533 inhabitants. A customary market is held on Tuesday, principally for oats; and fairs are held on Jan. 6th, March 17th, May 14th, June 24th, Aug. 6th, Sept. 19th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 2nd. Here is a constabulary police station; and a small church, which serves as a chapel of ease to the church of Clongesh, and a Roman Catholic chapel, are situated in the village.

DRUMLOMAN, or DRUMLUNN, a parish, in the union of GRANARD, barony of CLONMAHON, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 2½ miles (E. by N.) from Granard; containing 8807 inhabitants. It comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 17,147½ statute acres, of which 1003 are water, including 541½ in Lough Sheelin, 140½ in Lough Gowna, and 121 in Lough Kinala. It is in the diocese of Ardagh, and is a vicarage, forming, with the vicarage of Scrabby, the union of Drumloman, and in the patronage of Richard Greville, Esq.; the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of the late Dean Blundell. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £394. 10., of which £165. 15. are payable to the impropricators, and £228. 5. to the incumbent. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £161 for repairing the church. The glebe comprises 150 acres, valued at £234. 8. per annum. There are four schools, one of which is supported by Lord Farnham and the incumbent. Here was anciently an hospital, the endowments of which were granted by James I. to Sir Edward Moore.

DRUMMARTIN, a village, in the parish of RATTOO, union of LISTOWEL, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER; containing 32 houses, and 177 inhabitants.

DRUMMAUL, a parish, in the barony of UPPER TOOME, union and county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Randalstown (which is described under its own head), 9818 inhabitants. During the Revolution of 1688, this parish was frequently the head-quarters of the Earl of Antrim's regiment, which marched hence to the attack of Londonderry; and in the disturbances of 1798, the insur-

gents were driven from Antrim into Randalstown, by the king's troops. The parish is situated on the river Main, and on the northern shore of Lough Neagh; it is intersected by the road from Belfast to the eastern parts of the counties of Derry and Tyrone, and by the mail-roads from Belfast to Coleraine, and from Antrim to Cookstown. It comprises 32,394 statute acres, of which 11,472 are in Lough Neagh, and 171½ in the river Main. The land, with the exception of a few farms, is in a very indifferent state of cultivation; the system of agriculture is, however, beginning to improve. There are bogs containing about 2800 acres. The beautiful demesne of Shane's Castle, which contains nearly 2000 acres, the property of Viscount O'Neill, and for many years the principal seat of his family, is situated on the margin of Lough Neagh, and the grounds and plantations extend far on both sides of the river Main. The castle itself, was destroyed by fire in 1816, and is now in ruins. The offices, however, which were converted by the late earl into a temporary residence, have been lately considerably enlarged and beautified, and the premises now comprise every accommodation required for a nobleman's establishment, and for the reception of the numerous guests entertained in this hospitable mansion. The park is well stocked with deer, and ornamented with fine timber. Millmount is the seat of the Hon. G. Handcock; Hollybrook and Sharvogue are also in the parish. Coal and ironstone were formerly obtained here, and remains of extensive forges and smelting-furnaces may be seen at Randalstown: there are quarries of basaltic stone, from which materials are obtained in abundance both for building and for the roads. The spinning of cotton and weaving of calico were extensively carried on at Randalstown; there are excellent sites for bleach-grounds and beetling-engines at Hollybrook, and a considerable quantity of linen is woven in various parts of the parish.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and in the gift of the Marquess of Donegal, in whom the rectory is inappropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £747. 5., of which £409. 15. are payable to the impropiator. The church, at Randalstown, is a neat edifice in the ancient English style, with an octagonal spire of freestone: it was built in 1831, on the site of a church erected in 1709, and cost £1800, of which £1500 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits, and Earl O'Neill subscribed the remaining £300, besides giving a finetoned organ; his lordship also built a beautiful mausoleum for his family close to the church, where his remains are interred. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Drummall or Randalstown, comprising the parishes of Drummall and Antrim, and parts of Connor, Templepatrick, Donegore, and Kilbride; there are three chapels, of which that of Drummall is a large handsome building near Randalstown. In that town are three Presbyterian meeting-houses in connexion with the General Assembly; and the Covenanters have a meeting-house at Craigmore. There is a parochial free school at Randalstown for children of both sexes, endowed by Viscount O'Neill, and having separate schoolrooms, and apartments for the master and mistress, who are allowed fuel, and have a salary from his lordship of £30 per year. In the parish are also nine national schools. There are some remains of the ancient church at Drummall, and the

site of an old church at Edenduff-Carrick, or Shane's Castle. Adjoining the gardens of Shane's Castle are some very fine columnar masses of basalt, similar to those of the Giant's Causeway, but less perfect in their form and less regular in their divisions; they descend into Lough Neagh, and disappear under the water. Chalybeate springs exist in various parts of the parish.

DRUMMONAGHAN.—See DRUM, MAYO.

DRUMMULLY, a parish, in the union of CLONES, partly in the barony of DARTRY, county of MONAGHAN, but chiefly in that of COOLE, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Clones, on the road from Dublin to Enniskillen; containing about 670 inhabitants. It comprises 7639 statute acres, including part of Drumkrin; of these, 2520 are in Monaghan and 5119 in Fermanagh. The soil is generally good, and there is no waste land, but abundance of bog and limestone; about 600 acres are under water. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and patronage of the Bishop; on the demise of the incumbent of Corrin, a considerable part of Drumkrin, which is now held with that parish, will be united to Drummully. The tithe rent-charge is £14. 5., and the glebe comprises 154 acres. The church is a small building. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, including Drummully, Drumkrin, and Galloon, and having two chapels in the last-named parish.

DRUMNACAPPUL, an island, in the parish of KILCOMMON, union of BALLINA, barony of ERRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies on the western coast, and comprises 3½ statute acres.

DRUMNAKILLY, a district parish, in the union of OMAGH, partly in the barony of STRABANE, but chiefly in that of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER. This district has been formed out of the extensive parish of Termonmaguirk. The church, which was built by subscription in 1843, is a handsome edifice from a design by Mr. Farrell, the eminent architect, of Dublin. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of Termonmaguirk: a commodious glebe-house has been erected near the church, for the residence of the clergyman.

DRUMOD, a village, in the parish of ANNADUFF, barony and union of MOHILL, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (S.) from Drumsna, on the road from Dublin to Sligo; containing 32 houses, and 185 inhabitants. This village originated in the establishment of works for smelting iron-ore, which were carried on successfully till the supply of fuel failed in 1798, since which period the ore, which is reckoned of good quality, has been sent to England. It is a constabulary police station; petty-sessions are held every Thursday; and cattle-fairs on Jan. 3rd, March 28th, May 14th, June 29th, Aug. 13th, Oct. 10th, and Dec. 10th.—See ANNADUFF.

DRUMPHEY.—See FENAGH.

DRUMQUIN, a market-town, in the parishes of EAST and WEST LONGFIELD, union of CASTLEBERG, barony of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Omagh; on the river Roe, and on the nearest road from Londonderry to Enniskillen; containing 452 inhabitants. It consists of one street and some detached houses, all which, with

the exception of a few of recent erection, are indifferently built and thatched; and was founded by Sir John Davis, about 1617, on a tract of 2000 acres of land granted to him by James I. in 1611, under the name of Clonaghmore, and on which he located 16 British families. He also built castles at Kerlis and at Gavelagh on the Derg, at which latter place he had another grant of 2000 acres; and between the two castles be constructed an excellent road, seven miles in a straight line over mountains and bogs, which road in several places still remains perfect. There is a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Omagh. The market, on Thursday, is well supplied with provisions and yarn; and fairs are held on Jan. 17th, March 21st, May 2nd, June 9th, Aug. 15th, Sept. 17th, Nov. 9th, and Dec. 12th, for general farming stock: those in March and June are large and well attended. Here are a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; and a dispensary.

DRUMRAGH, a parish, in the union and barony of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, on the coach-road from Dublin to Londonderry; containing, with the post-town of Omagh, 11,453 inhabitants. It comprises 20,164 statute acres, of which 161½ are under water. About seven-eighths of the parish are arable and pasture, and one-eighth waste and bog: the land in the middle portion is very good, and under a tolerable system of cultivation; but the higher grounds, approaching the mountains, are wet and cold, though capable of great improvement by draining. The inhabitants unite the spinning of linen-yarn, and the weaving of cloth, with their agricultural pursuits. There are several large and handsome houses in and around Omagh; the principal in the rural portion of the parish are New Grove and Riverland. A court baron is held at Ballynahatty, every third Wednesday, for the manor of Touchet (anciently called Fintonagh), for the recovery of debts under 40s. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £450. The glebe-house is five miles from the church, upon a glebe comprising 560 acres. The church, situated in Omagh, a large handsome edifice, with a tower and spire which were added at the expense of Dr. Knox, Bishop of Derry, was erected in 1777 by the Mervyn family, and was greatly enlarged in 1820. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there is a chapel at Omagh, and another at Drumragh. Here are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; also for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. The old parish church is a fine ruin, having the side walls and gables entire.—See OMAGH.

DRUMRANEY, or **DRUMRATH**, a parish, in the union of ATHLONE, barony of KILKENNY WEST, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (W.) from Ballymore, on the road from Athlone to Mullingar; containing 3367 inhabitants. A monastery founded here in 588, in honour of St. Enan, was burnt by the Ostmen in 946, and by Brian MacCinneide in 995. The parish comprises 9102 statute acres, of which about 405 are bog, 3645 arable, and the remainder pasture; agriculture has much improved within the last few years. Limestone abounds, and lead-ore is supposed to exist. In the hamlet of Walterstown is a constabulary

police station, and adjoining the glebe-house is another. The parish is in the diocese of Meath; the rectory and vicarage form part of the union of Ballyloughloe, the incumbent of which presents to the perpetual curacy of Drumrany. The tithe rent-charge of Drumrany is £218, payable to the incumbent of the union; the income of the perpetual curate is £100 per annum, late currency, of which £60 are paid by the incumbent, and £40 out of Primate Boulter's Augmentation fund. Two townlands, called High and Low Baskin, pay tithe to the parish of Castlelost; they are inappropriate in Lord Kilmaine, and extend over about 800 acres. The glebe-house was erected in 1812, by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 11½ acres. The church, a neat building in good repair, was built in 1812, by aid of a gift of £500 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish was, till lately, co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there is a chapel at Drumrany. A school under the Church Education Society is superintended by the incumbent, and other schools are supported. There are several ratbs; also remains of old forts and towers at High Baskin, Donomona, and near Dorrington: and at Killinny, Ballyclongbough, Ardnagard, and Walterstown, are remains of castles, formerly belonging to the Dillons, whose burial-place was anciently at Drumrany. Here is a holy well, dedicated to St. Enan; his festival is celebrated on the Sunday after Sept. 18th.

DRUMRATT, a parish, in the union of BOYLE, barony of CORRAN, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3 miles (S.) from Ballymote, on the road to Boyle; containing 1754 inhabitants. It is on the confines of the county of Roscommon, and comprises 3730½ statute acres. The lands are principally under tillage, and there is a due portion of good grazing-land, with a sufficient tract of bog for fuel. Limestone is quarried for agricultural purposes. Drumratt is in the diocese of Achonry; the rectory is inappropriate in Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Emlyfadd. The tithe rent-charge is £153. 10. 6., of which £71. 7. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Tumore; the chapel is at Culfader. An abbey was founded here by St. Fechin, the last abbot of which of whom there is any record died in 1016; it afterwards became the parish church, and there are still some remains.

DRUMREILLY, a parish, in the unions of CARRICKON-SHANNON and MORILL, partly in the barony of TULLAGHAGH, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, and partly in that of DROMAHIRE, but chiefly in that of CARRIGALLAN, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2½ miles (E. by N.) from Ballinamore, on the road to Killesandra; containing 10,289 inhabitants. This parish was separated from Templeport by act of council in 1835, and comprises 31,673 statute acres, a great portion of which is mountain: there are large grazing-farms, and a vast quantity of bog. Limestone is found here. The parish is intersected by Lake Gorradiise, in which is a small island called Robbers Island. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the sec. The tithe rent-charge is £225,

two-thirds payable to the bishop, and one-third to the vicar: the glebe comprises 125 acres. The church is a plain structure in good repair, built in 1737, by William Gore, Esq. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is divided into three parochial benefices, Upper Drumreilly, Lower Drumreilly, and Ballingleragh, containing three chapels, besides a fourth annexed to Lower Drumreilly, called the Mountain chapel.

DRUMSHALLON, a parish, in the union of DROGHEDA, barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N.) from Drogheda, on the coast-road to Dundalk; containing 1135 inhabitants. This parish was distinguished as the site of a monastery founded at *Druimneasclaínn*, now Drumshallon, by St. Patrick, for Canons Regular, and of which the abbot Tiarnach, who died in 876, and some of his successors, were generally styled bishops: in 969, being in the possession of the Danes, it was plundered by Muirceartagh, Prince of Oileach, and son of Donell, King of Ireland, on which occasion many of the Danish occupants were killed. The priory of the Holy Trinity, now Christ Church, Dublin, had a cell of three canons at this place; but Albert, Archbishop of Armagh, desirous of reforming the state of religion, suppressed it, as preserving no regular order or discipline. The parish comprises 3585½ statute acres, including 379 acres in the detached townland of Labanstown on the sea-coast, and 9½ acres in Lough Kirock. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, partly appropriate to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Dublin, and till lately partly forming a portion of the corps of the precentorship in that cathedral, annexed to which were lands here comprising 494a. 1r. 29p. statute measure, let on lease to Mr. Henzill, at a rent of £46. 3s., with an annual renewal fine of £77. 10s. 9d. The tithe rent-charge is £134. 8s., until recently payable to the precentor. The Protestant parishioners attend divine service in the church of Ballymakenny, the incumbent of which is paid £29. 4s. 7d. per annum by the appropriators, for performing the occasional duties of this parish. In the Roman Catholic divisions Drumshallon is partly in the district of Termonfechin, and partly in that of Moylary; the chapel is at Fieldstown.

DRUMSHAMBO, a village, in the union of CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, parish of KILTGHART, barony and county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6½ miles (N. by E.) from Carrick-on-Shannon; containing 517 inhabitants. It is situated near the southern extremity of Lough Allen, not far from the point where the Shannon emerges from it, and close to that where the new line of navigation from Battle-bridge enters it. Works for smelting and manufacturing the iron-ore found in the neighbourhood were formerly carried on here, and were continued in operation till 1765. The iron-stone was chiefly collected from the eastern shore of Lough Allen, and from the beds of the streams that descend from the Slieve-an-erin mountains to the lake; vast woods, which clothed the adjacent valleys, supplied charcoal, and limestone as a flux was quarried close to the works, which appear to have consisted of one small square blast-furnace, from which the iron was carried to the neighbouring village, where it was forged into bars. The village is a revenue and a constabulary police station, and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Carrick-on-Shannon. Fairs

are held on Feb. 15th, April 1st, May 16th, June 13th, July 18th, Aug. 16th, Oct. 6th, and Nov. 16th. The second church for the parish is in this village, and was erected by a loan of £1107. 13s. from the Board of First Fruits in 1829; it is ornamented with a tower and pinnacles. There are also a Roman Catholic and a Wesleyan chapel. A loan fund has been established.—See KILTGHART.

DRUMSNA, a post-town, in the parish of ANNADUFF, union of CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, barony and county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Carrick-on-Shannon, and 72½ miles (W. N. W.) from Dublin, on the river Shannon and on the mail-road to Sligo; containing 516 inhabitants. It comprises 92 houses, several of which are large and handsome; and is a constabulary police station. Petty-sessions are held every Tuesday; and fairs on May 20th, June 22nd, Aug. 25th, Oct. 7th, and Dec. 13th. The vicinity presents some of the most beautiful scenes in the county: in one direction are seen the windings of the Shannon through a fertile district, the projection of a wooded peninsula on its course, the heights of Sheebeg and Sheemore, with the more lofty mountain of Slieve-an-erin in the distance; and in the other, the luxuriant and varied swell of Teeraroon, the adjacent part of the county of Roscommon. A pleasing walk through the woods, from which are discovered the windings of the Shannon and the lofty mountains to the north and west, conducts to a sulphureous spring issuing from the verge of a small lake. A little to the south of the town, an expansion of the river forms Lough Boffin. Among the seats in the immediate vicinity is Mount Campbell, a handsome residence, built by the late Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., and divided by the Shannon from Charlestown, the seat of Sir Gilbert King, Bart.: in the former is an avenue of fine lime-trees, through which the town is seen to great advantage. On the hill above Drumsna, is a pleasant residence commanding extensive views of the river and surrounding country; and a little below the town, on the Roscommon shore, is Clonteen, a lodge belonging to the Marquess of Westmeath.—See the article on ANNADUFF.

DRUMSNATT, a parish, in the union, barony, and county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Monaghan, on the road from that place to Clones; containing 3439 inhabitants. It comprises 5019½ statute acres, of which 4436 are apportioned under the Tithe act; the land is moderately fertile, and chiefly under tillage. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in Sir T. B. Lennard, Bart. The tithe rent-charge is £141. 18s. 6d. of which £79. 12s. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar: there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 20 acres. The church, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £316, is a plain modern structure with a tower. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Drumanatt and Kilmore, and containing two chapels, of which that for Drumsnatt is at Kilnacloy.

DRUMSURN, a village, in the parish of BALTEAGH, union of NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY, barony of KENAUGHT, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER; containing 29 houses, and 129 inhabitants.

DRUMTULLAGH, a grange, in the union of BALLYCASTLE, barony of CAREY, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Ballycastle to Coleraine; containing 1359 inhabitants. It comprises 3753½ statute acres, and is ecclesiastically regarded as forming part of the parish of Derrykeighan.

DRUNG, a parish, in the union of COOTHEHILL, barony of TULLAGHARVEY, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from CAVAN, on the road from that place to Coothecill; containing 6551 inhabitants. It comprises 11,475 statute acres, including 78 of water. Here are several quarries of good building-stone, and it is supposed that various minerals exist, but no mines have been worked. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, united from time immemorial to that of Laragh, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Westmeath. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £356. 17., of which £151. 13. 6. are payable to the proprietor, and the remainder to the vicar; the entire tithe of the vicarial benefice is £458. 4. There is an old glebe-house, with several glebes, comprising 695 acres, and valued at £606. 16. per annum. The church is a handsome edifice, originally built in 1728, and lately rebuilt. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels, one at Dunnannab and the other at Bannow. There are several raths, one of which is called Fort William, part of King William's army having occupied it after encamping near Ballybaise on a spot since called Camp Hill.—See BALLINECARGY.

DUAGH, a parish, in the union of LISTOWEL, partly in the barony of IRAUGHTICONNOR, but chiefly in that of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, on the river Feale, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Listowel; containing 5065 inhabitants, of whom 345 are in the village. It extends to the confines of the county of Limerick, and comprises 19,701 statute acres, a large portion of which consists of coarse mountain pasture and bog; a kind of brown flagstone is found in several places. Duagh House is pleasantly situated on the Feale; and Ballinruddery (a seat of the Knight of Kerry) also extends into this parish. The living is in the diocese of Ardfert and Agadoo, and is a vicarage, held by faculty with the rectory and vicarage of Kilcarragh, and in the patronage of W. M. Hickson, Esq.; the vicarial tithe rent-charge of Duagh is £103. The glebe-house was erected in 1829, when £450 were granted as a gift and £200 as a loan by the Board of First Fruits; it stands on a glebe of 23 acres, which, with a glebe of 12½ acres in the parish of Kilcarragh, is subject to a rent of £37. 10. The church, a small plain structure, was built in 1818, by aid of a gift of £800 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions Duagh forms a district of itself, with the exception of a small portion attached to that of Listowel; a new chapel has been erected.

DUBLIN (County of), a maritime county of the province of LEINSTER, bounded on the east by the Irish Sea, on the north and west by the county of Meath, on the west and south-west by that of Kildare, and on the south by that of Wicklow. It extends from 53° 10' to 53° 37' (N. lat.), and from 6° 4' to 6° 36' (W. lon.); and comprises an area of 926,414 statute acres, of which 196,063 are arable land, 19,319 uncultivated, 5519

plantation, and 5520 in the city and towns and villages. The population of the county, in 1821, exclusively of the metropolis, was 150,011; in 1831, 183,042; and in 1841, only 140,047, owing to its reduced limits, conformably with a late act of parliament.

The earliest inhabitants of this tract of whom we have any authentic notice were, a native people designated by Ptolemy *Blanii* or *Eblani*, who occupied also the territory forming the present county of Meath, and whose capital city was *Eblana*, presumed on good authority to have been on the site of the present city of Dublin. By some writers it is stated, that in subsequent remote ages, the part of the county lying south and east of the river Liffey constituted part of the principality of *Croigh Cuolan*; while that to the north was included in the principality of *Midhe*, or *Meath*. The *Eblani*, whatever may have been their origin, probably enjoyed peaceable possession of the soil down to the commencement of the Danish ravages, and the seizure and occupation of Dublin by these fierce invaders. At this era, the tract now described experienced its full share of calamities, until the celebrated battle of Clontarf, which terminated in the overthrow of the military power of the Ostmen in Ireland. But that this people had made extensive settlements within its limits, which they were subsequently allowed to retain as peaceable subjects of the native Irish rulers, is proved by the fact that, at the period of the English invasion, a considerable part of the county to the north of the Liffey was wholly in their possession, and from this circumstance was designated by the Irish *Fingal*, a name signifying either the "white foreigners" or "a progeny of foreigners"; the word "*fine*" importing, in one sense, a tribe or family. The country to the south of Dublin is stated, but only on traditional authority, to have been called at the same period *Dubhghal*, denoting the territory of the "black foreigners," from its occupation by another body of Danes. Though all Fingal was granted by Henry II. to Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, yet the number of other proprietors, together with the circumstance of its being the centre of the English power in Ireland, prevented the county, which was one of those erected by King John in 1210, from being placed under palatine or other peculiar jurisdiction. Dublin originally comprised the territories of the O'Birnes and O'Tooles in the south, which were separated from it, and formed into the county of Wicklow, so lately as the year 1603. At an early period, the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Dublin appears even to have extended in other directions far beyond its present limits; for, by an ordinance of parliament, about the close of the 13th century, preserved in the Black Book of Christ Church, Dublin, it was restricted from extending, as previously, into the counties of Meath and Kildare, and into some parts even of the province of Ulster.

The county is in the diocese and ecclesiastical province of Dublin, and, for purposes of CIVIL jurisdiction, is divided into the baronies of Balrothery, East and West. Castleknock, Coolock, Nethercross, Newcastle, Rathdown, Uppercross, and Dublin, exclusively of the county of the city. The irregularities of form in the baronies were until recently very great: that of Newcastle was composed of two portions, that of Nethercross of six, and that of Uppercross of five, three of which, constituting the parishes of Ballymore-Eustace,

Ballybought, and Tipperkevin, on the confines of Wicklow and Kildare, were wholly detached from the rest of the county. The irregularities of the two latter baronies were owing to their constituent parts having been dispersed church lands, enjoying separate jurisdictions and privileges, but ultimately formed into baronies for the convenience of the civil authority. The county contains the ancient disfranchised boroughs and corporate towns of Swords and Newcastle; the sea-port, fishing, and post towns of Howth, Kingstown, Balbriggan, and Malahide; the fishing-towns of Rush, Skerries, and Baldoyle; the inland post-towns of Cabinteely, Luncan, Rathcoole, and Tallaght; and the town of Rathfarnham; besides numerous large villages, in some degree suburban to the metropolis, and the chief of which, exclusively of Sandymount, Booterstown, Blackrock, Donnybrook, Dolphinstown, Irishtown, Rathmines, and Ringsend, which were included in the late county of the city, are those of Finglas, Golden-Ball, Dalkey, Drumcondra, Stillorgan, Raheny, Dúnrdum, Roundtown, Ranelagh, Artaine, Clontarf, Castleknock, Chapelizod, Glanevin, Donabate, Portrane, Garristown, Belgriffin, St. Doulough's, Killiney, Bullock, Lusk, Newcastle, Saggard, Balrothery, Little Bray, Clondalkin, Coolock, Crumlin, Golden-Bridge, Island-Bridge, Kilmainham, Milltown, Merriem, Phibsborough, Sandford, and Wiliamstown.

Prior to the Union, the county, exclusively of the city, sent six members to the Irish parliament, namely, two knights of the shire, and two representatives for each of the boroughs of Swords and Newcastle; but since that period its representatives in the imperial parliament have been limited to two members for the county at large: the election takes place at Kilmainham. The constituency qualified to vote in 1843, was 3307, of whom 1128 were £50, 387 £20, and 548 £10, freeholders; 549 £20, and 582 £10, leaseholders; and 113 rent-chargers. A court of assize and general gaol delivery is held every six weeks, at the court-house in Green-street, Dublin; and at Kilmainham, where the county gaol and court-house are situated, are held the chief quarter sessions, at which a chairman, who exercises the same powers as the assistant barrister in other counties, presides with the magistrates. The local government is vested in a lieutenant, 23 deputy-lieutenants, and 123 magistrates, with the usual county officers. The number of constabulary police stations is 39, and the force consists of a county inspector, 5 sub-inspectors, 6 head-constables, 37 constables, and 187 sub-constables, with 8 horses; the expense of maintaining which, in 1842, was £10,604, defrayed equally by grand jury presentments and by government. The Meath Hospital, which is also the County of Dublin Infirmary, is situated on the south side of the city, and is supported by grand jury presentments, by subscriptions and donations, and by an annual parliamentary grant; there are 35 dispensaries. In military arrangements, this county is the head of Dublin district, the chief of all the districts throughout Ireland, which are Athlone, Belfast, Cork, Dublin, and Limerick: the department of the commander-in-chief and his staff is at Kilmainham. The county contains various military stations, besides those within the jurisdiction of the metropolis; viz., the Richmond infantry barrack near Golden-Bridge on the Grand Canal, Island-Bridge artil-

lery station, the Portobello cavalry barrack, the Phoenix Park magazine and infantry barrack, and the recruiting dépôt at Beggars-Bush; affording in the whole accommodation for 161 officers, 3282 men, and 772 horses. There are, besides, 26 martello towers and nine batteries on the coast, capable of containing 684 men; and at Kilmainham stands the Royal Military Hospital, for disabled and superannuated soldiers, similar to that of Chelsea, near London. Within the county are twelve coast-guard stations, one of which is in the district of Kingstown, and the rest in that of Swords; with a force consisting of 12 officers and 96 men.

The county stretches in length from north to south, and presents a sea-coast of about thirty miles, while its breadth in some places does not exceed seven. Except in the picturesque irregularities of its coast, and the grand and beautiful boundary which the mountains on its southern confines form to the vale below, it possesses less natural diversity of scenery than many other parts of the island; but it is superior to all in artificial decoration; and the banks of the Liffey to Leixlip present scenery of the most rich and interesting description. The grandeur of the features of the adjacent country, indeed, gives the environs of the metropolis a character as striking as is presented by the environs, perhaps of any city in the west of Europe. The mountains which occupy the southern border of the county, are the northern extremities of the group forming the entire county of Wicklow: the principal summits within its confines are, the Three Rock Mountain and Garrycastle, at the eastern extremity of the chain, the former of which has an elevation of 1586 feet, and the latter of 1869; Montpelier hill; the group formed by Kippure, Seefnane, Seechon, and Seefn mountains, the first being 2527 feet high, and Seechon 2150; and the Tallaght and Rathcoole hills, which succeed each other north-westward from Seechon, and beyond the latter of which, in the same direction, is a lower range, composed of the Windmill, Athgoe, Lyons, and Rusty hills. From Rathcoole hill a long range diverges south-westward, and enters the eastern confines of Kildare county, near Blessington. In the mountains adjoining Montpelier and Kilmashogue are bogs, covering three or four square miles; but the most prominent features of these elevations are the great natural ravines that open into them southward, and of which the most extraordinary is the Scalp, through which the road from Dublin to the romantic scenes of Powerscourt passes into the county of Wicklow. From their summits, also, are obtained very magnificent views of the city and bay, and of the fertile and highly improved plains of which nearly all the rest of the county is composed, and which form part of the great level tract that includes the counties of Kildare and Meath. The coast from the boldly projecting promontory of Bray Head, with its serrated summit, to the Killiney hills, is indented into the beautiful bay of Killiney. Dalkey Island, separated from the above-named hills by a narrow channel, is the southern limit of Dublin bay, the most northern point of which is the Bailey of Howth, where is a lighthouse. The coast of the bay, with the exception of these two extreme points, is low and shelving, but is backed by a beautiful and highly cultivated country terminating eastward with the city: much of the interior of the bay consists of banks of sand, uncovered at low water. About a mile to the north of

Howth is Ireland's Eye, and still farther north, off the peninsula of Portrane, rises Lambay Island; both described under their own heads. Between Howth and Portrane the coast is flat, and partly marshy; but hence northward it presents a varied succession of rock and strand: off Holmpatrick lie the scattered rocky islets of St. Patrick, Count, Shenex, and Rockahill.

The soil is generally shallow, being chiefly indebted to the manures from the metropolis for its high state of improvement. It is commonly argillaceous, though almost every where containing an admixture of gravel, which may generally be found in abundance within a small depth of the surface, and by tillage is frequently turned up, to the great improvement of the land. The substratum is usually a cold retentive clay, which keeps the surface in an unprofitable state, unless draining and other methods of improvement have been adopted. Rather more than one-half of the improvable surface is under tillage, chiefly in the northern and western parts, most remote from the metropolis: in the districts to the south of the Liffey, and within a few miles from its northern bank, the land is principally occupied by villas, gardens, nurseries, dairy-farms, and for the pasturage of horses. Considerable improvement has taken place in the system of agriculture by the introduction of green crops and improved drainage, and by the extension of tillage up the mountains. The pasture lands, in consequence of drainage and manure, produce a great variety of good natural grasses, and commonly afford from four to five tons of hay per acre, and sometimes six. The salt-marshes which occur along the coast from Howth northward are good; and the pastures near the sea-side are of a tolerably fattening quality; but inland they become poorer. The only dairies are those for the supply of Dublin with milk and butter; which, however, are of great extent and number. The principal manures are lime and limestone-gravel, the latter of which is a species of limestone and marl mixed, of a very fertilising quality, and found in inexhaustible quantities. Strong blue and brown marl are found in different parts, and there are likewise beds of white marl; the blue kind is preferred, as producing a more durable effect: manures from Dublin, coal-ashes, and shelly sand found on the coast, are also used. The implements of husbandry are of the common kind, except on the farms of noblemen and gentlemen of fortune. The breed of cattle has been much improved by the introduction of the most valuable English breeds, which have nearly superseded the native stock. The county is not well wooded, with the exception of plantations in the Phoenix Park and the private grounds of the gentry: there are various nurseries for the supply of plants. The waste lands occupy nearly 20,000 statute acres; the largest tract is that of the mountains on the southern confines, extending about fifteen miles in length and several in breadth. The scarcity of fuel, from the want of turf nearer home, which can be had only from the mountains in the south and the distant commons of Balrothery and Garristown on the north, is greatly diminished by the ample supplies brought by both canals, and by the importation of English coal.

The county presents several interesting features in its GEOLOGICAL relations. Its southern part, from Black-rock, Kingstown, and Dalkey, forms the northern extremity of the great granitic range which extends through

Wicklow and part of Carlow. The granite tract is bordered by a range of incumbent mica-slate, which extends eastwards from Shankill and the Scalp to the hills of Killiney, and which on the western side commences near Rathfarnham, passes to the south of Montpelier hill, and occupies the upper part of the hollow that separates Seechnane mountain, on the east, from Seechon on the west: in this hollow are displayed some curious intermixtures of the strata of mica-slate, granite, and quartz. In the descent from Seechon mountain, both south-westward and north-westward, towards Rathcoole, the mica-slate passes into clay-slate, containing frequent beds of greenstone, greenstone slate, and greenstone porphyry, and occasionally, likewise, of quartz. The Tallaght hills consist of clay-slate, greenstone, and greenstone porphyry, interstratified; the last rocks more particularly abounding in the eastern quarter. Rathcoole hills, and the range extending from them south-westward, are composed of clay-slate, clay-slate conglomerate, and greywacke-slate, alternating with each other. The low group west of Rathcoole is composed of clay-slate, greywacke, greywacke-slate, and granite, the last of which is found remarkably disposed in subordinate beds in the prevailing greywacke-slate of Windmill hill, whence some of them may be traced westward to near Rusty hill. This county contains the only strata of transition rocks known to exist in the eastern part of Ireland: they appear in detached portions along the coast from Portrane Head, by Loughshinny, Skerries, and Balbriggan, to the Delvan stream, the northern limit of the county.

The rest of the county, comprising nearly the whole of its surface, is based on flinty limestone, commonly of a bluish-grey colour, often tinged with black, which colour in some places entirely prevails, especially where the limestone is interstratified with slate-clay, calp, or swinestone, or where it abounds in lydian stone. The black limestone in the latter case is a hard compact rock, sometimes of a silicious nature, requiring much fuel for its conversion into lime. Calp, or "black-quarry stone," which is generally of a blackish-grey colour and dull fracture, and may be considered as an intimate mixture of limestone and slate-clay, forms the common building-stone of Dublin; it is quarried to a great extent at Crumlin and Rathgar. Besides carbonate of lime, it includes considerable quantities of silica and alumina, traces of the oxides of iron and manganese, and a small proportion of carbon, which gives to it its dark colour: by exposure to the air it undergoes a gradual decomposition. The elevated peninsula of Howth consists of irregular alternations of clay-slate and quartz-rock, both pure and intermixed; on its southern coast the strata present some extraordinary contortions. The only metallic ore at present found in considerable quantity is lead, once abundantly raised near the commons of Kilmainham, and at Killiney; a productive vein on Shankill is now being worked by the Mining Company of Ireland. White lead is found in small quantities; the ore is smelted and refined at Ballycorris, in the immediate vicinity of the mine. At Loughshinny is a copper-mine, and at Clontarf a lead-mine, both now abandoned. On the south-western side of Howth, grey ore of manganese and brown iron-stone have been obtained in considerable quantities; and a variety of earthy black cobalt ore has been found there. Coal is supposed to exist

near the northern side of the county, and unsuccessful trials have been made for it near Lucan. Among the smaller minerals may be enumerated schorl or tourmaline and garnet, frequently found in the granite; and beryl, a variety of emerald, which occurs in several places: spodumene, which is in great request from its containing eight per cent. of a newly discovered alkali, called lithia, is procured at Killiney; as is also a mineral closely resembling spodumene, designated killinite by Dr. Taylor, its discoverer, from its locality. The limestone strata usually abound with petrifications, specimens of which, remarkable for their perfection and variety, may be obtained at St. Doulough's, and at Feltrim, about seven miles north-east of Dublin. The shores of the county, particularly from Loughlinstown to Bray, abound with pebbles of all colours, often beautifully variegated, which bear a polish, and are applied to a variety of ornamental uses.

The manufactures are various, but of inferior importance. The most extensive is that of woollen cloth, carried on chiefly in the vicinity of Dublin: the manufacture of paper is carried on in different parts, more particularly at Rockbrook and Templeogue; and there are also cotton-works, bleach and dye works, and iron-works, besides minor establishments, all noticed in their respective localities. The banks of the numerous small streams by which the county is watered, present divers advantageous sites for the erection of manufactories of every kind within a convenient distance of the metropolis. The great extent of sea-coast affords facilities for obtaining an abundant supply of fish. Nearly 90 wherries, of which the greater number belong to Skerries and Rush, and the others to Howth, Baldoyle, Malahide, Balbriggan, and Ringsend, are employed in this occupation: there are also about twenty smacks, and five seine nets, occupied in the salmon fishery between Dublin and Kingstown; the former in the season, being likewise engaged in the herring fishery: and at Kingstown and Bullock are a number of yawls, employed in catching whiting, pollock, and herring. On the river Liffey, from Island-Bridge to the lighthouse at Poolbeg, there is a considerable salmon-fishery. The harbours are mere fishing ports, except that of Dublin, and its dependencies Howth and Kingstown, upon the improvement of both of which vast sums have been expended.

The chief river is the *Anna Liffey* ("the water of Liffey"), which has its principal source at Sally gap, in the Wicklow mountains, and, taking a circuit westward through Kildare county, enters that of Dublin near Leixlip, where it is joined by the Rye water from Kildare; thence it pursues a winding eastern course nearly across the middle of the county, descending through a deep and rich glen by Lucan and Chapelizod. Below the latter, it flows through some pleasing scenes on the borders of Phoenix Park; at Island-Bridge it meets the tide, and a little below, it enters the city, to the east of which it discharges its waters into the bay of Dublin. The river is navigable for vessels of 300 tons up to Carlisle-bridge, the nearest to the sea; for small craft that can pass the arches, up to Island-Bridge; and for small boats, beyond Chapelizod: so circuitous is its course, that although the distance from its source to its mouth, in a direct line, is only ten miles, yet, following its banks, it is no less than forty. Numerous

streams, which supply water to many mills, descend into the Liffey; the principal are the Dodder, the Brittas or Cammock, and the Tolka. The *Dodder* has its source near Castlekelly, in the valley of Glensmail, parish of Tallaght, and running north and east, passes by Templeogue and Rathfarnham on to Ringsend, and at the mouth of the Liffey meets the tide-water of Dublin bay. The *Tolka* rises in the northern part of the county, and, passing through Finglas and Glasnevin, falls into the river or bay a little below Ballybough-bridge. A stream called the *Delecan* forms the northern boundary of the county, at Naul. Two great lines of inland navigation commence in Dublin city; but as they run in parallel directions within a few miles of each other during some parts of their course, the benefits anticipated from them have not been realised to the utmost extent. The *Grand Canal* was originally begun in the year 1755, by the corporation for promoting inland navigation in Ireland: in 1772, a subscription was opened; and the subscribers were incorporated under the name of the Company of Undertakers of the Grand Canal, and by the completion of this work connected the capital both with the Shannon and the Barrow. It is navigable for 164 miles, being 99½ from Dublin to Ballinasloe, and 6½ in its various branches. Its entire cost was £844,216, besides £122,148 expended on docks; one-third was defrayed by parliament. The *Royal Canal*, incorporated by a charter of George III., in 1789, and afterwards aided by a grant of additional powers from the legislature, is navigable from Dublin to Longford and Tarmontbarry, near the head of the navigable course of the Shannon, an extent of 92 miles: its construction cost £776,213, which was wholly defrayed at the public expense. The roads and bridges in the county are for the most part in excellent order, being frequently repaired at great expense. The Circular Road is a turnpike, nearly encompassing the metropolis, and beyond which the Grand and Royal Canals for a considerable distance run nearly parallel; the former on the south, and the latter on the north, side of the city: from this road the great mail-coach roads branch in every direction, and all, excepting the south-east road through Wicklow to Wexford, are turnpikes.

Of the ancient round towers which form so remarkable a feature in the antiquities of Ireland, this county contains three, situated respectively at Lusk, Swords, and Clondalkin. There is a very fine cromlech at Glen Druid, near Cabintely, and others may be seen at Killiney, Howth, Mount Venus (in the parish of Crughagh), Glen Southwell or the Little Dargle, and Larch hill, which last is within a circle of stones; there are also numerous raths or moats. The number of religious houses existing at various periods prior to the Reformation was 24; remains exist only of those of Larkfield and Monkstown, but there are several remains of ancient churches. Although always forming the centre of the English power in Ireland, the unsettled state of society caused the surface of the county, at an early period, to be studded with castles, the remains of which are still numerous; these, with the ancient castles yet inhabited, and the principal gentlemen's seats, are noticed in their respective parishes. Among the minor natural curiosities are some chalybeate springs, of which the best known are, one at Golden-Bridge, one in the Phoenix Park, and one at Lucan. Southwell's

Glen, about four miles south of the metropolis, is worthy of notice as a remarkably deep vale, lined with lofty trees, and adorned by a waterfall. From the district of Fingall, which was the ancient name of a large tract of indefinite extent to the north of Dublin, the distinguished family of Plunkett derives the titles of Earl and Baron.



Arms.

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DUBLIN, the metropolis of Ireland, a city, and a county of itself, in the province of LEINSTER; situated in 53° 21' (N. Lat.) and 6° 17' (W. Lon.), 339 British miles (N. W.) from London; and containing, in the year 1841, 232,726 inhabitants, exclusively of a large number in suburbs within the county of Dublin: the population of the district of

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HISTORICAL ACCOUNT.

The existence of this city under the name of *Eblana*, was first noticed by Ptolemy, the Roman geographer, who lived about the year 140. Shortly after, it is mentioned by the native historians, as being fixed on as the eastern extremity of a line of demarcation drawn west-

wards across the island to Galway, for the purpose of putting an end to a war between two rival monarchs, Con-Cead-Cathach, King of Ireland, and Mogha Nuagad, King of Munster; the portion of the island to the north of the boundary line being assigned to the former, the southern portion to the latter, of the contending parties. The city originally occupied the summit of the elevated ridge that now forms its central portion, extending from the Castle westward towards Kilmainham; and was at first called by the native Irish *Drom-Col-Coille*, or the "Hill of Hazel wood," from the number of trees of that species which grew on the eminence. The correctness of this conjecture as to the origin of the name is confirmed by the fact that, on clearing away the foundations of the old chapel-royal in the castle, some years since, to prepare for the erection of the beautiful structure that now supplies its place, they were ascertained to have been laid on piles of hazel-wood. Another ancient name, still retained by the natives, is *Bally-Ath-Cliath-Duibhinne*, "the Town of the Ford of Hurdles on the Blackwater," given to the place in consequence of the people having access to the river by means of hurdles laid over its marshy borders, before it was embanked. By the Danish settlers in the district of Fingall, to the north of the city, it was called *Dreelin*, and by the Welsh it is still called *Dinas Dulin*.

The only circumstance on record connected with the city, during a long interval, is, that the inhabitants of Leinster were defeated in a great battle fought at Dublin, by Fiacha Sraothine, monarch of Ireland, in 291. After this its annals present a total blank until the year 448, when, according to Joceline, Alphin Mac Eochaid, King of Bally-Ath-Cliath, was converted to Christianity by the preaching of St. Patrick, and was baptised by him at a spring on the southern side of the city, near the tower of the cathedral afterwards dedicated to that saint: the spring is still known by the name of St. Patrick's well. The Black Book of Christ Church, a manuscript of high antiquity and repute, states that St. Patrick celebrated mass in one of the arches or vaults built by the DANISH or OSTMAN merchants as a depository for their goods, long before the fleets of that nation appeared on the coast with the intention of taking military occupation of the country. It was not till the beginning of the ninth century that these marauders, who afterwards harassed all the northern coasts of Europe by their predatory invasions, diverted themselves of the character of merchants, in which they had hitherto maintained an intercourse with the people of Ireland. Conquest, however, at length became their object. In 836 the Ostmen or Eastlings, by which name the Danes were then known, entered the Liffey in a fleet of sixty ships in aid of their countrymen, who had ravaged the land and even fixed themselves in some districts several years before. Dublin now submitted to them for the first time; and they secured themselves in the possession of it by the erection of a strong rath, which enabled them not only to overawe the city, but to extend their power through Fingall, to the north, and to Bray and the Wicklow mountains, to the south. The district from that time was the principal Danish settlement in Leinster; Fingall, north of the river, having acquired its name, as being the territory of the "White Strangers," or Norwegians; and the tract to the south being distinguished

by the appellation of Dubh-Gal, or the territory of the "Black Strangers," from the Danes.

But the invaders did not enjoy their newly gained acquisition in tranquillity. On the death of their king Tor-magnus or Turgesius, who, after having reigned despotically over a great part of the island for more than 40 years, was defeated and put to death, in 845, by Malachy, King of Ireland, the Danes were driven out of Dublin, and the city plundered by the Irish of Meath and Leinster. In the year following, however, they regained possession of it; they secured themselves in subsequent years by adding new fortifications to those already constructed; and were in 853 still further strengthened by the arrival of Amlave, or AULAFFE, who, landing with a powerful reinforcement of Danes and Norwegians, assumed the supreme authority over all the Danish settlers. In the hope of enjoying quiet possession of his lately acquired dignity, this chief concluded a truce with the neighbouring Irish chieftains; but it continued only for three years. The annals of the remainder of this century are occupied with recitals of reciprocal attacks of the Irish and the foreigners, in which the one party failed to expel the invaders, and the other was equally unsuccessful in enlarging the bounds of their authority, or even of fixing it on a permanent basis in the capital of the district that acknowledged their sway. In one of those conflicts, Clondalkin, the favourite residence of Anlaffe, was burnt, and upwards of one hundred of his principal followers were slain; in another, he retaliated on the enemy, by plundering and burning the city of Armagh. So firmly did the Danish king at one time feel himself fixed in his restored dominion, that he proceeded with his son Ivar, in a fleet of 200 vessels, to aid his countrymen Hinguar and Hubba, then contending against the Saxons in the west of England; and returned next year laden with booty. On the death of Anlaffe, which took place the year following, Ivar succeeded him in the government of Dublin, where the opinion of his power was such that the Irish annals give him the title of King of the Normans of all Ireland. A few years after, the men of Dublin fitted out an expedition under the command of Ostin Mac Aulaffe, against the Picts of North Britain, in which they were successful. Encouraged by these instances of good fortune, they again invaded South Wales, but were driven out with great loss; to wipe off which disgrace, they made an incursion into Anglesey, a few years subsequently, and ravaged it with fire and sword. During all this period, hostilities were nevertheless carried on between them and the Irish with little intermission. The annals of the tenth century state that Dublin was four times taken by the Irish, and the Danes expelled from it; but they invariably returned in strength sufficient to re-establish themselves, and often to retaliate severely on their enemies. This century is remarkable for other events connected with Dublin. Aulaffe Mac Godfrid, the king, was defeated in Northumberland by Athelstan, King of England; and about the middle of the century, the Ostmen of Dublin embraced Christianity; the first public proof of their conversion being the foundation of the monastery of the Blessed Virgin, near Ostmanstown, on the northern bank of the Liffey. About the same time, Edgar, King of England, is said to have subdued Wales, the Isle of Man, and part of Ireland, particularly the city of Dublin.

EVENTS FROM THE DECLINE OF THE DANISH POWER TO THE ARRIVAL OF HENRY II.

Towards the close of the century, the power of the Danes in this part of Ireland began to decline. In 980, they were defeated in a memorable battle at Taragh by Melagblin, King of Ireland, who, following up his success, ravaged Fingall with fire and sword, and compelled the inhabitants of Dublin to pay a tribute of an ounce of gold for every capital messuage and garden in the city. Reginald, the Danish king, was so much affected by his losses that he undertook a pilgrimage to the Isle of Iona, where he died. The last year of the century was rendered still more memorable by the capture of Dublin by the celebrated BRIAN BOROMHE, King of Munster, who, however, after exacting hostages to secure his conquest, permitted the Danes to retain possession of it, a concession of which they immediately took advantage by strengthening it with several additional fortifications. Their power, though lessened, was not destroyed; for, in the commencement of the ensuing century, Brian Boromhe, in order effectually to crush them, found it necessary to form a confederacy of most of the subordinate kings of Ireland. The result was the celebrated battle of Clontarf, fought in 1014, in which the Danes were totally defeated, and the shattered remains of their army forced to shunt themselves up in Dublin. But the triumph of the conquerors was diminished by the death of their leader, who received a mortal wound at the moment of victory: his son, a number of his nobles, and 11,000 of his soldiers, shared his fate. The Danes still kept possession of the city. In 1038, Christ Church was founded by Sitric, the king, and by Donat, the first Danish bishop of Dublin; Aulaffe, Sitric's son, who succeeded him, fitted out a large fleet in order to reinstate Conan, the Prince of North Wales, who had fled to Ireland, to escape from the cruelties of Gruffydd ah Llewelyn, an usurper, and had afterwards married Sitric's daughter. The expedition, though at first successful in gaining possession of Gruffydd's person by stratagem, ultimately failed; for the Welsh, on hearing of his capture, assembled in great numbers, rescued Gruffydd, and drove Conan and his Danish auxiliaries to their ships with considerable slaughter. A second expedition, fitted out the ensuing year, was equally unfortunate: the larger part of Conan's fleet was destroyed by a tempest, and himself driven back on the Irish shore. He made no further attempt to regain his throne, but spent the remainder of his life with his father-in-law in Dublin.

The city was soon after exposed to the assaults of a new enemy. In 1066, Godred Crovan, King of Man, obtained possession of it, and overran a large portion of Leinster, over which he assumed the title of king, which he retained till his death, together with that of Man and of the Hebrides. On his demise the sovereign power again devolved on the Danes, who elected Godfrey Meranagh to succeed him. The Danes, though constantly exposed to the hostilities of the natives, against whom they had great difficulty in maintaining their position in the country, increased their difficulties by internal dissensions. In 1088, those of Dublin besieged the city of Waterford, which was inhabited by a colony

of the same nation, entered it by storm, and burnt it to the ground; and in the following year, the united Danish forces of Dublin, Wicklow, and Waterford, proceeded to Cork with a similar intention, but were routed on their march thither, and forced to return with considerable loss. For some time after, the district appears to have been subject to the kings of Ireland, as no mention is made of any Danish ruler. At the same time, it appears that the kings of England endeavoured to obtain some influence in the affairs of Ireland; for it is stated, that Rodolphus, Archbishop of Canterbury, by the orders of Henry I., consecrated one Gregory archbishop of Dublin, in 1121; and that this act was done with the concurrence of Turlogh O'Brien, then King of Ireland. Afterwards, however, Dermot Mac Murchad, or Mac MURROUGH, King of Leinster, exercised paramount authority in the city. He founded the nunnery of St. Mary de Hogges, and the priory of All Hallows, both in its immediate vicinity; and, after overrunning all the surrounding country, forced the Danish residents there to acknowledge his supremacy, which he retained until the commencement of the reign of RODERIC O'CONOR, King of Ireland, who, on his attainment of the supreme monarchy, was recognised as King of Dublin, by the inhabitants; they, in return, receiving from him a present of four thousand oxen.

After the reduction of Wexford by the ENGLISH forces, who had landed at Bannow bay, in 1169, under the command of Robert Fitz-Stephen, to assist Dermot Mac Murrrough, in the recovery of Leinster, the combined force marched upon Dublin. The garrison, intimidated by the reports of the numbers and ferocity of the assailants, sued for peace, which was granted on the payment of tribute, secured by hostages. Asculph Mac Torcall, the Danish king, was suffered to retain the government, and Dermot retired with his English auxiliaries to the southern part of Leinster, where he was joined by STRONGBOW, Earl of Pembroke, who had landed with a reinforcement of fifteen or sixteen hundred men, and taken Waterford by storm from the Danes. The combined army thus enforced resolved upon another attack on Dublin, either in consequence of a second revolt, or, as the Irish writers assert, to gratify the vindictive feelings of Dermot, who hoped thus to revenge the injury and insult of his former expulsion. Roderic, King of Ireland, hearing of the intended movement, levied an army of 30,000 men, which he posted at Clondalkin to oppose the invaders; but on their nearer approach he disbanded his troops, and retired across the Shannon. The citizens, perceiving themselves thus abandoned, again had recourse to treaty; but while they were preparing to select the hostages required of them, MILO DE COGAN, one of the English leaders, forced his way into the place. Asculph, and most of the Danes, took shelter on board their fleet; and the city was, after much slaughter, taken possession of by the English.

Roderic now made a second attempt to expel the strangers, for which purpose he invested Dublin with an army of double the number he had formerly collected, and reduced the place to such straits, that Strongbow deputed Laurence O'Toole, the archbishop, to treat with him for a surrender. The terms offered by the Irish king were, not only the surrender of all the towns held by the English, but their total evacuation of the country. When these humiliating conditions were reported, Milo

de Cogan protested against thus relinquishing the earnings of so many hard-fought battles, and proposed a general sally upon the enemy. His advice was adopted. The English forces, leaving behind them in the city their Irish auxiliaries, on whose fidelity they had less reliance, and led on by Milo, proceeded to Roderic's head-quarters at Finglas, which they assaulted so suddenly that he was obliged to escape half-dressed from a bath, and his whole army was dispersed.

Strongbow being soon after called to England, Asculph Mac Torcall, during his absence, arrived in the harbour of Dublin with a fleet of 60 ships and an army of 10,000 men, levied in the Isle of Man, the Orkneys, and Norway; and proceeded at once to storm the city. His main body was led on by John de Dene, a Norwegian of great military reputation, who was repulsed by Milo de Cogan, with the loss of 500 men; and the Danes being unexpectedly attacked in the rear by another body of the garrison, which had sallied out from a different quarter, they were utterly routed, and their king Asculph made prisoner and put to death. The relics of the Danish army which escaped the sword were cut in pieces by the peasantry through the country, in revenge for their former cruelties, so that scarcely 2000 gained their ships, most of whom were destroyed by a tempest during their voyage home. This defeat put an end to the Danish power in these parts. An attempt made soon after, to seize on the city, by Tiernan O'Rourke, the chieftain of Breffny, who thought that the garrison, exhausted by its late struggle, would be incapable of offering a vigorous resistance to the large force he was bringing against it, also failed.

FROM THE REIGN OF HENRY II. TO THAT OF RICHARD II.

The arrival of HENRY II., who landed at Waterford with a large fleet and a numerous train in 1172, caused a great change in the state of the city. He had compelled Strongbow to surrender to him all his conquests in Ireland; the lands were restored, to be held by feudal tenure, but the fortified places were retained in the king's hands. Henry, after having received the homage of most of the petty chieftains of the south, arrived in Dublin, in the beginning of winter, and celebrated the feast of Christmas in great splendour; on which occasion a pavilion of hurdles, after the Irish fashion, was erected in the eastern suburb, where the court was held, and where several of the native princes did homage to the king. Hugh de Lacy and William Fitz Aldelm were commissioned to receive the homage of Roderic, King of Ireland, who declined crossing the Shannon. Being, however, unexpectedly hurried away to oppose a revolt of his own sons in Normandy, Henry quitted the city for Wexford, whence he embarked for England on Easter-Monday; leaving Hugh de Lacy in charge of the place as governor, with twenty men-at-arms, and Robert Fitz-Stephen and Maurice Fitz-Gerald with the same number, as wardens and constables. Milo de Cogan, to whose intrepidity the English were indebted for their conquest, accompanied Henry on his departure. Previously to his leaving the city, the king had granted it a charter, entitling it to the same privileges as Bristol then enjoyed: the original is still preserved in the archives of the corporation. By a subsequent charter of the same king, the citizens are freed from payment of toll, passage, and pontage, throughout England, Nor-

mandy, Wales, and Ireland. Three years after Henry's departure, Strongbow made an incursion into Munster, in which he was accompanied by the Osmen of Dublin; but was surprised on his march by Donald, Prince of Omsory, and defeated, with the loss of 400 of the citizens. Elated with this success, Roderic O'Conor ravaged the country even to the walls of Dublin. Shortly after, Strongbow died of a mortification in his foot, and was buried in Christ Church, where his monument is preserved. Previously to his death he had founded the extensive and wealthy preceptory of Knights Templars, on the site on which the Royal Hospital now stands. In the same year, Vivian, the pope's legate, held a synod in the city, at which he caused the title of Henry II. to the lordship of Ireland to be proclaimed, and denounced an excommunication against all who should refuse allegiance. In 1185, John, Earl of Morton, the favourite son of Henry II., having been invested by his father with the lordship of Ireland, arrived in Dublin, attended by a train of young noblemen; but a series of insurrections taking place, he was recalled.

From the period of the arrival of the English and their conquest of Dublin, the city was considered to be the most appropriate position to secure their possessions, and to facilitate their intercourse with their native country. To promote this object, instructions were given by John, shortly after the commencement of his reign, to Meyler Fitz-Henry, to erect a castle on the eastern brow of the hill on which the city stood, for which purpose 300 marks were assigned; an order was also issued to compel the inhabitants to repair and strengthen the fortifications. The necessity of a precautionary measure of this nature was confirmed by a calamity that befell the city in 1209, in which year the citizens, while amusing themselves according to custom on Easter-Monday in Cullen's wood, near the southern suburbs, were attacked unawares by the Irish of the neighbouring mountains and driven into the town, after the slaughter of more than 500 of their number. The day was for a long time after distinguished by the name of Black Monday, and commemorated by a parade of the citizens on the field of the conflict, where they appeared in arms, and challenged their enemies to renew the encounter. The castle, however, was not completed till 1220, during the government of Henry de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin and Lord-Justice. King John, on his visit to Ireland in 1210, established courts of judicature on the model of those in England, deposited an abstract of the English laws and customs in the exchequer, and issued a coinage of pence and farthings of the same standard as the English. HENRY III. granted several charters, which were confirmed and extended by EDWARD I., who also fixed a standard for coin in England, according to which that of Ireland was to be regulated: during his reign there were four mints in Dublin, besides others at Waterford and Drogheda. About the close of the 13th and beginning of the 14th century, a great part of the city was destroyed by fires, one of which consumed many of the public records, lodged in St. Mary's Abbey. An attempt to found a university, made in 1311 by Archbishop Leck, who had procured a papal bull for this purpose, failed in consequence of the unsettled state of the country, but was revived with more success in 1390 by Alexander de Bieknor, the next archbishop. In 1312, the mountain sept of the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles made an incursion into Rathcoole

and Saggard, when the chief force of the city had been despatched into Louth, or Orgial, to quell an insurrection of the Verdons; but on its return the southern invaders were forced to retire into their fastnesses. Three years after, when David O'Toole and some others of his sept made a similar attempt, by placing an ambush in Cullen's wood, the citizens issued out against them with their black banner displayed, and did execution on them for several miles.

The year 1315 is remarkable for the invasion of EDWARD BRUCE, brother of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, who landed at Carricksfergus at the head of 6000 men, to establish his claim to the crown of Ireland by force of arms. The citizens, on hearing that he was advancing southwards and had taken Greencastle, in Carlingford bay, one of the border fortresses of the English pale, sent out a strong party by sea, recovered the place, and brought the governor to Dublin, where he was starved to death in prison. This success, however, did not put a stop to the advance of Bruce, who marched upon Dublin, with the intention of besieging it. On his approach, the citizens set fire to the suburb of Thomas-street, in consequence of which, St. John's Church without Newgate, and the Magdalene chapel, were both burnt: the church of the Dominicans was pulled down, in order to use the stones for repairing and extending the city walls on the north side, towards the river. The gallant determination of the citizens had its effect: Bruce, after destroying St. Mary's Abbey and plundering the cathedral of St. Patrick, drew off his army, and marched westward into Kildare. In consideration of the sufferings and losses of the citizens, EDWARD II. remitted half of their fee-farm rent. At the close of the century the city was twice visited by RICHARD II.; first, in 1394, when he marched hither from Waterford, about Michaelmas, at the head of an army of 30,000 foot and 4000 horse, and remained till the beginning of the ensuing summer. His second visit, which took place in 1399, was cut short by the unwelcome news of the insurrection of the Duke of Lancaster, afterwards Henry IV., which hurried him back to England.

OCCURRENCES FROM THE TIME OF HENRY IV. TO THAT OF HENRY VII.

During the reign of HENRY IV., the citizens adhered firmly to him throughout the civil war excited by the Earl of Northumberland and Owain Glyndwr, and caused a diversion in his favour by fitting out a fleet. With this they invaded Scotland, and after several landings on the coast there, they proceeded in like manner along that of Wales, whence they carried away the shrine of St. Cadoc, which on their return they placed in the cathedral of Christ Church. In consequence of these services they obtained from the king a confirmation of all their former charters, and the present of a gilded sword to be borne before the mayor in public, in the same manner as that before the lord mayor of London. The border war between the citizens and the Irish of the neighbouring mountains, was carried on with great fury during this and the succeeding reigns. In 1402, John Drake, the provost, led out a strong party against the O'Byrnes, whom he defeated with a slaughter, as some writers say, of 4000 men, but according to others of 400; and compelled them to surrender the castle of

Newcastle-Mac-Kynegau. In 1410, the lord-deputy made another incursion into the territory of the O'Byrnes, but was forced to retreat in consequence of the desertion of a large body of his kernes; and in 1413 the O'Byrnes gave the citizens a signal defeat, and carried off many prisoners. In 1431, Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, made an incursion into the vicinity of Dublin, defeated the troops sent out to oppose him, and possessed himself of much booty; but the citizens having collected a fresh body of troops, pursued the enemy the same evening, attacked them unawares, and routed them with great loss. The city was much disturbed, about this time, by the contentions between the Kildare and Ormonde families. To decide one of their disputes, in which Thomas Fitzgerald, prior of Kilmaubham, had accused the Earl of Ormonde of treason, a trial by combat was appointed at Smithfield, in Oxmantown; but the quarrel, being taken up by the king, was terminated without bloodshed. The mayor and citizens, having sided with the Fitzgeralds in these hroils, and grossly insulted the Earl of Ormonde and violated the sanctity of St. Mary's Abbey, were compelled to do penance, in 1434, by going barefoot to that monastery and to Christ Church and St. Patrick's cathedrals, and craving pardon at the doors. In 1479, the Fraternity of Arms of St. George, consisting of thirteen of the most honourable and loyal inhabitants in the counties of Dublin, Meath, Kildare, and Louth, was formed by act of parliament, for the defence of the English pale; the mayor of Dublin being appointed one of the commanders of the force raised in the city: the fraternity was, however, discontinued in 1492. A hull for the foundation of an university in the city was published by Pope Sextus in 1475, but was never carried into effect.

When Lambert Simnel claimed the crown of England, in the beginning of the reign of HENRY VII., his title was recognised in Dublin, where he was crowned in Christ Church, in the presence of the lord-deputy, the lords of the council, the mayor, and all the citizens; after the ceremony was concluded, he was carried in state to the Castle, according to the Irish custom, on the shoulders of Darcy of Platten, a man of extraordinary stature. On Simnel's defeat at Stoke, the mayor and citizens made a humble apology to the king for the part they had taken in the affair, pleading the authority and influence of the lord-deputy, the archbishop, and most of the clergy. Their pardon was granted through Sir Richard Edgecumbe, who was specially deputed by Henry to administer the oaths of fealty and allegiance to the Irish after the insurrection: this officer entered Dublin on the 5th of July, 1488, for the fulfilment of his mission, and embarked for England at Dalkey, on the 30th of the same month, after having successfully accomplished the objects for which he had been deputed. In 1504, the mayor and citizens contributed their share to the victory gained by the Earl of Kildare, lord-deputy, over the Irish and degenerate English of Conaught, at Knocktow, near Galway. A few years after, the revival of the controversy between the Earls of Kildare and Ormonde again subjected the citizens to ecclesiastical censures. The two ears had a meeting in St. Patrick's cathedral, for the ostensible purpose of compromising their feud; the citizens attended the former as his guard, and on some cause of complaint between them and the Earl of Ormonde's soldiers, they let fly a volley of arrows, some of which struck the

images in the rood-loft. In atonement for this sacrilegious violation of the building, the mayor was sentenced to walk barefoot before the host on Corpus-Christi day yearly, a ceremony which was kept up till the Reformation.

THE REIGNS OF HENRY VIII. AND THE THREE SUCCEEDING SOVEREIGNS.

During the early period of the reign of HENRY VIII., the people of Dublin gave several instances of loyalty and courage. In 1513 they attended the lord-deputy in a "hosting" against O'Carrol, which terminated without any remarkable action, in consequence of the death of their leader. In 1516 they routed the O'Tooles of the mountains, slew their chief, and sent his head a present to the mayor: a second expedition, however, was less successful; the O'Tooles drove them back with loss. Afterwards, in 1521, they performed good service under the Earl of Surrey, against O'More in Leix, and O'Connor in Meath. But the most remarkable event connected with the city, during the reign of Henry VIII., arose out of the rebellion of Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, commonly called the Silken Knight, from the fantastical fringes with which the helmets of his followers were decorated. This young nobleman had been appointed lord-deputy in the absence of his father, the Earl of Kildare, who had been summoned to appear before Henry, to answer some charges brought against him, as chief governor of Ireland; and on a false report that his father had been imprisoned and put to death in London, he proceeded, without making inquiry into the truth of the allegation, at the head of his armed followers, to St. Mary's Abbey, where the council was sitting; threw down the sword of state; and, notwithstanding the paternal remonstrances of the primate, Archbishop Cromer, made defiance to the king, and declared himself his open enemy. After ravaging Fingall, where he seized and put to death Alan, then archbishop of Dublin, the enemy of his family, he laid siege to the Castle; but after several ineffectual attempts to carry it by storm, he surrendered to Lord Leonard Grey, and was ultimately sent to England, where he was executed with five of his ucles, who not only had taken up part in the insurrection, but had been active in dissuading him from engaging in it. In recompense for the citizens' gallant defence, the king granted them the dissolved monastery of All Hallows, without Dames Gate; confirmed a grant of £49. 6. 8. made by Richard II.; and released them from an annual rent of £20.

In 1547, the Byrnes and O'Tooles, presuming on the weakness of the government during the minority of EDWARD VI., made frequent inroads into the neighbourhood of Dublin, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants. The close vicinity of the mountains, and the difficulties of the passes through which they were accessible, rendered the defence of the suburbs difficult, and retaliation hazardous; but at length Sir Anthony St. Leger, lord-deputy, with a body of the standing army, and a considerable number of the city militia, made a successful inroad into their fastnesses, defeated them in a great battle, killed their chief, and brought sixteen of the Fitzgeralds prisoners to Dublin, where they were all executed as traitors. In 1552, the mayor, at the head of the armed citizens, being joined with the townsmen of Drogheda, marched against the O'Reillys of Cavan,

whom they put down: but, on their return, the victory was likely to be nullified by a dispute between the two commanders, as to the honour of leading the vanguard; which was at last terminated by an order confirming the mayor of Dublin's right of leading the van when going out, and the rear when returning home.

In the first year of Queen Mary's reign, the citizens marched out against the Cavanaghs, who with a large army were devastating the southern part of the county of Dublin, and whom they routed, killing many, and compelling the remainder to shut themselves up in Powerscourt Castle, whence, having been at length forced to surrender at discretion after an obstinate resistance, they were taken to Dublin, and 74 of them executed: the rest were pardoned. Queen ELIZABETH, in the beginning of her reign, caused the Castle to be fitted up as a residence for the Lord-Lieutenant, who, previously to this arrangement, had resided at Thomas Court. In 1579, the public records were arranged in Birmingham Tower, Dublin Castle; and three years afterwards the courts of law were transferred from the Castle to St. Mary's Abbey, which occupied nearly the site of the buildings in which they are now held, on the north side of the river. In 1586, the king's exchequer, then held without the eastern gate on the ground now called Exchequer-street, was plundered by a party of Irish from the mountains. The year 1591 is memorable for the foundation of Trinity College. In 1599, the Earl of Essex arrived in Dublin at the head of a large army; and after his removal, Sir Charles Blount, afterwards Lord Mountjoy, who had been appointed to succeed him in the command of the forces raised against the Earl of Tyrone, landed here with 6000 men: but his operations gave rise to no circumstances peculiarly affecting the city.

EVENTS FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE 17TH CENTURY TO THE RESTORATION.

In 1607, the Government was thrown into the greatest alarm by a letter found on the floor of the council-chamber in the Castle, containing intimations of a conspiracy entered into by the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, and other northern chieftains, to seize the city and excite a general insurrection against the English government. Instant measures were employed to arrest the implicated leaders, several of whom were taken and executed, but the two earls had sufficient notice of the designs against them to save themselves by flight; their immense estates were confiscated. In 1613, a parliament was held in Dublin, after a lapse of 27 years: it was the first in which representatives were sent from all the counties, and is still more remarkable for a dispute respecting the election of a speaker between the Protestant and Roman Catholic parties, which terminated in the triumph of the former, and the secession of the latter from the house of commons. In 1614, a convocation was held here, which established the Thirty-nine articles of religion; and a subsequent convocation, in 1634, adopted a body of canons for the regulation of the Established Church.

After a period of 40 years of uninterrupted tranquillity, both to the city and the nation, the prospect of its further continuance was destroyed by the discovery of a plot to seize the Castle, on the 23rd of October, 1641, as

the first movement of a general insurrection against the English government. The plan was disclosed by an accomplice, on the evening before the day it was to have been put into execution; and was thus frustrated as far as the city was concerned. So little had the occurrence of such an event been apprehended, that, in the year before, a large portion of the city walls had been allowed to fall to ruin. To aid in their repairs, and to meet the other urgent necessities of the state, the citizens were called upon by proclamation to send in their plate, on promise of repayment; an expedient which produced only £1200 towards the relief of the public exigencies. Next year the mayor was invited to the council, to confer on a project for raising £10,000, half in money and the remainder in provisions, to enable the king's army to take the field; but such was the poverty of the place, that the project was relinquished as impracticable. On an alarm of an intended attack on Dublin, by the Irish forces of Owen Roe O'Neil and General Preston, in 1646, the MARQUESS OF ORMONDE, then lord-lieutenant, determined to strengthen the city by a line of outworks thrown up on its eastern side, between the Castle and the college. On this occasion the women set a remarkable example of public spirit, the Marchioness of Ormonde and other ladies placing themselves at their head, and the whole assisting in carrying baskets of earth to the lines. Famine, however, proved the city's best safeguard: the marquess had caused the country to be laid waste, and the mills and bridges to be destroyed for several miles round, so that the besieging army, amounting to 10,000 foot and 1000 horse, was forced to retire without any attempt of importance. So confident was Ormonde now of his own strength, that he refused admission to commissioners sent by the English parliament with 1400 men. But the very next year he was compelled, by extreme necessity, to surrender the place to them, rather than suffer it to fall into the hands of the Irish; after which, Owen Roe O'Neil, being baffled in another attempt upon the city, revenged himself by ravaging the surrounding country with such fury that, from one of the town steeples, 200 fires were seen blazing at once. The Marquess of Ormonde returned in 1649, with a determination to regain possession of the city. He first fixed his head-quarters at Finglas, but afterwards removed to Rathmines, on the south side. An unexpected sally of the garrison, to destroy some works he was throwing up at Baginbun, led to a general engagement, in which his troops, struck with an unaccountable panic, gave way with such precipitation, that he had scarcely time to make his escape. The city remained in the hands of the parliament during the remainder of the war. At the close of the same year, OLIVER CROMWELL landed here with a well-appointed army of 13,000 men: after remaining a short time to refresh his troops, and to arrange his affairs, he left for Drogheda, which he took, treating those by whom he was opposed with a degree of cruelty seldom paralleled in the annals of modern warfare. In 1652, the war having been declared at an end, a high court of justice was erected in Dublin, for the trial of persons charged with murder and other atrocities not tolerated by the rules of war; by which court, among many others of less note, Sir Phelim O'Neil, the first and principal leader of the insurrection in Ulster, was condemned and executed. In 1659, a party of general officers,

well inclined to the Restoration, surprised the Castle, and, having secured the parliamentary commissioners of government, who resided there, declared for a free parliament; they then, upon the petition of the mayor and aldermen, summoned a convention, and though the Castle was again surprised by Sir Hardress Waller, for the parliament, he was forced to surrender it, after a siege of five days, and CHARLES II. was formally proclaimed. Charles, immediately after his restoration, rewarded the services of the citizens by the donation of a cap of maintenance, a golden collar of office, and a foot company, to the mayor; and some years after, a pension of £500 was allowed him in lieu of the company. In 1663, several discontented officers, among whom was the notorious Colonel Blood, formed a plan to seize the Castle, which was discovered by one of the accomplices.

FROM THE RESTORATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

About this period the city began to increase rapidly in extent, and in the number and elegance of its public buildings. The ground to the north of the river, originally considered as a separate jurisdiction, under the name of Oxmantown, was connected with the city by four new bridges, and has since formed an integral part of Dublin: it had hitherto been but a single parish, but was, some years after, in consequence of the increase of houses and inhabitants, subdivided into three. Numerous improvements were successively carried into effect, and the increase of population kept pace with them. In 1688, King JAMES visited Dublin, where he held a parliament, which passed acts to repeal the act of settlement, to attain a number of Protestants, and to establish an enlarged system of national education: he also established a mint, in which a quantity of base metal was coined. The year 1690 is marked by the decisive battle of the Boyne, near Drogheda, after which James passed one night in Dublin Castle, during his precipitate retreat from the kingdom; in 1701, an equestrian statue of William III. was erected on College Green, to commemorate that victory. On King William's arrival from Drogheda, his first act was to repair in state to St. Patrick's cathedral, to return public thanks for the success which had crowned his arms. Previously to the battle of the Boyne, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who commanded at sea for the latter monarch, had taken a frigate out of Dublin harbour, in which much of the plate and valuables of the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry had been embarked, under an apprehension of the event which so soon after decided the fate of their cause in Ireland.

During the period between the Revolution and the Legislative Union, the city increased in an unprecedented manner in extent, wealth, and splendour. The effects were attributable partly to the long peace from the former of these eras to the commencement of the American war, but more so to the parliamentary grants which were expended on objects of utility. The regulation, also, which made the lord-lieutenant a fixed resident in Dublin, instead of being a periodical visitor for a few months every second year, when he came over from England to hold a parliament; the shortening of the duration of these assemblies; the removal of the restrictions by which the national industry and the

spirit of commercial speculation had been shackled, combined with the general extension of literature and science throughout the western kingdoms of Europe, tended to promote the advance of Dublin. The following statement will shew the increase of population from about the middle of the 17th century till the Legislative Union: in 1692 the number of inhabitants was 64,483; in 1728, 116,075; in 1753, 128,570; in 1777, 138,206; and in 1798, 182,370. In 1798, the Leinster provisional committee of the United Irishmen were seized, with all their papers; and Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the chief leader of the insurgents, was arrested, after a desperate conflict with his captors, and lodged in prison, where he shortly after died of his wounds.

The local events of the period which has elapsed since the Union are too numerous to particularise in a condensed narrative. The principal occurrences are, the public meetings and associations for the attainment of political objects, organised insurrections, tumults resulting from those causes and embittered by the acrimony of party spirit, and visitations of famine, during which the working classes suffered great distress. Three events, however, deserve particular notice. In 1803, a sudden and alarming insurrection broke out in the city: it was planned and carried into effect by Robert Emmet, a young gentleman of respectable family, who, at his own sole expense and with the aid of a few associates of desperate fortune, secretly formed a depot of arms and ammunition in a retired lane off Thomas-street. From this place he issued early in the night of the 23rd of July, at the head of a band chiefly brought in from the neighbouring counties of Kildare and Wicklow; and was proceeding to the Castle, when the progress of his followers was stayed by the coming up of Lord Kilwarden, chief justice of the king's bench, who, on hearing a rumour of the insurrection at his country seat, had hurried to town in his carriage with his daughter and nephew. Both the males were killed; the lady, however, being allowed to pass uninjured, gave the alarm at the Castle, and detachments being immediately sent out, the undisciplined multitude was at once dispersed, though with some loss of life, and the leaders, who had escaped to the mountains, were soon after taken and executed. On the accession of GEORGE IV., in 1820, his majesty received a deputation from Dublin, consisting of the lord mayor and city officers, on his throne: this was the first address from the city thus honoured. The next year, on the 12th of August, the king's birthday, he landed in Ireland; and after remaining till Sept. 3rd, partly at the Phoenix Lodge, and partly at Slane Castle in Meath, during which time he visited most of the public institutions of Dublin, and held a chapter of the order of St. Patrick, at which nine knights were installed, he sailed from Dunleary (since called Kingstown) amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of an unprecedented multitude.

EXTENT, AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY.

The city was originally confined to the summit of the hill on the eastern brow of which the Castle now stands, and the circuit within the walls was little more than a mile, and its suburbs confined to the few adjacent streets: independently of the rural parts of the borough, Dublin at present occupies a space covering 3264 acres, and is

six miles in circumference. It is situated at the western extremity of Dublin bay, and at the mouth of the Liffey, which passes nearly through the middle of it. The hill, which now forms the central part of the city, stands in the lowest part of the basin of the Liffey: this basin rises gradually on the southern side into the beautiful line of the Wicklow mountains, that skirt the boundary of the county, and still more gradually on the north and west till it loses itself in the extended plains of Fingall and Kildare. The city is somewhat more than two miles long in a direct line from east to west, and of nearly equal breadth from north to south, and contains upwards of 800 streets and 92,000 houses; the footpaths are well flagged, and the carriage-ways partly paved and partly macadamised. The paving, lighting, and cleansing of the public streets, is chiefly regulated by an act passed in the 47th and amended by one of the 54th of George III., authorising the Lord-Lieutenant to appoint three commissioners, who are a corporation under the title of the "*Commissioners for Paving, Cleansing, and Lighting the City of Dublin*:" the total annual expenditure averages about £30,000. Several local acts have been passed for the supply of gas-light, and there are now four companies,—the Dublin Gas Company, the Hibernian Gas-light Company, the Gas-consumers Company, and the Alliance Company. An ample supply of water is obtained by pipes laid down from reservoirs on both sides of the river to the houses and the public fountains, under a committee appointed in pursuance of acts passed in the 42nd and 49th of George III.; the expense is defrayed by a rate called the pipe-water tax, producing about £14,000 annually. Three basins have been formed; one at the extremity of Basin-lane, in James-street, half a mile in circumference, and surrounded by a broad gravel-walk, formerly a favourite promenade; another at the upper end of Blessington-street, encompassed by a terrace, for the supply of the northern side of the city; and the third on the bank of the Grand Canal, near Portobello harbour, for the supply of the south-eastern part. In 1843 an act was obtained, by which parts of the 42nd and 54th of George III. were repealed and a new mode of assessment of rates for paving, lighting, and cleansing, and for the supply of pipe-water, was established: in 1845 further regulations were laid down, by an act providing for a better supply of water. Considerable improvements have been made by the "*Commissioners for opening Wide and Convenient Streets*," appointed under an act of the 31st of George II., and whose powers were subsequently extended by various successive acts till the 51st of George III. Their funds, till recently, were derived from a tonnage upon coal and a local rate, called "the wide street tax," the former of which ceased in 1832; the funds arising from the latter, amount to about £5500 per annum. Among the chief improvements are, the opening of a street from the Castle to Essex bridge, an enlargement of the street from the same place to the Parliament House (now the Bank of Ireland), the opening of Westmoreland-street and Sackville-street, the clearing away of the buildings that interfered with the free thoroughfare along the quays on both sides of the river, and the entrance into the city by Great Brunswick-street, besides various improvements in the vicinity of the cathedrals of Christ Church and St. Patrick. In short, the city may be said to have been new-modelled since the year 1760, through the

instrumentality of this board, as there is no portion of it which does not exhibit in a greater or smaller degree the results of its labours in improvements tending to augment its beauty or to add to its salubrity.

A circular road nearly nine miles in circuit, carried round the city, affords great facilities of communication throughout all the outlets, and also walks and drives of much beauty. Some portions of this road, however, particularly on the southern side, are already absorbed into the city by the continued extension of the streets; and most of the other parts, particularly on the eastern side, are likely, from the same cause, shortly to lose their distinguishing characteristic of an encircling avenue. On the north side of the road is the *Royal Canal*, and on the south, the *Grand Canal*; both terminating in docks near the mouth of the Liffey: and beyond these are, on the north, a small river called the *Tolka*, formerly called *Tulcan* and *Tolekan*, which empties itself into the sea at Ballybongh-bridge; and on the south, the river *Dodder*, which, curving northward, terminates with the Liffey near the harbour. The streams form two striking natural boundaries, towards which the city is gradually extending itself.

Dublin is closely connected with the harbour of *Kingstown* by a railway, formed under an act of parliament of the 1st and 2nd of William IV., and opened in Dec. 1834: the line is 5½ British miles long, extending from Westland-row, in the city, to the new wharf at Kingstown harbour; and trains are despatched from each end of the line every half hour, from 6 o'clock a.m. until 11½ o'clock p.m. The capital stock of the company is £200,000, with a power of raising money by loan; the cost of the railway, the stations, locomotive engines, carriages, &c., was £237,000, or upwards of £40,000 per mile. The *Dalkey Extension* of this railway was completed in August, 1843, but, owing to obstacles occasioned by the Commissioners of Kingstown Harbour, was not opened for public traffic until March 29th, 1844. The chief interest of this extension is derived from the circumstance of its being the first line upon which the atmospheric system of propulsion was brought into actual practice, and the experiment proved so eminently successful as to lead to several similar projects in England: the total cost is estimated at £35,000. The Kingstown and the Dalkey railways are chiefly, if not altogether, passenger lines: the number of persons conveyed by the former in the year ending 28th Feb., 1840, was 1,250,761; and the number in the year terminating on the same day in 1845, by both railways, was 2,234,433. The *Dublin and Drogheda* railway was first proposed in 1836, when an act was passed empowering the company to raise a capital of £600,000, and, if necessary, £200,000 additional by loan; but owing to the check subsequently given to railway enterprises, the scheme was not proceeded with until 1839, when Mr. (now Sir John) Macneill made a new estimate of the cost of the line, introducing steeper gradients than had been originally intended, and otherwise materially reducing the cost of the works. In consequence of these modifications of plan, a new act was obtained, limiting the capital to £450,000, and the amount by loan to £150,000; and the whole line, 32 British miles, was steadily carried forward to completion, and opened on the 24th of May, 1844. The line follows very nearly the course of the coast, and crosses the estuaries of

Clontarf and Malahide by extensive sea embankments. The engineer adopted some novelties in the mode of laying the rails, which appear to secure a smoother and better road, but it is yet too early to form an opinion of their greater utility from experience: on the occasion of laying the first stone of the permanent station at Dublin, on the day of opening, Mr. Macneill was knighted by the Lord-Lieutenant. In 1845, an act was obtained to enable the company to form a branch railway to *Horth*, the length of which will be $3\frac{1}{2}$ British miles; with a capital of £150,000, and power to raise £50,000 by loan; and in the same year, an act was passed for the formation of the *Dublin and Belfast Junction* railway, being a line from Drogheda to Portadown, with a branch to Navan. This latter undertaking will complete, by a main line of 56 miles to the Ulster railway at Portadown, by way of Dundalk and Newry, a railway communication from Drogheda to Belfast; the branch to Navan is $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and the total length of the two lines $73\frac{1}{2}$ miles, British. The capital is £950,000, and the company is empowered to raise by loan £316,666. The *Midland Great Western* railway was commenced under an act also obtained in 1845; the line is from Dublin to Mullingar and Longford, and is to run chiefly upon the banks of the Royal Canal, which has been purchased by the company. One part of the original scheme, consisting of a line branching from Mullingar to Athlone, has been relinquished for a time, in consequence of the opposition of the Dublin and Galway Railway Company; but that line having been defeated in the session of 1845, the Midland Great Western Company propose to apply for powers to extend their line in one direction from Mullingar, by Athlone, to Galway, and in another, from its present termination at Longford, to Sligo. The capital is £1,000,000, with power to raise £333,000 by loan; and the length to Longford is $77\frac{1}{2}$ British miles. The *Great Southern and Western* railway, from Dublin to Cork, is noticed under CORK.

In addition to the splendid line of communication afforded by the quays on both sides of the river, there are several noble avenues of fine streets, among which that from the northern road is peculiarly striking, especially on entering *Sackville-street*, which is conspicuous for its great width, the magnificence and beauty of the public buildings that embellish it, and the lofty monument to Viscount Nelson, which stands in its centre. This monument consists of a fluted Doric column, on a massive pedestal inscribed on each side with the name and date of the illustrious hero's principal victories; and over the record of that victory which terminated his career is a sarcophagus: the whole is surmounted with a colossal statue of the admiral, inclosed by a balustrade, to which there is an ascent by a spiral staircase in the interior. The structure was completed at an expense of nearly £7000. On the southern side of the city, the avenue from Kingstown is equally imposing. The two meet in *College-green*, a spacious area surrounded with noble buildings, and having in its centre an equestrian statue of King William III., upon a pedestal of marble. Of the public squares, *St. Stephen's-green*, situated in the south-eastern quarter, is the most extensive, being nearly an English mile in circuit: in the centre is an equestrian statue of George II., finely executed in brass by Van Nost. *Merrion-square*, to the east of the former, is about three-quarters of a mile in

circuit, and has on the west the lawn of the Royal Dublin Society. *Fitzwilliam-square*, lately formed, is much smaller than either of the others: the houses are built with much uniformity, in a neat but unornamented style; some of them have basements of granite. *Mountjoy-square*, in an elevated and healthy situation in the north-eastern part of the city, is more than half a mile in circuit; the houses are uniformly built, and present an appearance very similar to that of the houses in *Fitzwilliam-square*. *Rutland-square* is on the north side of the river, at the upper end of Sackville-street: three sides of it are formed by Granby-row, Palace-row, and Cavendish-row, the fourth by the Lying-in Hospital and the Rotundo. The areas of the several squares are neatly laid out in gravel-walks, and planted with flowering shrubs and with evergreens.

A line drawn from the King's Inns, in the north of Dublin, through Capel-street, the Castle, and Augier-street, thus intersecting the Liffey at right angles, would, together with the line of that river, divide the city into four districts, strongly opposed to each other in character and appearance. The south-eastern district, including *St. Stephen's-green*, *Merrion-square*, and *Fitzwilliam-square*, is chiefly inhabited by the nobility, the gentry, and the members of the liberal professions. The north-eastern district, including *Mountjoy* and *Rutland squares*, is principally inhabited by the mercantile and official classes. The south-western district, including the ancient liberties of *St. Sepulchre* and *Thomas-court*, and formerly the seat of the woollen and silk manufactures, is in a state of lamentable dilapidation, bordering on ruin; and the north-western district, in which are the Royal barracks, and *Smithfield* (the great market for hay and cattle), presents likewise striking indications of poverty.

BRIDGES.

The Liffey is embanked on both sides by a range of masonry of granite, forming a continuation of spacious quays through the whole of the city; and its opposite sides are connected by nine bridges, eight of which are of elegant design and highly ornamental. *Carlisle Bridge*, the nearest to the sea, and connecting *Westmoreland-street* on the south with *Sackville-street* on the north, is a very handsome structure of three arches; it is 210 feet in length and 48 feet in breadth, and was completed in 1794. *Wellington Bridge*, at the end of *Liffey-street*, 140 feet long, consists of a single elliptic arch of cast-iron, and was erected in 1816, for the accommodation of foot passengers only, at an expense of £3000, which is defrayed by a half-penny toll. *Essex Bridge*, connecting *Capel-street* with *Parliament-street*, and fronting the Royal Exchange, was built in 1755, on the site of a former structure of the same name, at an expense of £20,661; it is a handsome stone structure of five arches, 250 feet in length and 51 in width, after the model of Westminster Bridge, London. *Richmond Bridge*, built on the site of Ormond bridge, which had been swept away by a flood, was commenced in 1813; it connects *Winetavern-street* with *Montrath-street*, and was completed at an expense of £25,800, raised by presentments on the city and county, and opened to the public on St. Patrick's day, 1816. It is built of Portland stone, with a balustrade of cast-iron,

and is 220 feet long and 52 feet wide, consisting of three fine arches, the keystones of which are ornamented with colossal heads, on the one side representing Peace, Hibernia, and Commerce; and on the other Plenty, the river Liffey, and Industry. *Whitworth Bridge* supplies the place of the old bridge built by the Dominican friars, which had been for a long time the only communication between the city and its northern suburbs: the first stone was laid in 1816, by the Earl Whitworth, then lord-lieutenant. It is an elegant structure of three arches, connecting Bridge-street with Church-street. *Queen's Bridge*, a smaller structure of three arches of hewn stone, connecting Bridgefoot-street with Queen-street, is only 140 feet in length; it was built in 1768, on the site of Arran Bridge, which had been destroyed by a flood in 1763. *Barrack Bridge*, formerly Bloody Bridge, connecting Watling-street with the quay leading to the royal barracks, was originally constructed of wood, in 1671, and subsequently rebuilt of stone. *King's Bridge*, the first stone of which was laid by the Marquess Wellesley in 1827, connects the military road with the south-eastern entrance to the Phoenix Park, affording to the Lord-Lieutenant a retired and pleasant avenue from the Castle to his country residence; it consists of a single arch of cast-iron, 100 feet in span, resting on abutments of granite richly ornamented, and was completed at an expense of £13,000, raised for the purpose of erecting a national testimonial in commemoration of the visit of George IV. to Ireland, in 1821. *Sarah Bridge*, formerly Island Bridge, but when rebuilt in its present form, named after the Countess of Westmoreland, who laid the foundation stone in 1791, is a noble structure of a single arch, 104 feet in span, the keystone of which is 30 feet above low-water mark: this bridge connects the suburban village of Island-Bridge with the north-western road and with one of the entrances to the Phoenix Park. From the peculiar elegance of its proportions, it has been distinguished by the name of the "Irish Rialto."

MANUFACTURES, TRADE, AND COMMERCE.

THE WOOLLEN manufacture was carried on in Ireland at a very early period, and attained considerable celebrity both in the English and continental markets; but its first establishment in connexion with Dublin did not take place till after the Revolution, when a number of English manufacturers, attracted by the excellent quality of the Irish wool, the cheapness of provisions, and the low price of labour, established regular and extensive factories in the liberties of the city. Soon afterwards, the Coombe, Pimlico, Spitalfields, Weavers'-square, and the neighbouring streets, chiefly in the Liberties of Dublin, were built; and this portion of the metropolis was then inhabited by persons of opulence and respectability. But the English legislature, considering the rapid growth of the woollen manufacture of Ireland prejudicial to that of England, prevailed on King William to discourage it, in consequence of which the Liberties, by the removal of the more wealthy manufacturers, soon fell into decay. The trade, nevertheless, continued to linger in that neighbourhood, and even revived in some degree by being taken, in 1773, under the protection of the Dublin Society; inasmuch that, in 1793, there were 60 master clothiers, 400 broad-cloth

looms, and 100 narrow looms, in the Liberties, giving employment to upwards of 5000 persons. But the effect was transitory: ever since, the trade has progressively declined, being at present confined to the manufacture of a few articles for home consumption. The working weavers suffered still further from the loss of time, and suspension of their labours, caused by the necessity of tenting their cloths in the open air, which could only be performed during fine weather. To remedy this inconvenience, Mr. Pleasants, a philanthropic gentleman of large fortune, erected at his own cost a tenter-house near Weavers'-square, in which that process might be performed in all states of the weather: the expense of its erection was nearly £13,000; a charge of 2s. 6d. is made on every piece of cloth, and 5d. on every chain of warp, brought in.

The LINEN manufacture was carried on at a very early period for domestic consumption, long before it became the great staple of the country; in the latter point of view it owes its extension chiefly to the Earl of Strafford, who during his lieutenancy embarked £30,000 of his private property in its establishment. After the depression of the woollen trade, great encouragement was given by parliament to the linen manufacture as a substitute; and in the 8th of Queen Anne an act was passed appointing trustees, selected from among the most influential noblemen and gentlemen of large landed property in each of the four provinces, for the management and disposal of the duties granted by that statute for its promotion. In 1728 a spacious linen hall was erected by a grant of public money, under the direction of the government, from whom the offices and warehouses are rented by the occupants; the sales commenced every morning at 9 o'clock, and closed at 4 in the afternoon. But though the linen manufacture is still extensively carried on in some parts of Ireland, very little is made in the immediate vicinity of the city, and sales at the hall are consequently of rare occurrence. The cotton manufacture was first introduced about the year 1760, and was greatly promoted by Mr. R. Brook, who in 1779 embarked a large capital in the enterprise; it was further encouraged by grants from parliament, and carried on with varying success in the neighbourhood of the city. Since the withdrawing of the protecting duties, however, the trade has progressively declined in Dublin, and it may now be considered as nearly extinct here.

THE SILK manufacture was introduced by the French refugees who settled here upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantz; and an act of parliament was soon after passed, by which the infant manufacture was placed under the direction of the Dublin Society. This body established an Irish silk-warehouse in Parliament-street, the management of which was vested in a board of 12 noblemen (who were directors), and in a committee of 12 persons annually chosen by the guild of weavers, to examine the quality of the goods sent in by the manufacturers, and to whom the Dublin Society allowed a premium of 5 per cent. on all goods sold in the warehouse. While the trade was thus managed, the sales on an average amounted to £70,000 per annum, and the manufacture attained a high degree of perfection; but by a subsequent act of parliament, passed in the 36th of George III., the society was prohibited from disposing of any portion of its funds for the support of an

establishment in which Irish silks were sold; and from that period the silk-warehouse department was discontinued, and the manufacture rapidly declined. The tabinets and poplins, for which Dublin had been so peculiarly celebrated, are still in request, not only in Great Britain, but in the American and other foreign markets; but the demand is limited, and the number engaged in the manufacture proportionably small.

The tanning and currying of leather are carried on to a considerable extent; the number of master manufacturers in both branches exceeding 100. There are 16 iron-foundries, in some of which are manufactured steam-engines and agricultural implements on an extensive scale; the number of brass-foundries is 25. Cabinet-making is also carried on to a considerable extent. The same may be said of the coach-making trade; the demand for jaunting-cars, a vehicle peculiar to the country, is very great. Dublin contains not less than 20 porter and ale breweries, several of which are on a large scale, particularly the former; upwards of 120,000 barrels being brewed annually, a considerable portion of which is exported. There are 14 distilleries and rectifying establishments; some of these are likewise very extensive. Numerous establishments also exist in the city and its vicinity for the manufacture and production of a variety of other articles both for home consumption and exportation, amongst which may be noticed, glass, sail-cloth, canvas, turpentine, vitriol, vinegar, soap, starch, size, glue, paper, parchment, vellum, and hats. The place has also some silk and calico printing; and in Dublin is made the celebrated Lundyfoot snuff, by Messrs. Foot & Co.

Several acts of parliament were at different periods in the last century passed for improving the PORT OF DUBLIN, one of which, 26th of George III., constituted the present corporation for "preserving and improving the port of Dublin," commonly known by the name of the Ballast Board, in which were vested the care, management, and superintendence of the whole of the river and the walls bounding it. Its jurisdiction was subsequently extended by successive acts; and the management of the harbour of Kingstown was also vested in this corporation: but in 1836, an act was passed by which the port was placed under the control of the Board of Works. The receipts on account of the port average about £30,000 per annum. The Ballast Board has still the charge of all the lighthouses in Ireland, of which there are six connected with the port of Dublin.

THE COMMERCE of the port consists of various branches, the most important of which is the cross-channel trade, which has increased considerably, owing to the facilities afforded by steam navigation; the agricultural produce of the midland counties is brought hither for exportation, in return for which, groceries, and other commodities for domestic consumption, are sent inland. The first steam-boat that crossed the Channel to this port was from Holyhead in 1816, but it was not till 1824 that steam-boats were employed in the transmission of merchandise: the passage by steam to Liverpool is performed on the average in 14, to London in 80, to Bristol in 24, to Cork in 20, to Belfast in 14, and to Glasgow in 24 hours. The *City of Dublin Steam-packet Company*, in 1824, was the first that introduced a line of packets between this port and Liverpool, also in 1825 between this port and Belfast, for the

conveyance of passengers and merchandise: the capital of this company amounts to £450,000, subscribed in £50 and £100 shares, of which £350,000 are held by Dublin shareholders. It employs 18 vessels between this port and Liverpool and Belfast; several vessels between Dublin and Falmouth, Plymouth, and London; nine on the river Shannon; and 52 trade boats on the Grand and Royal Canals. Besides the above company, there are the *Cork Steam-ship Company*, which has a vessel each to Cork, Bristol, and Greenock; the *British and Irish Steam-packet Company*, which has vessels plying between this port and Plymouth, London, and Belfast; and the *Dublin and Glasgow Steam-packet Company*, which has three vessels plying between this port and Glasgow and Cork: thus making 33 steam-packets trading from and to this port, of from 250 to 800 tons' burthen, and from 100 to 280 horse power, each. Another company is now being formed, called the *Screw Company*.

The number of VESSELS that entered inwards at the port in the year ending January 5th, 1792, was 2807, of the aggregate burthen of 288,592 tons; in 1800, 2779, of 280,539 tons; in 1815, 3046, of 304,813 tons; and in 1823, 3412, of 363,685 tons. In the year ending January 5th, 1836, the number of vessels that entered inwards was 34 foreign and 209 British, and that cleared outwards, 25 foreign and 107 British, exclusively of those that cleared out in ballast: during the same period, 3978 coasting-vessels entered inwards, and 1937 cleared outwards, exclusively of those which went out in ballast, chiefly to and from various parts of Great Britain; and 2087 colliers entered inwards, nearly the whole of which left in ballast. In the year 1844, 4349 sailing-vessels of 363,148 aggregate tonnage entered inwards, and 1873 of 134,510 aggregate tonnage cleared outwards, in the coasting-trade; 791 steamers of 206,308 tons entered inwards, and 805 steamers of 209,428 tons cleared outwards, in the same trade. In the colonial trade, during the same year, 123 British and Irish vessels of 28,893 tonnage entered, and 109 of 26,459 cleared out: while, in the foreign trade, 120 British and Irish vessels of 14,169 tons, and 43 foreign vessels of 5644 tons, entered; and 40 British and Irish of 7162 tons, and 42 foreign of 5630 tons, cleared out. In the following year, 1845, the number of ships that entered with cargoes from foreign and colonial countries, was 293: the number of vessels that arrived at the port with coal, was 2174. The number of vessels belonging to the port in 1836 was 327: in 1846, the number, including steamers, was 400, of from 15 to 1200 tons each; and the registered burthen amounted to about 34,000 tons.

After the year 1824, no correct statement can be furnished of the imports and exports of Ireland, as the trade between that country and Great Britain was then placed on the footing of a coasting-trade, and no entry has since been made at any custom-house except of goods on which duty is paid. Any statement of the quantities of corn, cattle, &c., now exported is, therefore, merely one of probable quantities. The principal articles of Irish produce and manufacture EXPORTED from Dublin for Great Britain, for the year ending January 5th, 1831, were, bacon, 7461 hales; barley, 10,093 barrels; wheat, 40,000 barrels; bere, 10,651 barrels; beef, 18,084 tierces; butter, 41,103 firkins; candles,

1701 boxes; eggs, 3300 casks; feathers, 1570 packs; flour, 10,356 sacks; hams, 88 casks; herrings, 259 casks; hides, 6781 bundles; lard, 365 casks; leather, 693 bales; linen, 3648 boxes; malt, 103 barrels; oats, 153,191 barrels; oatmeal, 16,482 bags; porter, 29,600 hogsheds; printed cottons, 2100 packages; whisky, 800 puncheons; wool, 3500 packs; oxen, 69,500; pigs, 58,000; and sheep, 60,000. Among the exports for the year ending August 1, 1845, may be named, 1564 bales of bacon, 257 tierces of pork, 1187 firkins of butter, 1027 cwt. of lard, 3317 tierces of beef; 7533 barrels of wheat, 36,990 of oats, and 485 of barley; 7400 sacks of flour; 447 puncheons of whisky; 9050 sacks of oatmeal; 26,247 hogsheds, 10,922 barrels, and 78,678 half-barrels, of porter.

For some years previous to 1830, the quantity of tobacco imported had been diminished by the increased cultivation of that plant in Ireland; but the legislature prohibited the cultivation in 1833, and the importation of foreign tobacco has since greatly increased. The large quantity of soap imported in 1835, as stated below, is attributable to a drawback allowed on exportation from Great Britain, which was found to exceed the excise duty previously paid: the duty has since been altered, and the importation of soap has been thereby diminished. In 1830, the quantity imported into all Ireland was, 6,559,461 lb. of hard and 120,992 lb. of soft soap, the drawback allowed being £82,875.9. The quantities of the principal articles imported in the year ending January 5th, 1836, were—coal, 340,000 tons, chiefly from Whitehaven and Scotland; soap, 3,350,000 lb.; coffee, 2200 packages; sugar, 15,000 hogsheds; tea, 52,500 chests; pepper, 2000 packages; spirits, 700 casks,—spirits (in bottle), 1200 cases; wine, 7100 casks,—wine (in bottle), 1500 cases; tobacco, 1150 hogsheds; deals, 2000 great hundreds; staves, 3500 great hundreds; and timber, 11,600 logs. Among the imports from January 1, to October 10, 1845, were the following: 24,632 gallons of Cape wine direct, and 30,640 coastwise; 25,181 gallons of French wine direct, and 2360 coastwise; 85,985 of port wine direct, and 23,028 coastwise; 135,600 of sherry direct, and 3539 coastwise; and 7569 gallons of Italian wine direct, and 1169 coastwise: 190,933 lb. of East India coffee coastwise, and 605 lb. of West India coffee direct and 271,177 coastwise; 154,157 cwt. of West India sugar direct and 14,457 coastwise, and 5416 cwt. of East India sugar direct and 14,660 coastwise: 431,044 lb. of tea direct, and 2,231,118 coastwise: 1,882,853 lb. of tobacco coastwise: 19,238 loads of deals from Canada direct, each load being 50 cubic feet; and 8631 loads of timber from Canada direct. The quantity of wine in bond on the 10th of October, 1845, was as follows: Cape, 46,917 gallons; Spanish, 209,100; French, 26,527; Italian, 11,038; Portugal, 212,535 gallons. There were also in bond, at that time, of East India coffee 123,452 lb., and of West India 171,753 lb.; West India sugar, 32,541 cwt., and East India sugar, 1333 cwt.; tea, 1,087,892 lb.; tobacco, 997,521 lb.; deals from Canada, 762 loads; and timber from Canada, 815 loads. There is no sugar-refinery in Dublin, although at one period the number of establishments was very considerable; all the refined sugar now used is imported from Great Britain. It will be perceived by the above statement, that the direct foreign import

trade is not so great as might be expected from the consumption of a large population; but the articles required can, by steam-vessels, be expeditiously brought from Liverpool, into which port they are imported, in many instances, on much lower terms than those on which they could be imported into Dublin.

There is very little foreign export from Dublin. The trade with the Baltic in timber, staves, &c., is greatly diminished by the high rate of duty imposed and the low rate at which Canada timber is admitted. From *St. Petersburg*, *Riga*, *Archangel*, &c., there is a considerable import of tallow, hemp, and tar, with some linseed, bristles, &c.; from *Spain* and *Portugal* the chief import is wine, with some corkwood, raisins, barilla, and bark; from *France*, the imports are, wine in wood and bottle, claret, champagne, &c.; also corkwood, prunes, dried fruits, and some brandy; from the *Netherlands* the imports are bark and flax; from *Holland*, tobacco-pipes, bark, cloves, and flax-seed, and small quantities of gin, Burgundy pitch, Rhenish wines, madder, &c. With the *West Indies* the trade is chiefly in sugar from Jamaica, Demerara, and Trinidad, estates in the last-named island being owned in Dublin. Coffee is imported in small quantities, and also rum; but very little foreign spirits are consumed in Ireland, in consequence of the low price, and the encouragement given to the use of whisky. Beef and pork in casks, and soap and candles in boxes, were formerly exported to the West Indies in large quantities; the trade, however, is now nearly lost in consequence of permission being given to the colonists to import these articles from *Hamburg*, *Bremen*, &c., where they can be purchased at lower prices than in Ireland. To the *United States of America* there was a very large export of linen, principally to New York; and flax-seed, staves, turpentine, clover-seed, &c., used to be brought back: but the bounty on the export of linen having been withdrawn, the trade between the United States and Dublin has greatly diminished. The export of linen and import of flax-seed are now chiefly confined to Belfast and other northern ports. The American tobacco which is either sold or consumed in Dublin is brought from Liverpool. With *British America* the trade is very great in timber, as a return cargo of vessels sailing thither from Dublin with emigrants. With *Newfoundland* there is no direct trade: the cod and seal-oil consumed are imported from Liverpool, or brought by canal from Waterford, which has a direct trade with Newfoundland; dried codfish and ling being much used in the southern counties, but not in the northern or midland. With *China* there are three vessels owned in Dublin, besides others engaged in the tea-trade; the number of chests directly imported is, therefore, considerable. With *South America* there is no direct trade, the Dublin tanners being abundantly supplied with native hides, and any foreign hides required being brought from Liverpool, whence also is imported the cotton-wool consumed in the Dublin factories. With *Turkey* the trade is confined to the importation from Smyrna of valonia, figs, raisins, and small quantities of other articles; madder-roots and emery-stone being always transhipped for Liverpool. With *Leghorn* there is a considerable trade for cork-tree bark; and small quantities of hemp in bales, oil, marble, &c., are also imported: but very little commu-

nication is kept up with Trieste or other Italian ports. With *Sicily* the trade is in shumac and brimstone; the latter article in considerable quantities, for the consumption of vitriol and other chymical works.

The **MARKETS** are under the superintendence of a jury; the sheriff is required, under the 73rd sec. of the 13th and 14th of George III., cap. 22, to summon 48 of the most respectable citizens, of whom 24 are sworn in at the general quarter-sessions, any three of the 24 being empowered to visit and examine the commodities, and report to the lord mayor, who is authorised to condemn the provisions, and impose a fine to the extent of £10. The principal wholesale market is in *Smithfield*, a narrow oblong area in the north-eastern part of the city, the site of which is the property of the corporation, as part of their manor of Oxmantown: the market-days for the sale of black-cattle and sheep are Monday and Thursday, and for hay and straw, Tuesday and Saturday. There is also a considerable market for hay, straw, potatoes, butter, fowls, and eggs, in *Kevin-street*: over this market, though it is within the ancient liberty of St. Sepulchre, and is alleged to be exempt from the corporate jurisdiction, the officers being appointed by the archbishop, the lord mayor claims a right of superintendence; and the weights and measures used there are sanctioned by his authority. The great market for the sale of potatoes is on the north side of the river, in *Petticoat-lane*: a small portion of the present site is corporate property, and was the ancient potato-market of the city; it is now rented from the corporation by two persons, who are joint weighmasters and clerks-of-the-market, under the lord mayor: the market is commodious, and the avenues to it convenient. The wholesale fish-market is held in an inclosed yard in *Boot-lane*: there are also a wholesale fruit-market in the *Little Green*, and one for eggs and fowls contiguous thereto in *Hallon-street*. Dublin contains nine retail markets for butchers' meat, poultry, vegetables, and fish; namely, *Meath* market, which is situated within the Earl of Meath's liberty; *Ormond* market, on Ormond-quay; *Cattle* market, between South Great-George-street and William-street; *Patrick's* market, in Patrick-street; *City* market, in Blackhall-row; *Clarendon* market, in William-street; *Fleet* market, in Townsend-street; *Rotundo* or *Norfolk* market, in Great-Britain-street; and *Leinster* market, in D'Olier-street. The want of well regulated and spacious slaughter-houses, in situations which would prevent offensive exposure, is severely felt in the city.

A fair is annually held at Donnybrook, about two miles from Dublin, but within the ancient limits of the jurisdiction of the corporation, under several charters: the first, granted in the 16th of John, authorises its continuance for sixteen days, though of late years it has been limited to a week or eight days. It commences on Aug. 26th. The number of cattle sold is inconsiderable, as it is frequented more for purposes of amusement and conviviality than of business. The corporation have little interest in it, excepting the preservation of order; it yields the proprietor of the ground about £400 per annum. A fair is held in James'-street on St. James's-day (July 25th), chiefly for pedlery; and the fairs of Rathfarnham and Palmerstown, though beyond the limits of the corporate jurisdiction, are within that of the city police.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH COMMERCE.

The old *Royal Exchange* is situated on the ascent of Cork-hill, near the principal entrance to the Castle, and also nearly opposite to Parliament-street. The building was completed in 1779, at the expense of £40,000, raised partly by parliamentary grants, partly by subscription, and partly by lotteries: it forms a square of 100 feet, presenting three fronts, the fourth side being concealed by the adjoining buildings of the Castle. The ground plan of the interior represents a circle within a square. The circle is marked by twelve fluted columns of the Composite order, forming a rotundo in the centre of the building; above their entablature is an attic, ten feet high, having a circular window corresponding with each of the subjacent intercolumniations, and above the attic rises a hemispherical dome of very chaste proportions, crowned by a large circular light, which, together with the zone of windows immediately underneath, throws an ample volume of light into the body of the building. At the eastern and western ends of the north front are geometrical staircases leading to the coffee-room and other apartments now employed as public meeting-rooms, and accommodations for inferior officers. In the lower hall is a fine marble statue of the late Henry Grattan, and on the staircase leading to the coffee-room another of Dr. Lucas, who preceded Grattan in the career of patriotism. The increase of commercial business since the erection of this building having required additional accommodation in a spot more convenient for mercantile transactions, the Exchange has been gradually deserted, and the meetings held there transferred to the Commercial Buildings in College-green. The *Commercial Buildings* form a plain but substantial square of three stories, constituting the sides of a small quadrangle, and wholly unornamented except in the principal front to College-green, which is of hewn stone and has a central entrance supported by Ionic columns. On the left of the grand entrance-hall and staircase is a news-room, 60 feet long and 28 feet wide, occupied by the members of the Chamber of Commerce (established in 1820 to protect and improve the commerce of the city); and on the right is a handsome coffee-room, connected with that part of the building which is used as an hotel. The north side of the quadrangle is occupied by the Stock Exchange and merchants' offices, and on the east and west are offices for the brokers. The edifice was built by a proprietary of 400 £50 shareholders, and was completed in 1799, having been commenced in 1796, wholly under the superintendence of Mr. Parkes.

The *Corn Exchange* was erected by merchants who were incorporated in 1815, under the designation of the "Corn Exchange Buildings' Company," with leave to augment their capital to £15,000; the business is managed by a committee of 15 directors. The building, which is two stories high, has a neat front of mountain granite towards Burgh-quay. The interior contains a hall, 130 feet long, separated longitudinally from walks on each side by a range of cast-iron pillars supporting a cornice, which is continued round the inner hall and surmounted by an attic perforated with circular windows; the hall is furnished with tables for displaying samples of grain, and in the front of the building is a large room

on the upper story for public dinners or meetings of societies, by the rent of which, and of the tables, the interest of the capital, now estimated at £25,000, is paid. It may here be mentioned, that the Ouzel Galley Society was established in 1705 for the arbitration of differences respecting trade and commerce: the arbitrators must be members of the society, who are among the principal merchants in the city. The surplus of expenses incurred in this court is appropriated to the benefit of decayed merchants.

The Bank of Ireland was established in 1783, under an act of parliament, with a capital of £600,000, which, on a renewal of the charter in 1791, was increased to £1,000,000; and by subsequent renewals, the last in 1821, the bank was authorised to enlarge its capital to £3,000,000. The proprietors are incorporated by the name of "The Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland," and the establishment is under the management of a governor, who must be a proprietor of £4000 stock, a deputy-governor, holding £3000, and 15 directors holding £2000 each; all these are elected by the court of proprietors, and five directors must vacate annually, but not in rotation. Agencies have been established in most of the principal cities and towns in Ireland, and connexions have been formed with the Bank of England and the Royal Bank of Scotland, for facilitating the transmission of money. The building is nearly of a semicircular form; it stands on an acre and a half of ground, and previously to the Union was occupied as the Parliament House. The principal front consists of a colonnade of the Ionic order, extending round three sides of a quadrangular recess, and supporting an entablature and cornice surmounted by an attic, which is broken only in the central range by a projecting portico of four columns of the same order, sustaining a triangular pediment, in the tympanum of which are the royal arms, and on the apex a statue of Hibernia, with one of Fidelity on the right, and of Commerce on the left, extremity of the attic. The east front, in College-street, has a noble portico of six Corinthian columns, projecting far into the surrounding area, and supporting an enriched cornice surmounted by a triangular pediment, on the apex of which is a statue of Fortitude, with Justice at one end and a figure of Liberty at the other: this portico, which differs from the style of architecture of the rest of the structure, was formerly the entrance to the House of Lords. The west front, which faces Foster-place, has in the centre an Ionic portico of four columns, supporting an entablature and cornice crowned with a triangular pediment, corresponding in style with the principal front. Within the central portico are two entrances leading to the Cash office, communicating at each end with corridors conducting to the various offices in the establishment. This part of the building stands on the site of the former House of Commons. The former House of Lords, which remains unaltered, is now appropriated to the use of the court of proprietors; it is of rectangular form, with a semicircular recess at one extremity, in which the throne was placed, and in which has since been set up a statue of white marble of George III. In the rear of the interior is a department for printing the bank-notes, the machinery of which is wholly worked by steam, and arranged with such ingenuity as in a great measure to baffle any attempt at forgery, and at the same time to add greatly

to the expedition with which the process of printing is carried on; while it likewise affords a check upon the workmen employed, by means of a self-acting register, which indicates the quantity of work done, and the actual state of that in progress at any moment.

The Hibernian Joint-Stock Banking Company is managed by a governor, deputy-governor, and 7 directors; it transacts business at a house in Castle-street, built for the late private banking establishment of Lord Newcomen. *The Provincial Bank of Ireland* is managed by a court of directors in London, and has an office in William-street and branches throughout the country. *The National Bank of Ireland* was formed under the provisions of the same act, with a capital of two millions subscribed in London and Ireland, to be applied to the support of banking establishments connected with it in Ireland, by contributing to each a sum equal to that locally subscribed; it has 37 branches in the south of Ireland. The other banking establishments are those of La Touche and Co., Castle-street; Ball and Co., Henry-street; Boyle and Co., College-green; the Royal Bank, Foster-place; and the London and Dublin Bank, Dame-street. There are two Savings' Banks, both formed in 1818; one in Meath-street; the other in Cuffe-street, in St. Peter's parish. The former has a branch in Abbey-street, by which the benefits of the system have been extended to the northern division of the city. The Money-Order office, in the general post-office, furnishes means for the transmission of small sums.

The Custom-house is a stately structure of the Doric order, situated on the north bank of the Liffey, below Carlisle-bridge. It was erected under the superintendence of Mr. Gandon, in 1794, at an expense of £397,232. 4., which the requisite furniture and subsequent enlargements increased to upwards of half a million sterling. The building is 375 feet in length and 205 feet in depth, and has four fronts, of which the south is entirely of Portland stone, and the others of mountain granite. On the east of the custom-house is a wet-dock capable of receiving 40 vessels, and along the quay is a range of spacious warehouses. Beyond these, an extensive area, inclosed with lofty walls, contains a second wet-dock, consisting of two basins, the outer 300 feet by 250 and the inner 650 by 300; still further eastward, and on the same line with the principal building, are the tobacco and general warehouses, the latter of which were burnt down in 1833, but have been rebuilt. The business of the customs and excise for all Ireland was transacted in the custom-house, until the consolidation of the boards of Customs and Excise into one general board in London, since which period the superintendence here has been confined to the Dublin district. A great part of the building is now applied to the accommodation of the following departments:—the Stamp Office; the Commissariat; the Board of Works; the Record Office for documents connected with the Vice-Treasurer's Office; the Quit-Rent Office; the Poor-law Commission of Ireland; the Fishery Board; and the Stationery Office. The amount of duties paid in 1836, for goods imported and exported, was £898,630. 5.; and the excise duties of the Dublin district, during the same period, amounted to £419,935. 14.: the gross customs in 1844 were £1,043,467, and the excise duties in 1843 £257,338.

The General Post-Office, situated in Sackville-street,

is a very fine building of granite, 223 feet in length, 150 feet in depth, and three stories high. In the centre of the front is a boldly projecting portico of six fluted Ionic columns, supporting an entablature and cornice which are continued round the building, and surmounted by a triangular pediment, in the tympanum of which are the royal arms, and on the apex a figure of Hibernia, with one of Mercury on the right, and of Fidelity on the left; the whole of the building is crowned with a balustrade rising above the cornice. This structure was raised under the direction of Mr. Francis Johnston, architect, at an expense of £50,000. Over the mantel-piece in the Board-room is a marble bust of Earl Whitworth, by whom the first stone was laid in 1815. The establishment, which had been under the direction of two postmasters-general, was, in 1831, consolidated with the English post-office, and placed under the control of the postmaster-general of the United Kingdom.

THE DUBLIN SOCIETY, AND IRISH ACADEMY.

The *Royal Dublin Society* originated, in 1731, in the private meetings of a few scientific gentlemen, among whom were Dr. Price and Dr. Madden; and was supported entirely by their contributions until the year 1749, when they were incorporated by royal charter, under the name of "the Dublin Society for promoting husbandry and other useful arts in Ireland," and received an annual grant of £500. This sum was gradually augmented to £10,000 until lately, when the grant was reduced: the grant for the year ending March, 1846, was £5910. It is under the patronage of the Queen and the Lord-Lieutenant (the latter being president), and there are seven vice-presidents, two honorary secretaries, and an assistant secretary. The literary and scientific department consists of a professor of botany and agriculture, a professor of chemistry, a professor of mineralogy and geology, a librarian, teachers of landscape, figure, and ornamental drawing, and of sculpture, and a curator of the botanic garden. The society, which in 1821 was honoured with the designation of "Royal," held its meetings in Shaws-court till 1767, when the members removed to a building they had erected in Grafton-street, whence, in 1796, they removed to Hawkins-street, where they had erected an edifice for their repository, laboratory, library, and galleries. In 1815 they purchased, for £20,000, the splendid mansion of the Duke of Leinster, in Kildare-street. This building is 140 feet in length and 70 in depth, and is approached from the street by a massive gateway of rusticated masonry: the principal front is of the Corinthian order, richly embellished; before it is a spacious court, and in the rear an extensive lawn fronting Merriam-square. The entrance-hall is adorned with casts taken from figures by the first masters, and there are also several busts executed by artists who had been pupils of the society. The library, in the east wing, is 64 feet long and 24 feet wide, and is surrounded by a light gallery; it contains 12,000 volumes, and is rich in botanical works. The museum occupies six rooms, containing miscellaneous curiosities, specimens of animals, mineralogy, geology, &c.; the specimens of the mineralogical department are classified on the Wernerian system. The lecture-room is capable of accommodating 400 auditors. The apartments for the use of members

are all on the ground-floor. The drawing-schools occupy a range of detached buildings; they are appropriately fitted up, and are attended by 200 pupils. The botanical studies are under the direction of the professor, who delivers lectures both at the Society house and in the botanic gardens at Glasnevin. These grounds are about a mile from the city, occupying a space of more than 27 acres, watered by the Tolka, and containing every requisite variety of soil for botanical purposes. The garden is formed into subdivisions for agricultural and horticultural specimens: it has the house of the professor and the lecture-rooms near the entrance, and is open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays; the admission is free, as also to the lectures, schools, and museum.

The *Royal Irish Academy* was instituted in 1782, by a number of gentlemen, members of the University, chiefly to promote the study of polite literature, science, and antiquities; and was incorporated in 1786. It is assisted in its objects by a parliamentary grant of £300 per annum, and honoured with the patronage of the Queen; and is under the superintendence of a visitor (the Lord-Lieutenant for the time being), a president, four vice-presidents, and a council of 21, with a treasurer, librarian, and two secretaries. Its literary management is entrusted to three committees, respectively superintending the departments of science, polite literature, and antiquities. At the annual meetings, premiums, accruing from the interest of £1500 bequeathed by Colonel Brinton Conyngham, are awarded for the best essays on given subjects, for which persons not members of the academy may become competitors; the successful essays are sometimes published in the transactions of the academy, of which 17 volumes in quarto have already appeared. The library contains some very valuable manuscripts relating to Ireland; the large room for meetings of the academy is embellished with portraits of their presidents.

LIBRARIES.

The *Library of Trinity College*, by much the largest not only in Dublin but in Ireland, is described under the head of the institution of which it forms a portion: the King's Inns library is noticed in like manner. *St. Patrick's or Marsh's Library* was founded by Dr. Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin, in the vicinity of St. Patrick's cathedral; it contains the celebrated Dr. Stillingfleet's collection, and some manuscripts. The apartment for the books consists of two galleries meeting at a right angle, in which is the librarian's room. The library is open on liberal terms, a certificate or letter of introduction from some respectable and well-known character being all that is required: it is under the government of trustees appointed by act of parliament. The *Dublin Library Society* originated in the meeting of a few individuals at a booksellers in Dame-street to read newspapers and periodicals. Having formed a regular society, a library was opened in 1791 in Eustace-street, which was removed in 1809 to Burgh Quay, and finally, in 1830, to a building in D'Olier-street, erected for the special purpose, by shares. The building is plain but elegant, and contains a spacious apartment for the library, another for newspapers and periodicals, and a few smaller rooms for committees and house

officers. The public rooms are ornamented with busts of John Philpot Curran, Daniel O'Connell, Henry Grattan, Archibald Hamilton Rowan, and Dean Kirwan, and with portraits of the first Earl of Charlemont and of Curran. The medical libraries of the College of Surgeons and Sir Patrick Dun's hospital are well selected and rapidly increasing: Steevens's Hospital, the Royal Hospital, Christ Church, and Strand-street Meeting-house, have each a collection of books, but none of any great extent. The private library of the *Earl of Charlemont* is highly worthy of notice. It is contained in a building attached to the town residence in Palace-row: the entrance to it is by a long gallery, ornamented with antique busts, vases, and altars, and opening into a large vestibule lighted by a lantern, which contains the works on antiquities and numismatics, and has in a recess a statue of *Venus* and eight busts of ancient and modern characters of celebrity. The principal library contains a fine and well-selected collection of ancient and modern writers in most departments of literature and in some of science, very judiciously and happily arranged; also some manuscripts, and an unique collection of Hogarth's engravings, chiefly proofs. Over the chimney-piece is a bust of *Homer*. Attached to the library are a small museum, a medal-room, and a smaller library of very elegant proportions, containing busts of the *Earl of Rockingham* and *General Wolfe*.

SURGICAL AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The *Royal College of Surgeons* was incorporated in 1784, for the purpose of establishing a "liberal and extensive system of surgical education": a parliamentary grant was conferred on it for providing the necessary accommodations. Sums amounting in the whole to £35,000 were granted, about 1805, for erecting and furnishing more appropriate buildings; besides which, £6000, the accumulated excess of the receipts over the disbursements of the college, were expended in 1835 in the addition of a museum. The front of the building, on the west side of St. Stephen's-green, has a rusticated basement story, from which rises a range of Doric columns supporting a tier of seven large windows, the four central columns being surmounted by a triangular pediment, on which are statues of *Minerva*, *Esculapius*, and *Hygiea*. The interior contains a large board-room, a library, an apartment for general meetings, an examination-hall, several committee-rooms and offices, four theatres for lectures, a spacious dissecting-room, with smaller apartments, and three museums. Of these museums, the largest, 84 feet by 30, with a gallery, contains a fine collection of preparations of human and comparative anatomy; the second, with two galleries, contains preparations illustrative of pathology, and a collection of models in wax, presented by the Duke of Northumberland when lord-lieutenant; and the third, attached to the anatomical theatre, contains a collection for the illustration of the courses of daily lectures. The college consists of a president, vice-president, six censors, twelve assistants, the secretaries, members, and licentiates. Candidates for a diploma must produce certificates of attendance on some school of medicine and surgery for five years, and of attendance at a surgical hospital for three years; and must pass four half-yearly examinations, and a final examination for letters-

testimonial in the presence of the members and licentiates on two days. Rejected candidates have a right of appeal to a court constituted for the purpose, which is frequently resorted to. Attached to the school are two professors of anatomy and physiology, two of surgery, a professor of chymistry, one of the practice of medicine, one of materia medica, one of midwifery, and one of medical jurisprudence, with four anatomical demonstrators; the lectures commence on the last Monday in October, and close on the last day of April.

The *College of Physicians* was first incorporated in the reign of Charles II., but the charter being found insufficient, was surrendered in 1692, and a more ample charter was granted to the institution by William and Mary, under the designation of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland. This charter, which conferred considerable privileges, was partly confirmed by successive acts of parliament, which gave the society authority to summon all medical practitioners for examination, to inspect the shops and warehouses of apothecaries, druggists, and chymists, and to destroy all articles for medical use which were of bad quality: the society has also a principal share in the superintendence of the School of Physic. No person can be a member of the college who has not graduated in one of the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. The officers of the college consist of a president, vice-president, four censors, a registrar, and a treasurer; the members hold their meetings at the hospital founded by Sir Patrick Dun, of whose bequests for the promotion of medical science they are trustees. The *School of Physic* is partly under the control of the Board of the University and partly, as just observed, under that of the College of Physicians: the professorships of anatomy, chymistry, and botany are in the appointment of the University, who elect the professors, thence called University professors; the professors of the practice of medicine, the institutes of medicine, and materia medica, called King's professors, derive their appointment and their salaries from the College of Physicians, being chosen by ballot from among the members of that body. The University professors deliver their lectures in Trinity College, and the King's professors in Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. No candidate is qualified for a degree in medicine until he has attended the six courses, and for six months at Sir Patrick Dun's clinical hospital.

The *School of Pharmacy* may next be noticed. Previously to the company of the Apothecaries' Hall being incorporated, the shops were supplied by the druggists, without any check on the quality of the medical articles supplied. To remedy this defect an act was passed in 1791, incorporating a body under the title of the "Governor and Company of the Apothecaries' Hall," by whom a building was erected in Mary-street (a respectable edifice of brick, with a basement of hewn stone) for the preparation and sale of drugs, undiluted and of the best quality; for the delivery of courses of lectures on chymistry, materia medica, pharmacy, botany, and the practice of physic; and for the examination of candidates for a diploma to practise as apothecaries. The establishment consists of a governor, deputy-governor, treasurer, secretary, and thirteen directors. Candidates for apprenticeship must undergo an examination in Greek and Latin, and those for the rank of master apothecary must produce certificates of

attendance on a course of each of the following departments of medicine; chymistry, materia medica and pharmacy, medical botany, anatomy, and physiology, and the theory and practice of medicine. The diploma of the society of Apothecaries of London, by the rules of the Dublin company, also qualifies the holder to practise in Ireland. *The School of Anatomy, Medicine, and Surgery*, in Park-street, Merrion-square, established in 1824 by a society of surgeons and physicians, contains a museum, a chymical laboratory, an office and reading-room, a lecture-room capable of accommodating 200 persons, a dissecting-room, and rooms for preparations. Private medical schools are numerous in the city, and, combined with the public institutions, and with the extensive practice afforded by the hospitals, have rendered Dublin a celebrated school of medicine, resorted to by students from every part of the British empire.

The Phrenological Society, under the direction of a president, vice-president, and two committees, was established in 1829. Its meetings are held in Upper Sackville-street, where the society has a large collection of casts illustrative of the theory of the science, and a library of phrenological treatises, which are lent out to the members: the annual subscription is one guinea. *The Association of Members of the College of Physicians* was instituted in 1816; they hold their meetings at their rooms in College-green, for receiving communications on medical subjects and on scientific matters. Their object is the promotion of medical science, and among their corresponding members are some of the most eminent medical men in England and on the continent: the society has published several volumes of transactions.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS, AND OTHER USEFUL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

The Royal Hibernian Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, founded by royal charter in 1823, consists of fourteen academicians and ten associates, all of whom must be professional painters, sculptors, or architects: the Crown is patron, the Lord-Lieutenant vice-patron; and its affairs are under the superintendence of a council. The academy has for the last few years been encouraged by a grant from parliament of £300 per annum. Its first president, the late Francis Johnston, Esq., architect, erected an elegant and appropriate building in Abbey-street, at an expense of £10,000, which he presented to the academy for ever, at a nominal rent of 5s. per annum, and to which his widow subsequently added a gallery for statuary. The building, which is three stories high and of elegant design, has, on the basement story, a recess ornamented with fluted columns of the Doric order: over the entrance is a head of Palladio, emblematical of architecture; over the window on the right, a head of Michael Angelo, illustrative of sculpture; and over the window on the left, a head of Raphael, allusive to painting. The academy has a good collection of casts from the antique, some paintings by the old masters, and a library of works chiefly connected with the fine arts, and of which the greater number were presented by the late Edward Houghton, Esq. *The late Royal Irish Institution for promoting the Fine Arts* was founded, under royal patronage, in 1815: its vice-patron was the Marquess of Anglesey; its guardian, the Lord-

Lieutenant; and its president, the Duke of Leinster: the affairs were superintended by eight vice-presidents (all noblemen), and a committee of directors. The artists subsequently formed a society called the *Artists and Amateurs' Conversazione* for cultivating and maintaining a social intercourse with admirers of the fine arts, and thereby promoting their mutual interests. *The Royal Irish Art-Union*, College-street, under the patronage of the Queen, the Lord-Lieutenant, Lord-Prime, Lord High-Chancellor, and the Commander of the Forces, was established in 1840, for the encouragement of the fine arts in Ireland, by the purchase of the works of living artists, exhibited in the metropolis. A committee, consisting of 21 members, chosen at a general meeting of subscribers, selects such works of art as are creditable to the talent and genius of the country, and at the close of the season these prizes are distributed by lot among the subscribers, each of whom is certain of receiving an impression of the annual engraving for every guinea subscribed. The income for the fourth year was £5063. *The National Art-Union for Ireland*, Anglesey-street, was formed to place the benefits of the fine arts within the reach of the manufacturing classes, and is under the patronage of Prince Albert: the annual subscription is five shillings, for which the member is entitled to a print, published exclusively for the society, and to one chance of a prize. The prize-holder must select from the public exhibitions in Dublin of the works of living artists, the society paying for the work selected, as far as the amount of the prize. *The Society of Irish Artists*, at the Royal Irish Institution, College-street, had its origin in a meeting of artists held in Dublin on the 11th November, 1842; Samuel Brocas, Esq., in the chair. It was then resolved to form a society, "for the advancement of the fine arts, for diffusing a more extended and just appreciation of art, and for the purpose of inquiry and information upon matters relative thereto; for holding an annual exhibition of works of painting, sculpture, or architecture; and for protecting the interests of the profession." The exhibition generally opens about the latter end of April, and continues for a period of six weeks.

The Horticultural Society, patronised by the Lord-Lieutenant and the Duchess of Leinster, and under the direction of the Earl of Leitrim as president, several noblemen as vice-presidents, and a council, was instituted in 1813, and has rapidly increased in prosperity. Prizes are awarded at its annual exhibitions, which are numerous and most fashionably attended. There is also a *Practical Floral and Horticultural Society*. *The Geological Society* was instituted in 1835, and is under the direction of a president, vice-presidents, and a council. Its attention is peculiarly directed to Ireland: it consists of honorary and ordinary members; £10 on admission, or £5 if not resident within 20 miles of Dublin for more than one month in the year, constitute a member for life; and £1 on admission, and £1 per annum, constitute an ordinary member. The rooms of the society are in the Custom-house. *The Zoological Society*, instituted in 1831, is under the direction of a president, vice-president, and council: £10 paid on admission constitute a member for life; and £1 on admission, and a subscription of £1 per annum, an annual member. The gardens are situated in the Phoenix Park, and occupy a piece of ground near the vice-regal lodge, given for that

purpose by the Duke of Northumberland, when lord-lieutenant: they have been laid out with much taste, and are in excellent order, affording a most interesting place of resort. The council have purchased many fine specimens of the higher classes of animals. The grounds are open to the public daily, on payment of sixpence admission: about 160,000 persons visited them during the year 1845. *The Dublin Natural-History Society*, Sackville-street, of which the Archbishop of Dublin is president, was established on the 2nd of March, 1838, for the purpose of elucidating the natural history of Ireland: the museum of the society contains a well-arranged collection, and at the meetings of the members papers are read and discussions take place, in which much curious information is brought forward. *The late Agricultural Society* was instituted in 1833, and was under the direction of a president (the late Marquess of Downshire), several vice-presidents, a committee, and sub-committee: it consisted of 330 members, who paid an annual subscription of £1, and among whom were most of the principal landed proprietors. Its object was, the establishment of a central institution for concentrating the efforts made by other societies and by individuals, for improving the condition of the people and the cultivation of the soil of Ireland: two annual meetings were held, one in Dublin during the April show of cattle, and the other at Ballinasloe in October. *The Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland*, Upper Sackville-street, was instituted in 1841, under the patronage of the Queen, Lord-Lieutenant, Duke of Leinster, and a large number of the other nobility and the gentry of the country. The leading objects, are, first, the holding of a great national cattle-show and agricultural meeting, in one of the four provinces, annually, for the exhibition and improvement of cattle and stock of every kind, flax, wool, butter, implements, &c.; second, the establishment of local farming societies in connexion with the central society, through which premiums are given to the working farmers, for the encouragement of green crops, thorough-draining, and every department of husbandry; third, the formation of an agricultural museum and library in the metropolis; fourth, the establishment of a college, or large school, for the practical education of the farming classes; and fifth, the dissemination of practical knowledge, in a cheap form, for the instruction of the working farmers. The great cattle-show in August, 1844, in the Coburg Gardens, Dublin, tended much to promote the interests of the society; it attracted considerable attention, and the number of members increased during the year from 500, the number of the year 1843, to 945. The show for 1845 was held at Ballinasloe, and for 1846 at Limerick.

The Civil Engineers' Society was established in 1835, for the cultivation of science in general, and more especially of those branches of it which are connected with the engineering department; it is under the direction of a president, vice-presidents, and a committee, and consists of members who must be either civil or military engineers, or architects, who pay one guinea on admission by ballot and an annual subscription of equal amount. *The Mechanics' Institution*, Royal Exchange, was founded in November, 1837, and seeks to accomplish its object, the improvement of the operative classes, by means of a reading-room, well supplied with all the literary and scientific periodicals of the day; a lending library, con-

sisting of many hundred volumes; and courses of lectures, delivered periodically. A subscription of ten shillings per annum constitutes a member. *The Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland*, at the Custom-house, was established two years subsequently, in 1839, for the general advancement of civil architecture, for facilitating the acquirement of a knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith, for the formation of a library and museum, for establishing a correspondence with scientific men in other countries, and for maintaining a uniformity and respectability of practice in the profession. *The Irish Archaeological Society*, of which Prince Albert is patron, and the Duke of Leinster president, was instituted in 1840. Its object is, to rescue from oblivion, and publish in a convenient form for the use of its members, such ancient manuscripts and records as tend to illustrate the early history, laws, manners, local customs, and the geography or topography, of Ireland; including such works as have been already printed, whenever the scarcity of the original edition, or any other cause, may render a reprint desirable. The number of members is limited; and in other respects, also, the society is similar to the Camden Society, London, established for the publication of works calculated to throw light on the darker periods of our history. A society was founded in November, 1842, under the name of the *Dublin Philosophical Society*, by a number of young men, collegians and others, for the purpose of affording to those who were of standing too junior to be admitted into the other scientific societies of the metropolis, an opportunity of writing and reading papers on philosophical and literary subjects. In February, 1845, the Board of Trinity College having consented to recognise the society, and to allow its meetings to be held within the college, the name of the association was changed to "The University Philosophical Society;" and the meetings of the members have since been held in the buildings of the college, the provost of which is patron.

THEATRES, CLUBS, AND MUSICAL SOCIETIES.

The places of public amusement are few. The drama is little encouraged by the fashionable and wealthy; the theatre is thinly attended, except on the appearance of some first-rate performer from London, or at the special desire of the Lord-Lieutenant, the social character of the inhabitants inducing an almost exclusive preference to convivial intercourse within the domestic circle. The first public theatre was built in Werburgh-street, by Lord Strafford, in the year 1635, and was closed in 1641. After the Restoration, a theatre under the same patent was opened in Orange-street, now Smock-alley; and in 1733, a second was erected in Rainsford-street in the liberty of Thomas-court, and a third in George's-lane. Sheridan had a theatre in Aungier-street, in 1745, which was destroyed in 1754 by a tumult of the audience; and in 1758 another was built in Crow-street, which, with that in Smock-alley, continued open for 95 years, when, after much rivalry, the latter was closed, and a patent was granted to the former for the exclusive enjoyment of the privilege of performing the legitimate drama. On the expiration of this patent, Mr. Harris, of London, procured a renewal of it from government, and erected the "*New Theatre Royal*" in Hawkins-

street, a pile of unsightly exterior, but internally of elegant proportions, being constructed in the form of a lyre, handsomely decorated, and admirably adapted to the free transmission of the actor's voice to every part of the house: attached to it is a spacious saloon, supported by pillars of the Ionic order. A smaller theatre has been opened in *Abbey-street* for dramatic performances; it is a plain building, neatly fitted up. Another small theatre in *Fishamble-street*, originally a music-hall, is occasionally opened for dramatic and other entertainments; and a third, in *Great Brunswick-street*, originally intended for a diorama, is called the *Queen's Theatre*. In *Abbey-street* is a *Circus*, in which equestrian performances sometimes take place. During the summer season, the *Rotundo Gardens* are open on stated evenings; and being illuminated in a fanciful manner, and enlivened by a military band, and by occasional exhibitions of rope-dancing and fireworks, they afford an agreeable promenade in the open air. The *Portobello Gardens* are similar to those of *Vauxhall*, London. In the *Royal Arcade*, in *College-green*, were some handsome rooms for public amusements; but this place was burned to the ground on April 25th, 1837.

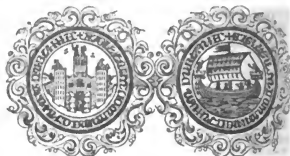
Clubs and societies for convivial purposes are numerous: several club-houses have been opened on the principle of those in London. The *Kildare-street Club*, consisting of about 650 members, was instituted upwards of sixty years since, and takes its name from the street in which its house stands: the accommodations contain a large and elegant card-room, and coffee, reading, and billiard rooms. The terms of admission, which is by ballot, are £26. 10., and the annual subscription, £5: it is managed by a committee of 15 members chosen annually. The *Sackville-street Club*, instituted in 1795, consists of 400 members chosen by ballot, who previously pay 20 guineas, and an annual subscription of 5 guineas; the house which contains a suite of apartments similar in character to those of the *Kildare-street Club*, has been fitted up in a very splendid style. The *Friendly-Brothers' Club*, also in Upper *Sackville-street*, consists of many members who are in connexion with similar societies in various countries; the house affords excellent accommodation. The *Hibernian United-Service Club*, instituted in 1832, is limited to 500 permanent and 200 temporary members, consisting of officers of the army and navy of every rank, and of field officers and captains of militia of the United Kingdom: the terms of admission by ballot are £10. 10., and the annual subscription £4, for permanent members; honorary members are admitted on payment of the annual subscription only: the club-house is in *Foster-place*, near the Bank. There are also the *Stephen's-Green Club* and the *Irish Reform Club*. The *Freemasons* for some years had a hall in *Dawson-street*: they now hold their meetings in temporary apartments in the Commercial Buildings. The leading Musical Societies are, the *Beef-steak Club*; the *Hibernian Catch Club*; the *Anacreontic*, for the performance of instrumental music; the *Dublin Philharmonic Society*, for the practice of vocal and instrumental music; the *University Choral Society*, for the cultivation of choral music, founded in November, 1837; the *Sacred Harmonie Society*, for the improvement of psalmody and the cultivation of sacred vocal music, instituted in 1841; the *Metropolitan Choral Society*, established January, 1842; and the *Society of*

Ancient Concerts. Other societies, of a more miscellaneous character, whose names indicate their objects, are the *Chess*, *Philodorean*, *Shakspeare*, *Royal Yacht*, and *Rowing clubs*.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Obverse.

Reverse.



Seal of the Corporation.

The charters granted at various times to the city are carefully preserved, from the earliest period, in the archives of the corporation. The first was bestowed in the reign of Henry II., from which period to the reign of George III. a numerous series of them was successively issued, either confirming previous grants, or conferring additional privileges. The constitution of the corporate government, until the passing of the Municipal Corporations' act in the year 1840, was founded partly on the provisions of several of the earlier charters, partly on usage and ancient customs, partly on the new rules laid down in the 25th of Charles II., and partly on the statutes of the 33rd of George II., and the 11th and 12th of George III. The corporation consisted of a lord mayor, 24 aldermen, and a common-council. The lord mayor was annually elected from among the aldermen, by a majority of that body, with the approbation of the common-council; the aldermen next in rotation were generally chosen. Within ten days after his election, he was presented to the Lord-Lieutenant and Privy Council for their approbation, and he was sworn into office before the Lord-Lieutenant on Sept. 30th; he was a justice of the peace for the county of the city, admiral of the port of Dublin, and chief judge of the lord mayor's and sheriffs' courts; he had the regulation of the assize of bread, and was clerk of the market, and, *ex officio*, a member of certain local boards and trusts. The aldermen, who were also justices of the peace for the city, were elected for life, as vacancies occurred, from among such common-councilmen as had served the office of sheriff and were therefore called sheriffs' peers; each on his election paid £400 late currency, of which £105 were for the Blue-coat hospital, and the remainder for the repair and embellishment of the Mansion-house. The sheriffs were annually elected at Easter by the lord mayor and aldermen, out of eight freemen nominated by the common-council, and each of them was obliged to be in possession of real or personal property to the clear amount of £2000; they had to be approved by the Lord-Lieutenant and Privy Council. On payment, however, of a fine of £500, of which £105 were given to the Blue-coat hospital, a freeman so nominated might become a sheriffs' peer without serving the office of sheriff. The common-council consisted of the sheriffs'

peers, and of the representatives of the guilds, triennially elected, who were 96 in number, and who, in default of election by the guilds, might be chosen by the lord mayor and aldermen from each of the guilds so neglecting. Among the officers of the corporation was, a recorder, who was obliged to be a barrister of six years' standing, but was not required to be a freeman: he was elected by the lord mayor and aldermen, with the approbation of the common-council, subject to the approval of the Lord-Lieutenant and Privy Council; held his office during good behaviour; and was permitted by the act of the 21st and 22nd of George III., in case of sickness or absence, to appoint a deputy, who also, by the 39th of George III., was obliged to be a barrister of six years' standing. The other officers were, two coroners, elected from the aldermen by the lord mayor and a majority of that body alone; a president of the court of conscience, who was the ex-lord mayor during the year after his office had expired, and who might appoint any alderman to officiate for him; two town-clerks, who were also clerks of the peace, either freemen or not, and elected for life in the same manner as the recorder, and subject to the approval of the Privy Council; a marshal, who was obliged to be a freeman, and was similarly elected, nominally for one year, but generally re-elected on its expiration; water-bailiffs, elected in the same manner as the marshal, and who gave security by two sureties for £1000; sergeants-at-mace, similarly elected, and who gave two sureties for £250 each; and several inferior officers. The freedom of the city was obtained either by gift of the aldermen and common-councilmen in general assembly, or by admission to the freedom of one of the guilds, and afterwards to that of the city, by favour of the corporation. Freemen of the guilds, either by birth, servitude, or marriage, could only be admitted as freemen at large by the common-council, who had power to reject them after passing through the guilds; hence the freedom of the guilds entitled them only to the privilege of carrying on their respective trades, and not to that of voting at elections for the city representatives in parliament. The late county of the city comprised 3839½ statute acres, independently of 380 in the barony of Donore, 92½ in the liberty of Thomas-Court, 162 in the liberty of St. Sepulchre, and 9 in that of St. Patrick.

The PRESENT county of the city, or municipal borough, consists of only 3807½ statute acres, including 214½ acres under water. It is divided into 15 municipal wards, namely, Castle ward, containing 15,792 inhabitants; College ward, 12,774 inhabitants; Custom-House ward, 18,014; Four-Courts, 17,218; Linen-Hall, 22,381; Merriion, 10,253; Post-Office, 14,608; St. Andrew's, 15,644; St. Andrew's, 21,571; St. Catherine's, 12,909; St. George's, 15,048; St. James', 15,625; St. Patrick's, 21,154; St. Paul's, 9796; and St. Stephen's, 9949: making a total population of 232,726. Under the Municipal Corporations' act, the style of the corporation is, *The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin*; the number of aldermen is 15, and of councillors, 45. Besides a high sheriff appointed by the crown, there are a president of the court of conscience, a city treasurer, town-clerk, two auditors, two assessors, a sword-bearer, a mace-bearer, and officer of commons, a marshal, two coroners, and an inspector of the gaols in Dublin; also two water-bailiffs, a high con-

stable and billet-master, a receiver of the shippage and anchorage dues, three sergeants-at-mace, two inspectors of weights and measures, three clerks-of-the-markets, and an inspector and three clerks of the haymarket. The number of magistrates in the county of the city is 44, including the lieutenant and 16 deputy-lieutenants.

There are 25 GUILDS, the first of which is the Trinity guild or guild of Merchants, which, under the old regime, returned to the common-council 31 representatives out of the 96. The others, called minor guilds, are those of the Tailors, Smiths, Barber-Surgeons, Bakers, Butchers, Carpenters, Shoemakers, Saddlers, Cooks, Tanners, Tallow-chandlers, Glovers, and Skinners, Weavers, Shearmen and Dyers, Goldsmiths, Coopers, Feltmakers, Cutlers, Bricklayers, Hosiers, Curriers, Brewers, Joiners, and Apothecaries. Only six of the guilds have halls; the others meet either in one of these or in a private building. *The Merchants' Hall*, on Aston's-quay, opposite Wellington-bridge, is a new building of granite, two stories high, with little architectural ornament. *The Tailors' Hall*, in Back-lane, built in 1710, is ornamented with portraits of Charles II., Dean Swift, and St. Homobon, a tailor of Cremona, canonized in 1316 for his piety and charity. *The Weavers' Hall*, on the Coombe, is a venerable brick building, two stories high, with a pedestrian statue of George II. over the entrance, and in the hall a portrait of the same king woven in tapestry, and one of a member of the family of La Touche, who had greatly encouraged the manufacture. *The Carpenters' Hall* is in Audoen's-arch, the *Goldsmiths' in Golden-lane*, and the *Cutlers' in Capel-street*.

The city returns two members to the Imperial parliament; the right of election, originally vested in the corporation, freemen, and 40s. freeholders, was extended to the £10 householders, and £20 and £10 leaseholders for the respective terms of 14 and 20 years, by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88. The number of voters, registered at the first general election under that act was 7041, of whom 5126 voted. The limits of the city, for parliamentary purposes, include an area of 4943 statute acres; the number of freemen is about 3500, of whom 2500 are resident and 1000 non-resident, and the number of £10 houses is 16,000.

Before the passing of the Municipal Corporations' act, the corporation used to hold general courts of quarter assembly at Christmas, Easter, Midsummer, and Michaelmas, which were occasionally adjourned; and post-assemblies sometimes for particular purposes. As a justice of the peace, the lord mayor presided at the city quarter-sessions, and always attended on the first day to open the court, accompanied by some of the aldermen, it being necessary that two at least of that body should be present with the lord mayor or recorder to form a quorum. The lord mayor's and sheriffs' courts were held on the Thursday after the first day of the sessions; each had cognizance of personal actions to any amount above £2; the process was by attachment of the defendant's goods. The lord mayor's court, in which he was the sole judge, was held every Thursday, either at the city sessions-house, where it was an open court, or in the Mansion-house, where it might be private; it had summary jurisdiction, and took cognizance of complaints, nuisances, informations, &c. The court of conscience, for determining causes and recovering debts not exceeding £2 late currency, was held daily before the

president, in the city assembly house in William-street. Some of these courts still exist, under new arrangements. The police establishment, as regulated by the Duke of Wellington, when chief secretary for Ireland, was under the control of a chief magistrate, aided by eleven others, three of whom sat daily at one of the offices of the four divisions, according to which the city was arranged: to each office a chief constable and petty constables were attached. The police force, consisting of a horse-patrol of 29 men, a foot patrol of 169, 26 watch-constables, and 539 watchmen, was maintained at an expense of about £40,000 per annum. By an act passed in 1836, the police of the metropolis was placed under two commissioners appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant, and the boundaries of their jurisdiction were determined to be the rivers Dodder and Tolka to the south and north, and Knockmaroon hill to the west, which boundary the act allowed to be extended according to the discretion of the Lord-Lieutenant and Privy Council. The city was ordered to be assessed for the payment of the establishment, by a rate not exceeding 8d. in the pound, according to the valuation made under the act of the 5th of George IV. The boundaries of the police district are now much more extensive than those settled by the act, and the four magistrates' divisions are named respectively the Castle, College, Rotundo, and Kingstown divisions: there were, in 1845, 7 superintendents, 24 inspectors, 115 sergeants, and 991 constables.

The *Mansion-house*, the residence of the lord mayor during his year of office, is externally a plain edifice of brick, on a detached and receding site on the south side of Dawson-street; the interior contains some large apartments fitted up in an antiquated style. On the left of the entrance-hall is the "Gilt-room," a small apartment in which is a portrait of William III., by Gubbins. This room opens into the drawing-room, which is 50 feet long; the walls are hung with portraits of Earl Whitworth, the Earls of Hardwicke and Westmoreland, John Foster, who was the last speaker of the Irish house of commons, and Alderman Alexander. Beyond this is the ball-room, used also for civic dinners, 55 feet long, and wainscoted with Irish oak: in this room are placed the two city swords, the mace, the cap of maintenance, and the gold collar of S.S., presented by William III., to replace that presented by Charles II., which had been lost in the time of James II.; it also contains portraits of Charles II., George II., the Duke of Cumberland, and the late Duke of Richmond. A door from the ball-room opens into a noble rotundo, 90 feet in diameter, round which is continued a corridor 5 feet wide: the walls are painted in imitation of tapestry, and the room is covered with a dome; in the centre is a lantern, by which the apartment is lighted. It was built in 1821 expressly for the reception of George IV., who honoured the corporation with his presence at dinner. On the right of the entrance-hall are, the Exchequer-room, wainscoted with Irish oak, and hung with portraits of the Duke of Bolton, the Earl of Buckingham, the Marquess of Buckingham, and Earl Harcourt; and the room formerly called the Sheriffs'-room, 40 feet long, in which are portraits of the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Townsend, John, Duke of Bedford, and Aldermen Sankey, Manders, and Thorpe, the last of whom is distinguished by the title of "the good lord mayor." An equestrian statue of

George I., which was formerly on Essex-bridge, is placed in the lawn at the side of the mansion-house; and at the extremity of the court in which the rotundo is built, are colossal statues of Charles II. and William III.

The *City Assembly-house*, purchased by the corporation from the artists of Dublin, by whom it had been built for an exhibition-room, is a plain but commodious structure in William-street, and contains several good apartments. In the circular room the common-council holds its meetings; the board of aldermen meets in another apartment; and under the common-council room is a circular apartment in which the court of conscience is held. The *Sessions-house*, in Green-street, opened for business in 1797, is ornamented in front with a central pediment and cornice supported by six engaged columns rising from a broad platform, to which is an ascent by a flight of steps extending along the whole front of the building; on each side of the centre are the doors of entrance to the court-rooms. In another front, corresponding with this, in Halston-street, are the entrances to the apartments occupied by the agents during contested elections. The interior of the building is spacious, lofty, and well arranged; the ceiling is supported by Ionic columns.

The principal prison for malefactors of all classes is *Newgate*, situated near the sessions-house, in Green-street: it is a square building, flanked at each angle by a round tower with loop-hole windows. The interior is divided into two nearly equal portions by a broad passage with high walls on each side, having iron-gates at intervals, through the gratings of which visitors may converse with the prisoners; the cells are neither sufficiently numerous nor large, nor is the prison well adapted for due classification. A chapel attached to it is attended by three chaplains; one of the Established Church, one of the Roman Catholic, and one of the Presbyterian religion. The *Sheriffs' Prison*, in Green-street, was built in 1794, and occupies three sides of a quadrangle, with an area in the centre, which is used as a ball-court; it is visited by the chaplains of Newgate and a medical inspector. The *City Marshalsea*, a brick building attached to the preceding, was originally designed for prisoners committed from the lord mayor's court for debts under £10, and from the court of conscience. The late *Smithfield Penitentiary* was appropriated to the confinement of juvenile convicts not exceeding 19 years of age: it was visited by three chaplains, and inspected by the divisional magistrates; an efficient classification was observed, and all the prisoners were regularly employed. This penitentiary was abolished in 1840. The *Richmond Bridewell*, on the Circular road, erected by the city at an expense of £40,000, is a spacious structure inclosed by walls flanked with towers at the angles, and is entered by a massive gateway; between the outer wall and the main building is a wide space, intended for a rope-walk. The interior consists chiefly of two quadrangles, the sides of which are all occupied by buildings: the cells, which are on the first floor, open into corridors with entrances at each end; the rooms in the second floor are used as work-rooms. The male and female prisoners occupy distinct portions of the prison; those not sentenced to the tread-mill are employed in profitable labour, and a portion of their earnings is paid to them on their discharge. They are

visited by a Protestant, a Presbyterian, and a Roman Catholic, chaplain; a physician; surgeon; and apothecary. *The Richmond Female Penitentiary*, Grangegorman-lane, was opened in April, 1837, under the direction of the Board of Superintendence for the city gaols, and is adapted to the confinement of offenders convicted at the commissions, the city sessions, and by the police magistrates; it likewise receives, for a short time, the female convicts of Ireland, preparatory to their transportation to New South Wales. A great improvement in the prisons was effected some few years since.

Attached to the city are, the manor or liberty of St. Sepulchre, belonging to the archbishop of Dublin; the manor of Grangegorman or Glasnevin, belonging to the dean of Christ Church; the manor of Thomas-Court and Donore, belonging to the Earl of Meath; and the liberty of the deanery of St. Patrick. *The Liberty of St. Sepulchre* extends over a part of the city, including the parishes of St. Patrick, St. Nicholas Without, and St. Kevin; also over a large tract of the county of Dublin to the south-east of the city, as far as the Wicklow boundary, including a small portion of the latter county and of Kildare, bordering on that of Dublin. The court is held at Long-lane, in the county of Dublin, before the archbishop's seneschal, and has a very extensive criminal as well as civil jurisdiction, but exercises only the latter: the court-house and prison are both insignificant buildings. The court possesses a civil-bill jurisdiction to any amount, extended to the Dublin manor courts in 1836. At the record side, the proceedings are either by action against the body, for sums under £20 by service and above it by arrest; or, for sums above £10, by attachment against the goods. The court at the record side sits every Tuesday and Friday; the civil-bill court generally on alternate Wednesdays, except in the law terms, when it stands adjourned. At this court, in which a jury is always impanelled and sworn, sums to any amount may be recovered at a trifling expense. The jurisdiction of the *Manor Court of Glasnevin* is also of great extent, comprising the baronies of Coolock, Castleknock, and Rathdown, in the county of Dublin, and the lordship of St. Mary's Abbey, which includes portions of the city and county. The seneschal sits in Dublin every Friday, and at Kingstown on alternate Fridays for the convenience of that town and the surrounding parishes within his jurisdiction. Causes are tried before a jury, and debts to any amount are recoverable at a small expense; from 900 to 1000 causes are heard annually. *Thomas-Court and Donore Manor Court* has a jurisdiction extending over the barony of Donore, and that part of the liberty of Thomas-Court which is within the city: the civil-bill court, in which debts to any amount are recoverable, is held every Wednesday in the court-house situated in Thomas-Court, a plain building; a record court is held there regularly every Wednesday and Saturday.

VICE-REGAL GOVERNMENT, AND BUILDINGS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

Dublin is the seat of the vice-regal government, consisting of a lord-lieutenant and privy council, assisted by a chief secretary, under-secretary, and a large esta-

blishment of inferior officers and under-clerks both for state and the despatch of business.

The official residence of the Lord-Lieutenant is DUBLIN CASTLE, first appropriated to that purpose in the reign of Elizabeth; but his usual residence is the Vice-regal Lodge, in the Phoenix Park. The buildings of the Castle form two quadrangles, called the Upper and Lower Yards. The Upper, 260 feet by 130, contains the Lord-Lieutenant's apartments, which occupy the whole of the south and part of the east sides; the council-chamber and offices connected with it; the apartments and offices of the chief secretary, and of several of the officers of the household; and the apartments of the master of the ceremonies, and of the aide-de-camp of the viceroy. The entrance into this court is on the north side by a massive gateway towards the east end, ornamented by a figure of Justice above the arch; and towards the west end is a corresponding gateway, which is not used, ornamented by a figure of Fortitude; both figures by Van Nost. The approach to the vice-regal apartments is under a colonnade on the south side, leading into a large hall, and thence by a fine staircase to the state apartments, containing the *Presence-chamber* and the *Ball-room*. In the former is the throne, of gilt carved work, under a canopy of crimson velvet richly ornamented with gold lace; the latter, which, since the institution of the order of St. Patrick, has been called St. Patrick's Hall, has its walls decorated with paintings, and the ceiling, which is panelled in three compartments, has in the centre a full-length portrait of George III., supported by Liberty and Justice, with various allegorical devices. Between the gateways, on the north side of the court, are the apartments of the dean of the chapel-royal and the chamberlain, a range of building ornamented with Ionic columns rising from a rusticated basement and supporting a cornice and pediment, above which is the *Bedford Tower*, embellished with Corinthian pillars, and surmounted by a lofty dome, from whose summit the royal standard is displayed on days of state. In the eastern side of the Upper Yard is the *Council-chamber*, a large but plain apartment, in which the lord-lieutenants are publicly sworn into office, and where the privy council holds its sittings. The privy council consists of the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, the chief justices, and a number of prelates, noblemen, public functionaries, and others nominated by the Queen. This body exercises a judicial authority, especially in ecclesiastical matters, as a court of final resort, the duties being discharged by a committee selected from among the legal functionaries who are members of it. The Lower Yard is an irregular area, 250 feet long and 220 feet wide; in it are, the treasury buildings, of antiquated style and rapidly decaying; the ordnance department, a modern brick building; and the office of the quarter-master-general; besides which are the stables, riding-house, and the official residence of the master of the horse. To the east of the Record Tower is the *Castle Chapel*, rebuilt at an expense of £42,000, principally after a design by Johnston, and opened in 1814; it is an elegant structure, in the later style of English architecture. The interior is lighted on each side by six windows of handsome design, enriched with tracery, and embellished with stained glass. The east window, which is of large dimensions and of beautiful design, is also of stained

glass, representing our Saviour before Pilate, and the Four Evangelists in compartments, with an exquisite group of Faith, Hope, and Charity; it was purchased on the continent, and presented to the chapel, by Lord Whitworth, during his vice-royalty.

THE PHOENIX PARK, situated westward of the city, and north of the Liffey, is 7 miles in circumference, comprising an area of 1759 acres inclosed by a stone wall. Its name is derived from the Irish term *Finniske*, "a spring of clear water," now corrupted into Phoenix. A lofty fluted Corinthian pillar resting on a massive pedestal, and having on the abacus a phoenix rising from the flames, was erected near the lord-lieutenant's lodge by the Earl of Chesterfield, when chief governor. The Lodge was purchased from Mr. Clements, by whom it had been built, and was originally a plain mansion of brick. Lord Hardwicke, however, in 1803, added wings, in one of which is the great dining-hall; the Duke of Richmond, in 1808, built the north portico of the Doric order, and the entrance lodges from the Dublin road; and Lord Whitworth added the south front, which has a pediment supported by four Ionic columns of Portland stone, from a design by Johnston. The demesne attached to the Lodge comprises 162 acres. The *Wellington Memorial* occupies an elevated position: it consists of a massive truncated obelisk, 205 feet high from the ground, and resting on a square pedestal 24 feet high, which is based on a platform 480 feet in circuit, rising by steps to the height of 30 feet. On each side of the pedestal are sunken panels intended to receive sculptures in alto-relievo, representing the principal victories of the duke; and on each side of the obelisk are enumerated all his battles, from his first career in India to the victory at Waterloo. In front of the eastern side of the pedestal rises another of small proportions, for an equestrian statue of the duke after his decease. The whole has been so far completed at an expense of £20,000. The park also contains residences for the ranger, the principal secretary of state, and the under-secretary. The *Powder Magazine*, erected in 1738, is a square fort with half-bastions at the angles, surrounded by a dry ditch, and entered by a drawbridge; in the interior are the magazines, which are bomb-proof and well secured against accidental fire. It is defended by ten 34-pounders. Near the Vice-regal Lodge, a level of about 50 acres, cleared of trees, is used as a place of exercise and reviews for the troops of the garrison. In other parts are the buildings of the Hibernian School for soldiers' children, the buildings for the trigonometrical survey of Ireland, the Military Infirmary, the Police Barracks, and the garden of the Zoological Society. Near one of the entrances to the Vice-regal Lodge, in a wooded glen, is a chalybeate spa surrounded with pleasure-grounds, and furnished with seats for invalids, fitted up at the expense of the Duchess Dowager of Richmond for the accommodation of the public.

The MILITARY department is under the control of the commander of the forces, under whom are the departments of the adjutant-general, quarter-master-general, royal artillery, engineers, commissariat, and medical staff. The garrison is under the more immediate command of the general officer commanding the Dublin district, the head-quarters of which are in the city. The commander of the forces resides in the *Royal Hospital*,

Kilmainham, of which he is master by virtue of his office: this hospital was founded for supernumerated and maimed soldiers, in 1679, by royal charter, on the site of the dissolved priory of St. John of Jerusalem, at an expense of £23,559. The building consists of a quadrangle, 306 feet by 268 on the outside, inclosing an area of 210 feet square. On the north side is the dining-hall, 100 feet by 50, the walls of which are appropriately ornamented with guns, pikes, and swords, and with standards taken from the Spaniards. The chapel is a plain but venerable structure: the east window, ornamented with stained glass, is very large, and beneath it is the communion-table, of highly wrought Irish oak. The remainder of the quadrangle, round which is a covered walk, is appropriated to the use of the inmates: the present establishment is for 5 captains, an adjutant, and 250 soldiers selected from the out-pensioners, whose number is about 20,000. The building is surrounded by a space of ground laid out in lawns and avenues well planted: its principal approach is from the military road. The expenses were defrayed by a deduction of sixpence in the pound from all military issues from the Irish treasury, till 1796, when, on the surrender to Government of a considerable portion of the estates, it was resolved to issue an annual grant of parliament.

The garrison of the city is quartered in several barracks. The largest and oldest are the *Royal Barracks*, situated on an eminence overlooking the Liffey, between the city and the principal gate of the Phoenix Park: the chief entrances are by two gates from Barrack-street. The buildings are adapted for 10 field officers, 83 officers, 3003 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 460 horses, with an hospital for 240 patients; they are divided into five squares, designated the Royal, Palatine, Cavalry, Stable, and Clock squares. The *Richmond barracks*, near Golden-Bridge, on the bank of the Grand Canal, have accommodation for 76 officers of infantry and 1602 non-commissioned officers and privates, and an hospital for 100 patients. The *Portobello cavalry barracks*, likewise on the Grand Canal, are adapted for 27 officers and 520 men, with stabling for 540 horses, and an hospital for 40 patients. The barracks in the *Phoenix Park*, for infantry, have accommodation for 10 officers and 250 non-commissioned officers and men; and connected with the powder magazine, also in the park, are accommodations for one officer of artillery and 18 men. The *Island-Bridge barracks*, for artillery, are adapted for 23 officers and 547 men, with stabling for 185 horses, and an hospital for 48 patients. The Recruiting Depot at *Beggars Bush*, beyond Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, consists of a fort inclosed with a wall, and four bastions with defences for musketry; and affords accommodation for 22 officers and 360 privates, with an hospital for 39 patients. The *Pigeon-house Fort* is situated on the south wall, midway between Ringsend and the Lighthouse; and comprises a magazine, arsenal, and custom-house, the whole inclosed with strong fortifications, and garrisoned by 16 officers of foot and artillery and 301 men, with stabling for 13 horses, and an hospital for 17 men. Adjoining the fort is a basin, 900 feet by 450, intended for a packet station; but since the formation of Howth and Kingstown harbours, it has not been used. In the north-east of Dublin are the *Aldborough House barracks*.

The Military Infirmary, designed for sick and wounded soldiers who cannot be properly treated in the regimental hospitals, is in the Phoenix Park, near its principal entrance.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

The supreme courts of judicature consist of the Chancery, in which the lord chancellor presides, assisted by the Master of the Rolls, who holds a subordinate court; the King's Bench, which is under the superintendence of a chief justice and three puisne judges; the Common Pleas, under a similar superintendence of four judges; and the Exchequer, which contains two departments, one for the management of the revenue, the other a court both of equity and law, in which a chief baron and three puisne barons preside. The courts are held in a magnificent structure, commonly called the *Four Courts*, situated on the north side of the river, and having Richmond and Whitworth bridges at its eastern and western extremities; it consists of a central pile, 140 feet square, containing the courts, and two wings, in which are most of the offices connected with the despatch of legal business: these, with the centre, form two quadrangles. The front of the building consists of a boldly projecting central portico of six Corinthian columns, rising from a platform, to which is an ascent by five steps, and supporting a highly enriched cornice surmounted by a triangular pediment, having on the apex a statue of Moses, and at the ends statues of Justice and of Mercy. Through the portico is the principal entrance into the great circular hall: opposite to this entrance is a passage to apartments connected with the courts, and on each side of the hall are others leading to the two quadrangles. In the intervals between these four passages are the entrances to the four chief courts; the Chancery on the north-west, the King's Bench on the north-east, the Common Pleas on the south-east, and the Exchequer on the south-west. The Rolls' Court was originally held in an apartment in the northern part of the central building, between the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench; where also are apartments used as a law library and a coffee-room. The eastern wing, which forms the northern and eastern sides of one quadrangle, is appropriated to the offices belonging to the Common Pleas, and some of those of the Chancery, the remainder of which, with the King's Bench and Exchequer offices, are in the northern and western sides of the other wing. A new building, for a Rolls' Court and a Nisi Prius Court, has been erected between the northern side of the main building and Pill-lane, on a piece of ground purchased for the purpose of isolating the courts, in order to diminish the risk of fire, and to provide additional accommodation for the augmentation of legal proceedings. The stately and sumptuous structure of the *Four Courts* was begun by Mr. Thomas Cooley, architect, and completed by Mr. Gandon, at an expense of about £200,000; the whole of the sculpture was executed by Mr. Edward Smith, a native artist.

INNS OF COURT, &c.

The King's Inns are situated on a piece of elevated ground of about three acres, formerly called the Pri-

mate's Garden, at the northern end of Henrietta-street, the tenure of which, having been deemed doubtful, as being under the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, was secured to the society by act of parliament. The structure consists of a centre and two wings, each with a back return; the principal front has a northern aspect, looking towards the rear of the houses on Constitution-hill, but the more usual approach for purposes of business is at the rear, through Henrietta-street. The centre, which is crowned with an elegant octagonal cupola and dome, forms a lofty arched gateway, with a door on each side, leading into a confined area between the wings, the northern of which contains the dining-hall, and the southern, the Prerogative and Consistorial Courts, and the repository for the registration of deeds. *The Prerogative Court* is established for the trial of all testamentary cases where the testator has bequeathed property in more than one diocese. Its jurisdiction is vested in the Lord Primate, under the acts of the 25th of Henry VIII. and 2nd of Elizabeth, which give him power to appoint the judge or commissary, who ranks next after the judges of the supreme courts. In the *Consistorial Court* are decided all cases of ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the province of Dublin. *The Library of the King's Inns* is kept in a separate building, erected in Henrietta-street in 1827, at an expense of £20,000, after designs by Mr. Darley; the upper story is a spacious apartment, with recesses for the books and a gallery continued all round. It contains a very extensive collection, which was partly the property of Christopher Robinson, Esq., senior puisne judge of the Court of King's Bench; the law books were chiefly selected by Earl Camden, Lord Chancellor. The library was formerly entitled to one of the eleven copies of new publications appropriated to the public institutions under the Copyright act, which right has been commuted for an equivalent in money. The lower part of the building contains accommodations for the librarian, who is consequently resident.

Bankrupt cases used to be tried before commissioners appointed by the lord chancellor, of whom there were 25, arranged in five sets who presided alternately; the court was held in an upper apartment of the Royal Exchange. By a late act, however, the duties were transferred to a couple of judges, under the title of Commissioners of Bankruptcies. The court for the relief of *Insolvent Debtors* was placed by an act of the 2nd of George IV. under the jurisdiction of two commissioners, appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant, who hold their court in North Strand-street, with which is connected a suite of offices on Lower Ormond-quay. Prisoners under processes from the courts of justice, and insolvent debtors, are confined in the *Four-Courts Marshalsea*, a large building in Marshalsea-lane, off Thomas-street; the prison has two court-yards, two chapels, several common halls, and a ball-court. *The Law Club* was instituted in 1791 by a number of the most respectable solicitors and attorneys: the club-house is a plain building in Dame-street. *The Law Society* was formed in 1830; it proposes to form a law library, and to erect a common hall for the purposes of the society: the meetings are at present held in chambers on the King's Inns-quay. *The Law Students' Society*, instituted in the year 1830, consists exclusively of law students and of barristers.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATE: ARCHIEPISCOPAL SEE OF
DUBLIN AND GLENDALOUGH: CATHEDRAL OF
CHRIST CHURCH.

THE SEE OF DUBLIN comprehended both the dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough until the arrival of the Danes, who, having settled themselves in the plain country on each side of the Liffey, on their conversion to Christianity established a separate bishop, who derived his spiritual authority from the archbishop of Canterbury, and acknowledged him as his superior. *Donat*, the first bishop of Dublin chosen by the Danes, built the conventual and cathedral church of the Holy Trinity, usually called Christ Church, about the year 1038. His successor, *Patrick*, on his election by the people of Dublin, was sent to England to be consecrated by *Laufance*, Archbishop of Canterbury. *Gregory*, the third in succession after *Patrick*, on proceeding to England on a similar mission, carried with him a letter from his flock, in which notice is taken of the animosity of the Irish bishops in consequence of their compelled acknowledgment of the jurisdiction of an English prelate. In 1152 the see was raised to an archbishopric by Cardinal *Paparo*, the Pope's legate, who invested *Gregory* with one of four archiepiscopal palli brought from Rome. *Laurence O'Toole* was the first archbishop who did not go to England for consecration: the ceremony in his case was performed in Christ Church by *Gelasius*, Archbishop of Armagh; and the custom of having recourse to Canterbury was never afterwards resumed. Archbishop *Laurence* proceeded in 1179 to Rome, where he assisted at the second council of Lateran, and obtained a bull confirming that which had decreed the dioceses of Glendalough, Kildare, Ferns, Leighlin, and Ossory, to be suffragan to the metropolitan see of Dublin. On the death of *Laurence*, Henry II. bestowed the archbishopric on *John Comyn*, an Englishman, and granted him the temporalities, with power to hold manor courts. The archbishops henceforward were lords of parliament in right of the barony of Coillach. On *Comyn's* consecration, Pope *Lucius III.* invested the see with sole supreme ecclesiastical authority within the province, whence originated the long-continued controversy between the archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, which is fully detailed in the account of the former see. In the archiepiscopal investiture granted by Cardinal *Paparo*, the dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough were considered to be, strictly speaking, a single see; but in compliance with the wishes of the inhabitants of the mountain districts, which contained the latter diocese, it was allowed to retain its name and a separate subordinate existence. King *John*, in 1185, granted to the reversion of this bishopric on its next avoidance, and the charter to this effect was confirmed by *Matthew O'Heney*, Archbishop of Cashel, the Pope's legate, at a synod held in Dublin in 1192. But though this union was legally effected about the year 1214, the mountain clans, who were still unamenable to English law, long continued to



Arms.

appoint their own bishops of Glendalough. *Henry de Loundres*, the next archbishop, appears to have exercised the privileges of a peer of parliament in England, perhaps in right of the manor of Penkridge in Staffordshire, granted to the see by *Hugh Hussey*, founder of the Galtrim family in Ireland, and which long formed a peculiar of the diocese. The same prelate raised the collegiate church of St. Patrick, which had been erected by his predecessor, to the dignity of a cathedral, in consequence of which the diocese continues to have two cathedral churches. This circumstance afterwards gave rise to a violent contest between the two chapters as to the right of electing an archbishop. The dispute was terminated by an agreement that the archbishop should be consecrated and enthroned in Christ Church, which, as being the more ancient, should have the precedence, and that the crosier, mitre, and ring of every archbishop, in whatever place he died, should be deposited in it; but that both churches should be cathedral and metropolitan. There have been always two archdeaconries in the united diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, whose jurisdictions may have been formerly coterminous with the respective sees; but the long and intimate union of these, and the little use made of the archidiaconal functions, render it nearly impossible to detect their limits with any degree of accuracy.

The records of CHRIST CHURCH inform us that it owes its foundation to *Sitric*, the son of *Anlafse*, king of Dublin; who, about the year 1038, gave to *Donat*, bishop of that see, a place where arches or vaults had been built, on which to erect a church to the honour of the Blessed Trinity, to whom the building was accordingly dedicated. It was originally the conventual church of a monastery of secular canons unattached to any of the cenobitical orders, who were changed by *Laurence O'Toole*, in 1163, to Canons Regular of the order of Arras, a branch of the Augustinians. *Sitric* had endowed this establishment with some small traces on the sea-coast of the present county of Dublin; and these possessions were greatly extended after the arrival of the English, when the successive augmentations of its revenue raised the monastery to the rank of one of the most important priories in the island. Its privileges were confirmed by Henry II. and his successors; its priors were spiritual peers of parliament. This convent had an endowed cell in the diocese of Armagh.

In 1541, Henry VIII. changed the monastic establishment into a DEAN and CHAPTER, confirming its ancient estates and immunities, and making *Purynewick*, the last prior, its first dean on the new foundation, which consisted of a dean, chanter or precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and six vicars-choral. Archbishop *Brown*, in 1544, erected in this church the three prebends of St. Michael's, St. Michan's, and St. John's; and from the time of these alterations it has generally borne the name of Christ Church, instead of that of the Holy Trinity. King *Edward VI.* added six priests and two choristers or singing-boys, to whom he assigned a pension of £45. 6. 8. per annum, payable out of the exchequer during pleasure. Queen *Mary* confirmed this pension, and granted it in perpetuity. *James I.* made some further alterations, and ordained that the archdeacon of Dublin should have a stall in the choir, and a voice and seat in the chapter in all capital acts relating to the church. *Welbore Ellis*, the eleventh

dean, installed in 1705, was subsequently made bishop of Kildare, from which period the deanery has continued to be held in *commendam* with that bishopric. The gross annual revenue of the deanery, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, was £5314. 5. The cathedral establishment consists at present, therefore, of the dean (who is also bishop of Kildare, and guardian of the temporalities of the see during its vacancy on the death or avoidance of the archbishop), the chanter, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and the three above-named prebendaries, under whom are six vicars-choral, six stipendiaries or choirmen, six singing-boys, and a registrar. The advowsons of the Dean and Chapter are (besides the three prebends already mentioned) the rectories of St. Mary, St. Paul, and St. Thomas, and the vicarage of Balcaddan, all in Dublin diocese; the alternate presentation to the rectory of St. George, Dublin, and the fourth turn to the union of Baronstown, in the county of Louth. For the repairs of the building and the payment of the inferior officers, there is an economy fund, amounting on an average of three years ending 31st of Dec., 1831, to £2386. 8. per annum, arising mostly from rents, tithes, and the dividends on about £10,000 funded property, including also the above-named pension.

The Ecclesiastical Province of Dublin, over which the Archbishop presides, now comprehends the sixteen dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough, Kildare, Ossory, Ferns, Leighlin, Cashel, Emly, Waterford, Lismore, Limerick, Ardert and Aghadoe, Cork, Ross, Cloyne, Killaloe, and Kilkennora. It was till lately entirely included in the civil province of Leinster, and was estimated to comprise an area of 1,827,250 acres, extending over Dublin and Glendalough, Kildare, Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. Under the Church Temporalities' act (3rd and 4th of William IV., c. 37), on the next vacancy in the bishopric of Kildare, that see is to be permanently united with Dublin and Glendalough; and in like manner the bishopric of Ossory has already been permanently united with Ferns and Leighlin. The act also provided that, on the avoidance of the see of Cashel, that archbishopric was to be reduced to the rank of a bishopric, and, together, with all its dependent sees, to be suffragan to the Archbishop of Dublin, whose jurisdiction was then to extend over the whole of Munster, the greater part of Leinster, and part of Galway in Connaught. The Archbishop of Cashel, Dr. Laurence, having died in 1839, this provision has been carried out, and the ecclesiastical province of Dublin now includes the 16 dioceses already enumerated.

The Diocese of Dublin and Glendalough extends over all the county of Dublin, together with parts of Queen's county, Wicklow, Kildare, and Wexford; and contains an estimated area of 477,950 acres, of which 142,050 are in Dublin, 600 in Queen's county, 257,400 in Wicklow, 75,000 in Kildare, and 2900 in Wexford. The lands belonging to the united see amount to 34,040 statute acres, of which 23,926 are profitable land; and the gross income on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, was £9230. 12. 9. It comprises 95 benefices, exclusively of chapelries; of these, 39 are unions of two or more parishes, and 56 are single parishes or parts of parishes: 11 of them are in the gift of the Crown, 39 in lay and corporation patronage, 5 in joint or alternate presentation, and the remainder in the

patronage of the Archbishop, or incumbents. The parishes or districts are 180: there are 124 churches, 9 other buildings in which divine worship is performed, and 50 glebe-houses. The diocesan school is endowed with 10 acres of land, and £100 late currency, for the master.

In the Roman Catholic divisions the Archbishop of Dublin is primate of Ireland, and his three suffragan bishops are those of Kildare and Leighlin, Ossory, and Ferns: he is styled only Archbishop of Dublin, and not of Dublin and Glendalough, as in the Established Church. The Roman Catholic diocese of Dublin comprises 48 parochial districts, of which 9 are in the city; and contains 121 chapels, served by 153 clergymen, 48 of whom are parish priests and 105 coadjutors or curates. The archbishop's parish is St. Mary's, in which is the Roman Catholic cathedral, called the Metropolitan Church, or Church of the Conception. The chapter consists of the same number and denomination of officers as the chapter of St. Patrick's Cathedral, but the dean and precentor are styled vicars-general.

The Cathedral of Christ Church is a long cruciform building, composed of a nave, a north aisle, transepts, and choir, with a central tower. The southern transept, measuring ninety feet by twenty-five, is entered by a Norman doorway in good preservation; the tower is a low massive pile, terminating in a pointed roof. The whole of the building was recently repaired, and several improvements made at an expense of upwards of £6000 from the economy fund. The choir is separated from the nave by an elegant screen, above which is the organ gallery; and is decorated with a noble eastern window of stained glass, representing the armorial bearings of the members of the chapter, and having its lower part ornamented with an enriched border of open work above the altar. The ceiling is intersected with quadrangular mouldings, with heavy bosses at the points of intersection serving to conceal a deviation from the straight line of direction between the entrance and the altar window, which is an irremediable defect in the original construction: a handsome border of tracery work goes round the walls. There are several remarkable monuments, the greater number of which are placed against the blank south wall of the nave. Among them are, one of Strongbow, and of his wife Eva, or of his son, mutilated by the fall of the roof, and placed in its present situation by the Lord-Deputy Sidney, in 1570; a very beautiful monument of Thomas Prior, an early and zealous promoter of the Dublin Society; one of Lord Chancellor Bowes; another of Lord Chancellor Lifford; and a fourth of Robert, Earl of Kildare, who died in 1743; besides those of several successive bishops of Kildare. A very fine monument has been erected to the memory of Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq., who was shot by a lunatic while walking in Westmoreland-street. Various eminent prelates of the see of Dublin have been interred within the walls of the church.

ST. PATRICK'S.

John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, having erected a collegiate church for 13 prebendaries, in the southern suburbs of the city, on the site of an ancient parochial church said to have been founded by St. Patrick in 448, dedicated it to God, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Patrick,

and endowed it amply. Henry de Loundres, his successor, raised it to the dignity of a cathedral, consisting of a dean, precentor, chancellor, and treasurer, with thirteen prebendaries; increased its temporalities; and authorised the members to hear all pleas of their parishioners in their prebendal and economy churches. From a taxation in 1227, the number of prebendaries appears to have then increased to 22, three of whom had been added by Bishop Ferings. The controversy which arose between this cathedral and that of Christ Church, as to the right of electing the archbishop, has been noticed in the account of the latter cathedral. Among other privileges granted to the canons of the church by Henry VIII., was a dispensation from parochial residence on any other benefice, on condition of maintaining hospitality in the cathedral; but the establishment was soon after dissolved by the same monarch in 1546, together with the monastic institutions. Edward VI. disposed of the church and its appendages for a parish church, a seat for the courts of justice, a grammar school or literary college, and an hospital; the deanery was assigned for the archbishop's residence, and the lord-deputy took possession of the archiepiscopal palace. But this arrangement was revoked by Queen Mary, who at the beginning of her reign restored the cathedral to all its former privileges, by a charter commonly called the Charter of Restitution.

At present the CHAPTER consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, and treasurer, the archdeacons of Dublin and Glendalough, and the prebendaries of Cullen, Swords, Kilmactalway, Yago, St. Audoen's, Clonmethan, Wicklow, Timothan, Mullahidart, Castleknock, Tipper, Tassagard, Dunlavan, Maynooth, Howth, Rathmichael, Monmohock, Stagonil, Tipperkevin, and Donoughmore in Omalie. The dignity of dean has always been elective in the chapter, on the *congé d'elire* of the archbishop, except in cases of the promotion of the former dean to a bishopric, the vacancy of the archiepiscopal see, or the neglect of the chapter, in which cases the appointment belongs of right to the Crown. The powers of the chapter in this regard were twice infringed upon, but they have been restored by its perseverance. By the original charter and the statute of the 14th of Edward IV., the dean was constituted the immediate ordinary and prelate of the church of St. Patrick, and exercises episcopal jurisdiction throughout the liberties and economy thereof: he has a spiritual court in which his official or commissary, and a temporal court in which his *seneschal general*, presides; and he grants marriage licences, probate of wills, &c. The gross yearly revenue of the deanery, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, amounted to £1997. 8. By the Church Temporalities' act the dean of St. Patrick's is to be dean of Christ Church also; on the next avoidance of that deanery, he will be dean of Christ Church without installation or induction. The dean and chapter have the right of presentation to the parishes of St. Bridget, St. Nicholas Within, and St. Nicholas Without, and to the curacies of Malahide and Crumlin. The dean, in right of his dignity, presents to the vicarage of Kilberry; the precentor and archbishop have the alternate presentation of the vicarage of Lusk; and the archdeacon of Dublin that of the perpetual cure of Booters-town, and two turns out of three of the united cures of Kilternan and Kilgobbin. The gross amount of the

economy fund, on an average of three years ending the 29th of Sept., 1831, was £2076. 2. The archdeacon of Dublin had a stall in the chapter of the cathedral of Christ Church, and a voice in the election of the archbishop, previously to his possessing the same in that of St. Patrick; but the archdeacon of Glendalough had neither of these rights until about the year 1267, when a new prebend was erected and annexed to the office.

An additional corporation of six minor canons (since reduced to four) and six choristers, was established in 1431 by Archbishop Talbot, on account of the devastations of the lands of the prebends having rendered them insufficient for the service of the church; the first in rank he styled sub-dean, and the second successor. He endowed the entire body with the tithes of Swords, except such portions as had been especially allotted to the prebendary and perpetual vicar; and vested the appointment and dismissal of the minor canons in the dean and chapter, and of the choristers in the precentor. This arrangement was sanctioned by Henry VI. and Pope Eugenius IV., who fixed the rank of the minor canons between that of prebendaries and vicars-choral. In 1520 the minor canons and choristers were made a body corporate by charter.

Archbishop Henry de Loundres, at the time he established the four dignities, instituted also the college of vicars-choral, for whose common support he granted the church of Keneth (now Kinnegagh), to which various endowments were subsequently added. The head of this college, styled sub-dean, or dean's vicar, enjoyed very considerable authority, possessing even a seat in the chapter; as also did the next vicar, called the sub-chantor, or chanter's vicar. They were incorporated by Richard II., and received their last charter from Charles I., who fixed their number at twelve, of whom five at least were to be priests, and the dean's vicar was to have a superior salary, and extensive power over the rest: the salary of the twelve vicars is directed by this charter to be apportioned by the dean and chapter, the former of whom enjoys the nomination to all vacancies; but out of the body thus appointed, the chanter, chancellor, and treasurer, choose their respective vicars, as also does the archdeacon of Dublin. The charter likewise secures to the archbishop his ancient visitatorial power; forms the college into a body corporate; confirms their ancient possessions; and binds them to pay a master of the choristers, and two singing-boys in addition to the four choristers.

The Cathedral of St. Patrick is a venerable cruciform pile, 300 feet in length, of which the nave occupies 150 feet, the choir 90, and St. Mary's chapel 55: the transept extends 157 feet in length. The nave, the entrance to which is by a beautifully arched and deeply receding doorway, is 30 feet in width, with two aisles, each 14 feet wide, separated from the nave by octagonal pillars supporting plain Gothic arches, of dissimilar arrangement, but imposing appearance: it is lofty, and is lighted by a magnificent window at the western end, over the main entrance. In the south end of the transept is the chapter-house; the entire northern end is occupied by the parish church of St. Nicholas. The monuments in this cathedral are numerous: among the most remarkable in the nave are those of Archbishops Smith and Marsh, and that of the Earl of Cavan, who

died in 1778; and on two pillars on the south side are tablets to the memory of Dean Swift, and of Mrs. Johnson, the celebrated Stella. The oldest monument is a mutilated gravestone to the memory of Archbishop Tregury, who died in 1471. In the choir are many monuments: that of the first earl of Cork and several members of his family, which is placed on the right side of the altar, is an unsightly pile of black stone of antiquated sculpture, with ornaments of wood, painted and gilt, exhibiting sixteen unconnected figures, representing as many individuals of the family. Similar in style are the smaller monuments, on the opposite side, of Thomas Jones, Archbishop of Dublin, and Roger Jones, Viscount Ranelagh; near which is a plain slab to the memory of Duke Schomberg, with a very caustic inscription from the pen of Swift.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The establishment of a university in Dublin was at first attempted by John Leck, archbishop of the see, who in 1311 obtained a bull from Pope Clement V. for its foundation; but the object was not accomplished till 1320, when his successor, Alexander de Bicknor, having procured a confirmation of the former bull from Pope John XXII., instituted a school of learning in St. Patrick's cathedral, for which he framed statutes, and over which he appointed William Riodari, then dean of St. Patrick's, chancellor. Edward III., in 1358, granted to the scholars his letters of protection; and in 1364 confirmed a grant of land from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, to found a divinity lecture in the university. But, for want of sufficient funds, the establishment gradually declined, though it appears to have lingered till the dissolution of the cathedral body in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1568, a motion was made in the Irish parliament for its re-establishment, towards which Sir Henry Sidney, then lord-deputy, offered to settle on it lands of the yearly value of £20, and £100 in money. In 1584, Sir John Perrott, lord-deputy, had it in contemplation to re-establish the university by appropriating to its support the revenues of the cathedral of St. Patrick; but in this attempt he was strenuously opposed by Dr. Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, who made application to Queen Elizabeth and to the lord-treasurer of England for the protection of his cathedral; and also prevailed upon the mayor and citizens of Dublin to give the dissolved monastery of All Saints or All Hallows, on Hoggin (now College) Green, which had been granted to them by Henry VIII., as a site for the intended building. In 1591, letters-patent were issued for the erection of the present establishment, to be styled "*Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis juxta Dublin, a Serenissimâ Regina Elizabethâ fundatum*;" and to be a corporate body, under the title of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity; with power to possess lands to the yearly value of £400, to have a common seal, and to be for ever ex-



Seal and Arms of the
University.

empt from local taxes. The provost and fellows were authorised to make laws, statutes, and ordinances for the government of the college, with liberty to select from those of Oxford or Cambridge, at their option; and to grant the degrees of bachelor, master, and doctor in all arts and faculties, provided that all fellows should vacate their fellowships after seven years' occupancy from the time of their taking the degree of master of arts. The first students were admitted in 1593. The funds were so much diminished by the breaking out of the Tyrone rebellion, that the establishment must have been dissolved had not the queen, in 1601, made the college a further grant of £200 per annum, till it should regain its possessions. James I. bestowed a revenue of £388. 15. English currency, and endowed the institution with many valuable lands and advowsons in Ulster; he also granted it the privilege of returning two representatives to parliament. Its prosperity was much retarded by internal dissensions, to which the election of the provosts frequently gave rise, and from the want of a more definite constitution to remedy this evil. In 1627, therefore, a new code of statutes was framed by Dr. Bedell, afterwards Bishop of Kilmore; and in 1633 Archbishop Laud, then chancellor of the university, drew up a more complete code, founded on that of Bedell, which, together with a new charter, was enforced by royal authority, though not without considerable opposition. By this charter the power of electing the provost, and of enacting and repealing statutes, was vested in the crown; the fellowships were distinguished into senior and junior, and made tenable for life; the extension of the number of fellows from three to sixteen and of scholars from three to seventy, which had been previously made, was rendered permanent; and the government of the college was vested solely in the provost and the seven senior fellows, with power to enact by-laws, to be confirmed by the visitors. No subsequent alterations of importance have taken place in the constitution of the college, except an increase in the number of junior fellows. By the Act of Settlement, the chief governor of Ireland, with the consent of the privy council, was empowered to erect another college, to be of the university of Dublin, and to be called the King's College; and was authorised to raise out of the lands vested in the king by that act, a sum not exceeding £2000 per annum for its endowment. This clause, however, was never acted upon; and Trinity College differs in its constitution from the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, by combining in its own government the full privileges and powers of a university, the provost and senior fellows constituting the only senate or university convocation, and possessing the same power of electing officers and conferring degrees. A new fellowship was founded in 1698, out of lands bequeathed to the college by Dr. John Richardson, Bishop of Ardagh, who had been a fellow. Three were added in 1794, on the foundation of Erasmus Smith; and five additional fellowships were founded, to be endowed out of the increased revenues of the university, two of them in 1762, and three in 1808.

The Senate, or Congregation of the University, by which degrees are publicly conferred, consists of all masters of arts and resident doctors in the three faculties, having their names on the college books, and who are liable to a fine for non-attendance. The *Caput Senatus Academici* consists of the vice-chancellor, the provost, or vice-pro-

voat, and, by election of these, with the consent of the congregation, of the senior master non-regent, resident in the college: they have each a negative voice to prevent any grace for the conferring of a degree from being proposed to the senate. Every grace must first be granted privately by the provost and senior fellows, before it can be proposed to the caput or the senate. There are now two regular days for conferring degrees; namely, Shrove-Tuesday, and the Tuesday nearest to the 8th of July, whether before or after. The Board, formed by the provost and senior fellows, meets generally every Saturday to transact all business relating to the internal management of the college.

The following are the principal university and college officers: the chancellor, at present his Majesty the King of Hanover; the vice-chancellor, nominated by the chancellor, at present the Most Rev. Lord J. G. De La Poer Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh, who may appoint a pro-vice-chancellor; the provost, who, except by dispensation from the crown, must be a doctor or bachelor in divinity, and thirty years of age; the vice-provost, elected annually by the provost and senior fellows, but who is generally the senior of the senior fellows, and re-elected for many successive years; two proctors, chosen annually, one from the senior and one from the junior fellows, the former being moderator in philosophy for the masters, and the latter for the bachelors, of arts; a dean and a junior dean, chosen annually, the former from the senior and the latter from the junior fellows, and whose duty it is to superintend the morals of the students, and enforce their attendance on college duties; a senior lecturer, chosen annually from the senior fellows, to superintend the attendance of the students at lectures and examinations, and to keep a record of their merits; a censor, created in 1728, whose office is to impose literary exercises in lieu of pecuniary fines upon such students as may have incurred academic censure; a librarian and junior librarian; a librarian of the lending library; a registrar; a registrar of chambers; a bursar and junior bursar; a registrar of the university electors, appointed in 1832 for keeping the register of persons qualified to vote for the university members of parliament; an auditor; six university preachers; and four morning lecturers.

The PROFESSORSHIPS were formerly seventeen in number, but during the last ten years have been increased. The *Regius Professorship of Divinity*, originally founded in St. Patrick's cathedral, and held in 1607 by Dr. James Ussher, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, was more amply endowed in 1674, by Charles II., out of lands given to the college by the Act of Settlement. In 1761 it was made a regius professorship by statute of George III.; and by another statute, in 1814, its endowment was augmented, and the office made tenable for life. The professor is elected by the provost and senior fellows from the fellows who are doctors of divinity, and vacates his fellowship on his appointment: he acts as moderator in disputations for degrees in divinity, and has to preach four times in the year in defence of the Christian religion before the university, to read publicly during the year four prelections in divinity, besides lectures twice every week during term, and to hold an annual examination of the divinity students; he has four assistants. A *Lectureship in Divinity* was founded by Archbishop King in 1718, and was formerly elected

to annually from the senior fellows; but the office has been separated from a fellowship, and is now held with one of the college livings: its duties, also, have been considerably increased, and are now more intimately connected with the education of such students as are preparing for holy orders. The lecturer has five assistants. Students in divinity must attend with diligence the lectures and examinations of this lecturer and his assistants during the first year of their course, and during the second, the lectures of the Regius Professor and his assistants; without this two years' course of study, no student can obtain the certificates necessary for admission to holy orders.

The *Regius Professorship of Greek*, previously held by a lecturer under the statute of Charles I., was founded as at present, in 1761, by statute of George III.; the professor is annually elected, and has two assistants. Two *Professorships of Modern Languages*, one for the French and German, and one for the Italian and Spanish, were formed in 1777 by a royal grant of £200 each per annum. The *Professorships of Hebrew, Oratory, History, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy* were founded by act of parliament, and endowed by Erasmus Smith; the five professors are chosen from among the fellows by the provost and senior fellows, with the approbation of the governors of Erasmus Smith's schools. A *Lectureship in Mathematics* was founded in the middle of the 17th century, by Arthur, Earl of Donegal, who endowed it with £10 per annum. The *Regius Professorship of Civil and Canon Law* was founded in 1668, by letters-patent of Charles II., and endowed out of revenues granted to the university by the Act of Settlement; the professor acts also as moderator in all disputations for degrees in law. The *Regius Professorship of Feudal and English Law* was founded in 1761, by statute of George III.; the professor is elected by the provost and senior fellows, either for life or for a term of years; he must be a barrister of at least two years' standing, and, if a fellow of the college, may hold the appointment for life, resigning his fellowship. The *Regius Professorship of Physic* originated in a statute appointing one of the fellows of the university to devote himself to the study of physic; but since the Restoration, the regius professor of physic and the medical fellow have been regarded as distinct, and, except in two instances, have never been united in the same person. The *Professorships of Anatomy, Chemistry, and Botany*, originally lectureships instituted about the year 1710, were founded by an act of the 25th of George III. for the establishment of a complete school of physic in Ireland, in conjunction with three other professorships on the foundation of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital: the professors are elected for seven years, at the end of which time they may be re-elected; they deliver periodical lectures in the theatre of the college. The *Lectureship in Natural History* was founded by the provost and senior fellows in 1816: the lecturer delivers lectures on such parts of the sciences as the provost and senior fellows may direct. The *Professorship of Astronomy* was founded in 1774, by Dr. Francis Andrews, provost of the college, who bequeathed £3000 for the erection of an observatory, and £250 per annum for the salary of such professor and assistants as the provost and senior fellows should appoint. A statute was obtained in 1791, for regulating the duties of the professor, who is thereby constituted astronomer-

royal for Ireland, and has an assistant, appointed by himself; he resides constantly in the observatory, from which he can never be absent more than 62 days in the year, without leave of the provost or vice-provost. *The Professorship of Political Economy* was founded in 1832, by Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin, upon the principle of the Drummmond professorship at Oxford. The professor, who must be at least a master of arts or bachelor in civil law, and a graduate of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge, is elected for five years; his duty is to deliver lectures in that science to such graduates and under-graduates as may be recommended to him by their tutors, and to print one lecture annually. A *Professorship of Moral Philosophy* has been founded, and annexed to one of the college livings. There are also professorships of *Biblical Greek*, *Irish Geology*, *Engineering*, and *Chemistry and Mineralogy applied to the arts of Construction*.

The Members of the University on the foundation at present consist of the provost, seven senior fellows, eighteen junior fellows, and seventy scholars: the junior fellows are elected as vacancies occur, on Trinity Monday; candidates must have taken at least the degree of bachelor of arts; they are examined on the four last days of the week preceding the election. Only three of the fellows are allowed to be members of lay professions, one of medicine, and two of law, without a dispensation from the crown; all the rest must devote themselves to the Church, and are bound by oath, on their marriage, to vacate their fellowships. *The Benefices in the gift of the College*, exclusively of the 10 to be noticed presently, are 21 in number, and are situated in the dioceses of Armagh, Clogher, Down, Derry, Raphoe, and Kilmore: 17 of them had become forfeited to the crown by the rebellion of O'Neil, and were bestowed on the college by James I.; many of them are of considerable value, and on the death of an incumbent they are offered to the clerical fellows in rotation. These 21 benefices, by letters-patent of James I., are, Arboe, Ardrea, Clogherney, Clonfeacle, Clonoe, and Desertreight, in the diocese of Armagh; Aghalurcher, Cleenish, Derryvullen, and Enniskillen, in the diocese of Clogher; Killileagh, in the diocese of Down; Ardstraw, Cappagh, and Drumragh, in the diocese of Derry; Clondhorky, Clondevadock, Conwall, Kilmacrennan, Ramochy, and Tullyaghinish, in the diocese of Raphoe; and Killesandra, in the diocese of Kilmore. By an order in council dated 1841, the Lord Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin are empowered to present one of the fellows or ex-fellows of the college to each of the ten following benefices: Carrickmacross, in the diocese of Clogher; Drumholm, in the diocese of Raphoe; Clonallan, in the diocese of Dromore; Skreen, in the diocese of Killala; the union of Ballymacward and Clonkeen, in the diocese of Clonfert; the union of St. John's, Sligo, in the diocese of Elphin; Kilmanagh, in the diocese of Ossory; Drumcanon, in the diocese of Waterford; Ballymoney, in the diocese of Cork; and Lea in the diocese of Kildare. *The Terms of the University* were formerly four in the year, and, as altered by Archbishop Land, corresponded nearly to those of Oxford; but by a statute obtained in 1833 they were reduced to three only; Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity; with the provision, that, if Easter fall within the limits of Hilary or Trinity term, the term, for that year, be continued for an additional week. These

terms may be kept by answering at examinations held for the purpose, at the beginning of each; but residence, either in the college or in the city, is indispensable for students in divinity, law, and medicine, as terms in these faculties can only be kept by regular attendance on the lectures of the university professors. Members of the university are not required to subscribe to the articles, or to attend the duties, of the Church of England, if they profess to have conscientious objections; except on their obtaining a fellowship or scholarship, or an admission to a degree in divinity. By charter of James I. the university returned *Two Members* to the Irish parliament till the Union; after which time it returned only one member to the Imperial parliament, till the Reform act, since which it has returned two. The right of election, which was originally vested solely in the provost, fellows, and scholars, was, by the same act, extended to all members of the age of 21 years, who had obtained, or should thereafter obtain, a fellowship, scholarship, or the degree of master of arts, and whose names should be on the college books. Members thus qualified, who had removed their names from the books, were allowed six months to restore them, on paying a fee of £2; and such as continued their names, merely to qualify them to vote, until lately paid annually to the college the sum of £1, or a composition of £5 in lieu of annual payment. In 1842, the annual payment was abolished; and in lieu thereof, £5 for registration for life have since been, and are in future, to be paid. The provost is the returning officer.

THE BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY, which, from their extent and magnificence, form one of the principal ornaments of the city, comprise three spacious quadrangles, erected chiefly after designs by Sir William Chambers. The main front, which occupies the whole of the eastern side of College-green, is 380 feet long, and built of Portland stone: it has a projecting centre, ornamented with four three-quarter Corinthian columns supporting an enriched cornice and pediment, under which is the principal entrance; and at each extremity of the façade is a projecting pile of square building, decorated with duplicated pilasters of the same order, between which is a noble Venetian window, enriched with festoons of flowers and fruit in high relief. Above the cornice, which extends along the whole of the front, rises an attic surmounted by a balustrade. The entrance is by an octangular vestibule, the ceiling of which is formed of groined arches: it leads into the *FIRST* quadrangle, called *Parliament-square*, from its having been rebuilt chiefly by the munificence of parliament, which granted at different times £40,000 for the purpose. This quadrangle, measuring 316 feet in length and 212 in breadth, contains, besides apartments for the fellows and students, the chapel, the theatre for examinations, and the refectory. *The Chapel*, which is on the north side, is adorned in front by a handsome portico of four Corinthian columns, supporting a rich cornice surmounted by a pediment: the interior is 80 feet in length, exclusively of a semicircular recess of 30 feet radius, is 40 feet broad, and 44 feet in height; the front of the organ gallery is ornamented with carved oak. *The Theatre*, on the south side of the quadrangle, has a front corresponding exactly with that of the chapel, and is of the same dimensions. The walls are decorated with pilasters of the Composite order, rising from a rustic base-

ment: between the pilasters are whole-length portraits of Queen Elizabeth, the foundress, and of the following eminent persons educated in the college; Primate Ussher, Archbishop King, Bishop Berkeley, William Molyneux, Dean Swift, Dr. Baldwin, and John Foster, speaker of the Irish house of commons. There is also a fine monument of black and white marble and porphyry, executed at Rome by Hewetson, a native of Ireland, at an expense of £2000, erected to the memory of Dr. Baldwin, formerly provost, who died in 1758, and bequeathed £80,000 to the university. *The Refectory* is a neat building, ornamented with four Ionic pilasters supporting a cornice and pediment over the entrance; a spacious ante-hall opens into the dining-hall, in which are portraits of Henry Flood, Lord Chief Justice Downes, Lord Avonmore, Hussey Burgh, Lord Kilwarden, Henry Grattan, the Prince of Wales (father of George III.), Cox, Archbishop of Cashel, and Provost Baldwin. Over the ante-hall, an elegant apartment has been fitted up for the *Philosophy School*, and furnished with a valuable collection of philosophical and astronomical instruments; in it are delivered the public lectures of the professors of natural philosophy and astronomy.

The second quadrangle, called the Library-square, is 265 feet in length and 214 feet in breadth. Three sides of it are occupied by uniform ranges of brick building, containing apartments for the students; these are now the oldest buildings in the college, and are fast verging to decay. The fourth side is formed by the *Library*, a very fine edifice of granite, the basement story of which constitutes a piazza extending the whole length of the square, above which are two stories surmounted by an enriched entablature and crowned with a balustrade. It consists of a centre and two pavilions at the extremities: in the western pavilion are the grand staircase, the Law school, and the librarian's apartment; from the landing-place large folding doors open into the library, a magnificent gallery, 210 feet in length, 41 feet in breadth, and 40 feet high. Between the windows on both sides of the library are partitions of oak, projecting at right angles from the walls, and forming recesses in which the books are arranged; the partitions terminate in fluted Corinthian columns of carved oak, supporting a broad cornice, which is surmounted by a balustrade of oak richly carved and forming a handsome front to a gallery continued round the whole of the room. From the gallery rises a series of Corinthian pilasters between a range of upper windows, sustaining a broad entablature and cornice; at the bases of the lower range of pilasters are pedestals supporting busts, finely executed in white marble, of the most eminent of the ancient and modern philosophers, poets, orators, and men of learning, including several distinguished members of the university. At the extremity of this room is an apartment, in a transverse direction, 52 feet in length, fitted up in similar style, and containing the *Fagel library*; over which, and communicating with the gallery, is the apartment for MSS., containing records illustrative of Irish and English history of great value, works in the Greek, Arabic, and Persian languages, and some richly illuminated bibles and missals. The magnificent collection comprises upwards of 100,000 volumes. To the north of the Library-square is the third quadrangle, of modern structure, but with few pretensions to architectural elegance. It is wholly appropriated as chambers

for the students, which occupy two of its sides, the other two being formed by the rear of the northern range of the Library-square, and by one side of the dining-hall. A temporary building near its centre contains the great bell, formerly suspended in a steeple which made part of the ancient chapel of the college; it was intended, by the original design of the first or principal quadrangle, to be erected in a dome over the gateway. The old chapel and belfry occupied the vacant space between the first and second quadrangles. An additional square, to contain suites of apartments for students, was a few years since laid out, and the buildings of it commenced, eastward of the Library-square, part of which is to be taken down when the new range is finished.

The University Museum, a handsome apartment 60 feet long and 40 feet wide, is immediately over the vestibule of the entrance from College-green; it comprises, under the superintendence of a curator, several collections of minerals, of which there are more than 9000 specimens. *The Printing-office*, founded by Dr. Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, is a well-built structure with an elegant portico of the Doric order, and is situated on the east of the Library-square. To the south of the library is a fine garden for the fellows; and to the east of the College buildings lies the Park, comprising about 20 acres, planted and tastefully laid out, for the use of the students. Beyond the Park are the *Chemical Laboratory* and the *School of Anatomy*: this range of building, which is 115 feet in length and 50 feet in breadth, contains a chemical laboratory and lecture-room, with apartments for the professor, a dissecting-room extending the whole length of the building, and an anatomical lecture-room, 30 feet square. In the Anatomical Museum, 30 feet long and 28 feet wide, was a valuable collection of preparations of human, comparative, and morbid anatomy, the larger part of which, being the private collection of Dr. Macartney, the late professor, was sold by him to the university of Cambridge. *The Provost's House*, a spacious and handsome edifice, is to the south of the west front of the university, and is screened from Grafton-street by a high wall with a massive gateway in the centre. *The College Botanic Gardens* are situated in the south-eastern extremity of the city near Ball's-Bridge, and comprised originally about four acres, to which two have been added; they are inclosed, towards the public road into the city, by a dwarf wall of granite, surmounted by a very high iron palisade; were first laid out in 1807; and contain an extensive collection of plants, well arranged, and kept in excellent order. *The College Observatory* is on Dunsink-hill, in Castleknock parish, about four miles north-west of the city. The building fronts the east, and consists of a centre and two receding wings, the former surmounted by a dome, which covers the equatorial room, and is moveable, having an aperture two feet six inches wide, which can be directed to any part of the horizon; around the dome is a platform, which commands an extensive and varied prospect. The first professor was Dr. Ussher, senior fellow of Dublin College, under whose direction the building was erected, and who was succeeded, on his death in 1793, by the late learned and ingenious Dr. Brinkley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne; upon whose death, in 1835, Sir William Kowen Hamilton was appointed.

The Metropolitan parishes are all in the diocese of Dublin.

St. Andrew's was formerly united to *St. Werburgh's*, but the union having been dissolved in 1660, it was by act of parliament erected into a separate parish, and in 1707 the present parish of *St. Mark* was by another act formed out of it. It contains 7634 inhabitants: the number of houses valued at £5 and upwards is 731, the total annual value being £46,022. The rectory, the annual income of which was returned ten years since at £346. 8., forms the corps of the precentorship of *St. Patrick's* cathedral: the vicarage is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the three Chief Judges, and the Master of the Rolls; the amount of minister's money is £561. 2. 8. The church, situated in *St. Andrew's-street*, opposite *Church-lane*, was commenced in 1793, and completed in 1807, at an expense of £22,000. It is of elliptical form, 80 feet by 60, whence it has acquired the popular name of the *Rond Church*: over the principal entrance, which is at the extremity of the lesser axis of the ellipsis, is a statue of *St. Andrew* bearing his cross; and at the opposite end are the communion-table, reading-desk, pulpit, and organ-loft, with galleries for children on each side of it. The parochial school for boys and girls is maintained by an annual sermon and the rent of the lands of *Phrompstown*. An almshouse for 28 widows, founded in 1726 by *Dr. Travers*, is supported by the weekly collections in the church.

St. Anne's parish was formed out of the united parishes of *St. Stephen*, *St. Peter*, and *St. Bride*, and made a separate parish, in 1707. It contains 8908 inhabitants: the number of houses valued at £5 and upwards is 785, the total annual value being £56,812. 10. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Dublin; the amount of minister's money is £594. 10. 7. The church, situated in *Dawson-street*, opposite *Anne-street*, was designed from a church in Rome, but remains unfinished; the front consists of a portal with Doric half columns and smaller side entrances surmounted by ornamental windows, above which the gable of the building is seen. The interior is spacious and handsome, having a deep cornice of richly carved wood, and at the east end, which has been much admired, pendant wreaths of the same: the galleries of black oak, which surround the interior on three sides, are supported by Ionic pillars of carved oak. It was thoroughly repaired in 1835, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granting £736. 5. There is a parochial school for boys, who are clothed, fed, educated, and apprenticed; also one for girls, an infants' school, and the model school of the *Kildare-place Society*. An almshouse for widows is supported by the Sunday collections. The remains of the celebrated authoress, *Mrs. Hemans*, were deposited in a vault beneath the church in 1835: *Judge Downes*, and the distinguished *Alexander Knox*, were also buried in the church; and several handsome monuments adorn its walls.

St. Audoen's, or *Owen's*, was originally a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and enlarged by the family of *Fitz-Enstace*, of *Portlester*: afterwards it was given as a parish church to the priory of *Grace Dieu*,

by *John Comyn*; and in 1467 it was made a prebend with cure of souls, in the cathedral of *St. Patrick*, by *Archbishop Tregury*. The parish contains 3966 inhabitants, and 426 houses valued at £5 and upwards, the total annual value being £19,399. The rectory or prebend is of the gross annual value of £225, and the minister's money amounts to £206. The present church consists only of the western end of the ancient edifice, which comprised a nave and collateral aisle, at the end of which is a modern steeple with a ring of bells; the rest of it is now in ruins. The eastern extremity still presents a fine specimen of the pointed style, and there are many curious old monuments, including one of *Lord Portlester* and his lady, erected in 1455: the church is the burial-place of several ancient families. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £162 for repairs. There is a parochial school for boys, who are clothed, partly dieted, and apprenticed; also a school for girls, who are partly clothed; an infants' school; a Sunday school; and an almshouse for six widows.

St. Bridget's or *St. Bride's* parish was formed out of those of *St. Bride*, *St. Stephen*, and *St. Michael de la Pole*; and, after having belonged to *Christ Church*, was annexed to *St. Patrick's* in 1186. It contains 10,629 inhabitants; the number of houses valued at £5 and upwards is nearly 700, and the total annual value £23,377. 10. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Patrick's*; the minister's money amounts to £328, and the gross income is £405. 13. The church, a very plain building, situated in the street to which it gives name, was erected in 1684: it was repaired in 1827, at an expense of between £300 and £400, by parish assessment; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners more recently granted £158. 5. for its further repair. Among the monuments are those of *Mr.* and *Mrs. Pleasants*, distinguished for their munificent charitable donations and bequests. The Episcopal chapel of the *Molyneux Asylum*, in *Peter-street*, is in this parish. There are a parochial boarding school for boys, a parochial day school, a boarding school for orphans, a day and an infants' school, and a Sunday school: the school in *Stephen-street* is supported by the interest of a legacy of £3900 from *Ralph Macklin, Esq.* Two almshouses for 20 widows and 12 old men are maintained by a bequest made by *Mr. Pleasants*; and several large legacies have been bequeathed to the parish. There is a chalybeate spa near the church.

St. Catherine's, partly in the barony of *Uppercross*, county of Dublin, anciently formed part of the parish of *St. James*, but was separated from it by an act of parliament in 1710. It contains 20,749 inhabitants, and 1264 houses of the value of £5 and upwards, the total annual value being £31,921. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the *Earl of Meath*; the minister's money amounts to £392. 10. The church, which had been a chapel to *St. Thomas the Martyr*, was rebuilt in its present form in 1767, at an expense exceeding £5000: it is situated on the south side of *Thomas-street*, and is built of mountain granite, in the Doric style. Four semi-columns, with their entablature, enriched by triglyphs, support a noble pediment in the centre; and on each side the entablature is continued the entire length, and supported at the extremity by coupled pilasters:

above the entablature, at each side of the pediment, is a stone balustrade. Between the centre columns is a handsome Ionic arched door, and the two other intermediate spaces are occupied by a double range of windows. The interior is elegantly simple: eight Ionic columns support the galleries, above which the same number of Corinthian pilasters rise to the roof. At the west end of the building is an unfinished belfry. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £126 for repairs. In the church is a tablet to the memory of Dr. Whitelaw, the historian of Dublin, who was 25 years vicar of this parish, and died in 1813; also a tablet to William Mylne, engineer, who constructed the waterworks of Dublin: underneath is the family vault of the Earl of Meath. A free Episcopal church has been opened in Swift's-alley, in a building purchased from the Baptist Society in 1835, and consecrated by the archbishop; it is under the management of eight trustees, one-half of whom must be clergymen of the Established Church. Another has been erected at Harolds-Cross in the parish. There are a parochial boarding school for girls, a parochial day school for boys and girls, a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation, some national schools, an evening school, an infants' school, and two Sunday schools. Of two almshouses for widows, one is supported by the parish, and the other by a member of the La Touche family.

St. George's parish originally formed part of that of St. Michan, and though not wholly within the liberties of the city, it has been included in the electoral boundary under the Reform act. It contains 16,210 inhabitants, and 1261 houses valued at £5 and upwards, the total annual value being £63,900. The living is a rectory, in the alternate patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church and Lord Mountjoy; the minister's money amounts to £780. The church, erected in 1802, in Hardwicke-place, after a design by F. Johnston, and at an expense of £40,000, presents a front consisting of a central projecting portico of four fluted Doric columns, resting on an elevated platform supporting a bold entablature (the frieze and cornice of which are carried entirely round the building) surmounted by a triangular pediment, over which rises a steeple of four ornamented stories, terminating in a light and graceful spire tapering to a height of 200 feet from the ground. The interior is fitted up in a chaste and elegant style, and a projecting building at the east end contains the vestry-room and schoolmaster's house. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £1512. 12. for repairs. There are three other Episcopal places of worship: *St. George's* chapel, commonly called Little St. George's, in Lower Temple-street, was founded by an endowment, by Archbishop King, of £49 per annum, out of two houses in Great Britain-street, the property of Sir John Eccles, to support a lecturer; it consists of a plain building with a square tower, surrounded by a cemetery, and is a donative, in the gift of the representatives of the late A. Eccles, Esq. The Free Church in Great Charles-street was originally a Methodist place of worship, and was purchased, about 1826, for its present purpose, and consecrated by the Archbishop of Dublin, in whom the appointment of the minister is vested; it is a plain neat structure. The Episcopal chapel of the female penitentiary, on the North Circular-road, is the third. There are three paro-

chial schools, and an infants' school; also a day school for both sexes endowed with a bequest by Miss Kellett.

Grangegorman parish, situated partly within the new municipal boundary and partly in the county of Dublin, was formed out of those parts of the parishes of St. Michan and St. Paul which were in the manor of Grangegorman. It contains 5643 inhabitants, and 472 houses valued at £5 and upwards, the total annual value being £6102. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the alternate patronage of the Rectors of St. Michan's and St. Paul's: the gross income of the Incumbent, derived from minister's money, is £60. The church was erected by a grant from the Board of First Fruits, in 1830. Within the parish are, the Richmond Penitentiary, the Lunatic Asylum for the district of Dublin, and the Female Orphan House, to the last-named of which an Episcopal chapel is attached. Here was also situated the House of Industry, which was partly abolished on the passing of the Poor-law.

St. James's parish, partly in the baronies of Castleknock and Uppercross, contains 14,226 inhabitants, and 625 houses valued at £5 and upwards, the total annual value being £13,176. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Earl of Meath; the minister's money amounts to £144. The church is a low and very plain building; owing to the small accommodation it affords to the numerous parishioners, it is the intention of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to erect a new one. The cemetery is very large, and situated on the north side of a hill sloping down towards the river. The Episcopal chapel of the Royal Hospital is in this parish, and at Golden-Bridge is a chapel of ease, chiefly for the use of Richmond barracks. There are parochial schools for boys and girls, three national schools, and an infants' school.

St. John's parish contains 3931 inhabitants, and above 250 houses valued at £5 and upwards, the total annual value being £9846. 10. It was erected into a prebend with cure of souls, in the cathedral of Christ Church, in 1554, and is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter; the minister's money amounts to £180, and the gross income of the prebendary is £398. 2. The church, situated at the corner of John's-lane, was rebuilt in 1773, by aid of a grant of £3000 from the Board of First Fruits: it presents to Fishamble-street a neat front, adorned with four Doric columns supporting a pediment, and approached by a broad flight of steps; in this front are the chief entrance to the body of the church, and one to each of the galleries. In 1836 the building underwent a thorough repair, for which a grant of £679. 9. was made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There are parochial schools for boys and girls, national schools for boys and girls, a Sunday school, and an evening school for adult males.

St. Luke's parish contains 4802 inhabitants, and 337 houses valued at £5 and upwards, the total annual value being £7654. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church; the minister's money is £96. 5., and the gross income £171. 17. The church, erected in 1708, when the parish, which had been a part of that of St. Nicholas, was formed, is approached by an avenue of trees from the Coombe, and is a plain structure entered by a large doorway between rusticated columns; it was re-roofed in 1835 by a grant of

£1029. 13. from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There are parochial schools for boys and girls, in which some of the children are clothed and some dieted; also an infants' school, and a national school; all supported by charity sermons and some small bequests.

St. Mark's parish was severed from that of *St. Andrew* by act of parliament in 1707: it contains 15,234 inhabitants, and 1076 houses valued at £5 and upwards, the total annual value being £38,592. The living is a vicarage, in the joint patronage of the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the three Chief Judges, and the Master of the Rolls; the minister's money is £380. 16. 2., and the gross income, £427. 19. 6. The church is situated in Mark-street, adjacent to Brunswick-street: it was built in 1757, by aid of a grant of £2000 from the Board of First Fruits, and is a large building perfectly plain; the interior is very neat and commodious. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £165. 13. for repairing it. The Mariners' church, built in Forbes-street in 1839, and the Episcopal chapel belonging to the Marine school, are in this parish; as, locally, is Trinity College, which is extra-parochial. There are parochial, day, and female schools; one on the foundation of Erasmus Smith; the Marine school for sailors' orphans; a female orphan school; and an infants' school.

St. Mary's, originally part of *St. Michan's* parish, and separated from it in 1697, contains 23,904 inhabitants, and 2018 houses valued at £5 and upwards, the total annual value being £91,895. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church: the minister's money amounts to £1010. 7. 11., and the gross income is £1127. The church is a large building, in Stafford-street, possessing little architectural beauty: its chief entrance is a large gate with Ionic columns on each side, surmounted by a square belfry. In the interior are many monumental tablets, among the more remarkable of which are, one to the memory of Edw. Tennyson, Bishop of Ossory; one to that of Dr. Roht. Law; one to that of Mr. Wm. Watson, founder of the Society for Discourteasing Vice; and one, more lately erected, to the Hon. T. B. Vandeleur, third justice of the King's Bench, Ireland. In the crowded cemetery are the tombs of Dr. Marlay, Bishop of Waterford, and uncle to the late Henry Grattan; Mrs. Mercer, the foundress of Mercer's Hospital; and Mr. Simpson, the founder of Simpson's Hospital. The Board of First Fruits, in 1831, granted a loan of £1615 for the repair of the church, and in 1836 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted £305. 3. for the same purpose. *St. Mary's* chapel of ease, built on a plot of ground in Mountjoy-street presented to the parish by the Earl of Mountjoy, is a very elegant specimen of the modern Gothic, from a design by Mr. Semple; it has a light tapering spire surrounded by minarets of similar shape. It was opened in 1830 as a free church, and lately received a grant of £445. 13. for its repair from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Episcopal chapel of the Lying-in Hospital, and the Bethesda Episcopal chapel, are in this parish: the latter was erected in 1786, at the sole expense of Wm. Smyth, Esq., but was lately destroyed by fire; he appointed two clergymen to officiate, and, in 1787, annexed to it an asylum for female orphans, in which about 24 children are entirely supported. A peniten-

tiary, also, adjoins it, which was opened in 1794 for the reception of females discharged from the Lock Hospital. Here are parochial schools for boys and girls, who are wholly provided for; a free school for both sexes; an infants' school; and schools for boys and girls in connexion with the Scots' Church. A female almshouse in Denmark-street was founded by Tristram Fostrick, Esq., in 1789. Mrs. Mary Damer, in 1753, bequeathed £1765, and Richard Cave, Esq., in 1830, £1600, to the parish for charitable uses.

St. Michael's parish was created a prebend with cure of souls in Christ Church cathedral, in 1554, by Archbishop Browne: it contains 1271 inhabitants, and 112 houses valued at £5 and upwards, the total annual value being £3670. The rectory or prebend is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church; the minister's money amounts to £36. 10., and the gross income is £192. 16. The church stands at the corner of Michael's-hill and High-street, and is a small building in the pointed style of architecture: the tower, which is without a spire, is ancient and of large dimensions, very disproportionate to the structure of which it now forms the vestibule. There is a parochial school; 20 of the children are clothed.

St. Michan's parish was also erected into a prebend of Christ Church, with cure of souls, by Archbishop Browne, in 1554; and comprehended the whole of Dublin north of the Liffey until 1697, when the parishes of *St. Mary* and *St. Paul* were severed from it. It contains 22,793 inhabitants, and 1464 houses valued at £5 and upwards, the total annual value being £43,568. 10. The prebend is in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church; the minister's money is £521. 7. 5., and the gross income, £719. 7. 6. The present church, situated in Church-street, was built in 1686; the original church was one of the oldest in the city, being supposed to have been founded by the Ostmen previously to the erection of Christ Church, and to have been at first the cathedral of the diocese. The church is a very spacious cruciform structure, with a square tower, and though erected at a comparatively modern period, the whole has an appearance of great antiquity. It was re-roofed and thoroughly repaired in 1828, at a cost of about £1500, defrayed by parish cess; since which time the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have granted £230. 19. for its further repair. On one side of the communion-table is an ancient figure of a bishop or an abbot; there is also a monumental tablet to the memory of the celebrated Dr. Lucas. Here are a parochial school for girls, a day school for girls, and an infants' school, four day schools for boys and two for girls, and a Sunday school.

St. Nicholas Within included also the parishes of *St. Nicholas Without* and *St. Luke* until 1707, when they were formed into separate parishes. It contains 1694 inhabitants, and nearly 100 houses valued at £5 and upwards, the total annual value being £3929. 10. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of *St. Patrick's*; the minister's money is £3., and the gross income £125. The church, an unsightly edifice situated in Nicholas-street, being in a state dangerous to the neighbourhood, was taken down by order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in 1836, and has not yet been rebuilt. There is a lecture-ship attached to it, maintained by the rent of lands in

the county of Louth. A parochial school for 12 boys is supported by the rent of two houses, amounting to £36 per annum, and an annual charity sermon.

St. Nicholas Without, formed into a parish in 1707, contains 11,967 inhabitants, and 871 houses valued at £5 and upwards, the total annual value being £2968. 10. 1. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's; the minister's money is £222. 10. 10, and the gross income £264. 10. The church, which was dedicated to St. Myra, and occupied the north transept of St. Patrick's cathedral, having fallen into decay, was restored in 1826, by aid of a grant of £3000 from the Board of First Fruits, and £1500 raised by parochial assessment: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £432. 7. for its repair. There are parochial schools for boys, girls, and infants, and two Sunday schools.

St. Paul's, which, previously to the year 1697, formed part of St. Michan's parish, contains 8422 inhabitants, and 786 houses valued at £5 and upwards, the total annual value being £21,632. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church; the minister's money is £373. 4. 1., and the gross income £386. 9. 4. The church, situated in North King-street, was rebuilt in 1824 by aid of a grant and loan, the latter £500, from the Board of First Fruits; and is now a neat edifice in the Gothic style, with a small but elegant spire. The cemetery is the usual place of interment for the garrison of Dublin: it contains a monument to the memory of Lieut.-Colonel Lyde Brown, of the 21st Fusiliers; a mural tablet to that of three privates of the same regiment, who were killed in the insurrection of 1803; and a mausoleum for the family of Colonel Ormsby. The chapel of the King's or Blue-Coat Hospital is in this parish. There are parochial schools for boys and girls, an infants' school, and a Sunday school. The late Lord Netterville bequeathed £9000 to this and the adjoining parish of St. Michan, for a dispensary and hospital, which are also supported by subscription.

St. Peter's parish, erected by order of council in 1680, and situated partly in the county of Dublin, is the largest in the city, comprising the ancient parishes of St. Peter and St. Kevin, and a portion of that of St. Stephen: it contains 41,650 inhabitants, and 2260 houses valued at £5 and upwards, the total annual value being £124,865. 10. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectories of Taney, Rathfarnham, Donnybrook, and the district of Booterstown, together forming the corps of the archdeaconry of Dublin, in the patronage of the Archbishop; the minister's money is £1343. 12. 11., and the gross annual income £2768, out of which 12 curates are to be paid. The church, situated in Aungier-street, and erected in 1690, is a very large unornamented building, in the form of the letter T: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £735 for its repair. In the attached cemetery are interred the remains of many persons of rank: those of the celebrated John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, lie under a plain tombstone; Maturin, the poet, who was curate of the parish, is also buried here. Within the parish are three chapels of ease, one in Kevin-street, one in Upper Mount-street, Merriem-square, and the third at Rathmines; also Sandford Episcopal chapel at Cullenswood,

and an Episcopal chapel in Upper Baggot-street. Of the three chapels of ease, the church or chapel of St. Kevin is a plain edifice, in the form of the letter T, situated to the south of Kevin-street; it appears to have been erected on the site of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Kevin. The chapel in Upper Mount-street, dedicated to St. Stephen, is an elegant structure, built in 1823: the portico is of the Ionic order; over the pediment rises the belfry tower, of octangular form, covered with a cupola, the apex of which is 100 feet high. The Episcopal church in Upper Baggot-street, with a female penitentiary attached, was erected in 1835 by subscription, at a cost of upwards of £6000; the exterior is plain, but the interior is exceedingly handsome, will accommodate 1200, and has from 300 to 400 free seats: the appointment of the chaplain is in nine trustees. The Episcopal chapel of the Magdalen Asylum, in Leeson-street, is also in this parish. There are parochial schools for boys, girls, and infants; schools at Sandford chapel for boys, girls, and infants; a Methodist female orphan school; St. Stephen's male and female day school in Mount-street; Bridge-street parochial female school; day schools at Hatch-street and Cuff-lane; two in Whitefriar-street; two at Rathmines and Miltown; two other infants' schools; and five Sunday schools. Here are also a parochial dispensary, and a loan fund established in 1813.

St. Thomas's parish was separated from St. Mary's in 1749, by act of parliament: it contains 22,006 inhabitants, and 1373 houses valued at £5 and upwards, the total annual value being £65,537. 10. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church; the minister's money is £854. 16. 10., and the gross income £922. 1. 10. The church, erected in 1767, presents a front to Marlborough-street, opposite Gloucester-street, composed of two pilasters and two three-quarter columns of the Composite order, supporting an entablature, and inclosing ornamented niches, and, in the centre, a Corinthian doorway with an angular pediment: on each side of this façade is a half-pediment, supported by a Corinthian pilaster at the extremity, and a half-pilaster in the return. An intended pediment over the centre has not been erected. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £913. 17. for the improvement of the building. The Episcopal chapel of the Felnaglean institution at Luxemburg, for the use of the pupils, but open also to their friends, was within the parish. A parochial school for girls is supported by a bequest of £75. 1. 3. per annum, and voluntary contributions; there are also a day school for boys and girls, a national school, and a Sunday school. The buildings of the Board of National Education, and a savings' bank, are in this parish.

St. Werburgh's parish contains 2961 inhabitants, and 214 houses valued at £5 and upwards, the total annual value being £11,602. 10. It is a rectory, united to the rectory of Finglas and the chapels of St. Margaret and Ward, together forming the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of St. Patrick, in the gift of the Archbishop; the minister's money is £211. 18., and the gross income £680. The church was erected in 1758. The front presents a basement story ornamented with six Ionic pilasters with an entablature, and a grand entrance of the same order. The second story, which is diminished, is adorned with four Corinthian pilasters

coupled, inclosing a large window, and supporting a pediment, above which rises a square tower of Composite architecture, terminating with urns placed at the angles. An elegant spire which formerly surmounted the whole was taken down in 1810, on account of its dangerous state; and, for the same reason, the entire tower was taken down in 1835. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, however, lately granted £1140. 16. for the restoration of the tower, and the general repairs of the building. The east window, of stained glass, is considered the handsomest in Dublin, and cost about £600; the subject is the Presentation. In the interior are several neat monuments, and on the exterior, in the wall of the church, are some very ancient sculptured figures, evidently belonging to an older building: in the vaults are deposited the remains of Sir James Ware, the antiquary; Lord Edward Fitzgerald; and Edwin, the actor. The Lord-Lieutenant attends this church to qualify on his coming into office, the castle of Dublin being situated in the parish. There are a parochial boarding school for girls, parochial day schools for boys and girls, a day school for girls, and a Sunday school. James Southwell, Esq., in 1739, bequeathed £1250, the interest to be applied for various purposes: he also bequeathed £380 for a ring of bells, and a fund to place boys in the Blue-coat school.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PAROCHIAL DISTRICTS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, CONVENTS, AND CHARITIES CONNECTED THEREWITH.

The city is divided into nine Roman Catholic parishes or ecclesiastical districts: St. Mary's, St. Michael's, St. Paul's, St. Andrew's, St. Audoen's, St. Catherine's, St. James', St. Michael's and John's, and St. Nicholas': the first three are on the north side of the Liffey. The ecclesiastical duties are executed by nine parochial priests and about 50 other officiating clergymen.

The parish of St. Mary is the mensal of the Archbishop, and comprises the Protestant parish of St. Thomas, and the principal parts of those of St. Mary and St. George: the parochial duties are performed by the Archbishop, seven officiating clergymen, and one assistant. The chapel, a spacious and magnificent building, commenced in 1815 and recently completed, is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and is usually styled the *Church of the Conception*. The front to Marlborough-street consists of a portico of six fluted Doric columns, supporting an entablature ornamented with triglyphs and surmounted by a pediment: statues of the Virgin, St. Laurence O'Toole, and St. Kevin, were erected over the front in 1845. The interior is divided into a nave and aisles by two splendid colonnades; the west end forms a circular termination, under which is the principal altar, of white marble, detached from the walls, and inclosed by a circular railing; in the centre of each aisle is a quadrangular recess. The total expense of completing the structure was estimated at £50,000. Besides the above, there are the chapel of St. Francis Xavier, Upper Gardiner-street; a chapel belonging to the Dominican friary, Denmark-street; and a chapel belonging to the convent of Carmelite nuns, North William-street. The chapel of St. Francis Xavier is attended by a priest of the order of "Jesuits" established here in 1817: the inmates consist of a superior

and five priests, who have a classical school. The building is cruciform, and of the ancient Ionic order, with a lofty portico in the centre, and, at each side, receding wings forming vestibules, crowned with domes supported by columns of the Ionic order; the interior is highly decorated, and the organ, which was built for the great musical festival at Westminster, is considered to be one of the finest in Ireland. The chapel in Denmark-street, dedicated to St. Dominic, belongs to the order of Dominicans, consisting of a prior and five friars; in connexion with this is St. Patrick's Juvenile Society. The chapel in North William-street belongs to the convent of the order of Carmelites; the inmates consist of a superior and a sisterhood of 15. The chapel is a neat building, in the later style of English architecture; a school, in which 20 girls are educated, clothed, and wholly provided for, is attached to the institution. The *Sisters of Charity* have an establishment in Upper Gardiner-street, consisting of a superior and a sisterhood of 14, who superintend the education of 200 girls. The principal establishment of the *Christian Doctrine Confraternity*, consisting of a director and two assistants, is in North Richmond-street, where they support a model school for the novices for the other houses of the society; they also instruct 550 children in the parochial chapel, and 130 in Denmark-street, every Sunday. The confraternity instruct children in all the other parochial and in most of the friary chapels: the total number of children under their tuition is, 5692 males and 4390 females. There are two national schools, one in Gloucester-place, and the other in King's Inns-street; an almshouse in North William-street for 23 widows, which is supported by subscription; and the Metropolitan Orphan Society, in which 99 children are supported, chiefly by penny weekly subscriptions of the working-classes. The Asylum for Female Penitents, founded in 1833, affords shelter to 30 inmates; another in Mecklenburgh-street, founded in the same year, supports 35; a third in Dominick-street supports 34, and there is another in Marlborough-street. In all of them, the penitents are employed in needlework, wasling, and other useful occupations.

St. MICHAEL'S parish comprises parts of the Protestant parishes of St. Mary, St. George, St. Michael, St. Paul, and Glasmewin. The duty is performed by a parish priest and six officiating clergymen. The chapel in North Anne-street is a splendid edifice, built entirely of granite; it is in the later English style, with three finely arched entrances in the front, which terminate above in a sharply pointed gable, embattled, and surmounted with a cross. The interior is richly ornamented with sculpture, and the ceiling is elaborately groined, the intersecting arches springing from heads of saints finely sculptured; the altar is embellished with paintings of the Virgin and Child, and of St. Francis, copied from Guido. There is another chapel on *George's-hill*, belonging to the convent of the Presentation order, the inmates of which, consisting of a superior and ten sisters, superintend a school, at which about 300 female children are instructed, 50 of whom are clothed, and from 16 to 20 also boarded. The institution is chiefly supported by the profits of the work done by the children. The chapel, which is exceedingly neat, is open every morning. There is a boys' day school of about 300 pupils; also an establishment for 12 orphans, who

are totally provided for, and when of a proper age apprenticed: the institution is supported by subscription. The Orphan Society of St. Vincent a Paulo was founded in 1826; 40 orphan children are wholly provided for by it, and 45 by the Society for Destitute Orphans under the tutelage of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Mount-Carmel. The Society of St. John the Evangelist, for promoting the exercise of spiritual and corporal works of mercy, is in North King-street, and has a good library in connexion with it. In Paradise-row is the Josephian Orphan Society, by which 36 orphans are totally provided for; and in the same street is the House of Reception for aged females, containing 18 inmates.

ST. PAUL'S parish comprises the Protestant parish of Grangegorman, the principal part of St. Paul's, and parts of St. Micban's and Glasnevin. The duty is performed by a parish priest and six officiating clergymen. The chapel on *Arran-quay* having been found to be too small, another, near the entrance of the old building, has been just completed, with a portico and steeple: the interior is richly ornamented; behind the altar is a painting in fresco, on which the light is thrown after the manner of the "*lumière mystérieuse*" in some of the churches of Paris. The whole cost of the erection of the building was about £10,000, wholly defrayed by voluntary subscription. There is a chapel of ease at *Phibsborough*, a neat structure: beneath are male and female free school-rooms, and apartments for an orphan society; and over the sacristy are a residence for the clergyman, and a lending library belonging to a branch society of St. John the Evangelist. The chapel of *St. Francis*, in Church-street, belongs to the friary of the Capuchins, the community of which consists of a guardian and six friars. The chapel is a large plain building; the altars are adorned with paintings of the Crucifixion, the Virgin and Child, and St. Francis: a free school for boys is connected with it. There is a school in Queen-street, in which about 250 boys and 150 girls are instructed; also a national boys' and girls' school connected with the chapel at *Phibsborough*. The convent of the Sisters of Charity, in Stanhope-street, consists of a local superior and a sisterhood of 20, who superintend a house of refuge, in which 50 industrious young women of good character are sheltered; the latter institution derives much of its support from the work executed by the inmates. St. Stephen's Cholera Orphan Society was first established in 1828, as a general orphan institution, but in 1830, owing to the ravages of the cholera, it assumed its present name and character.

ST. ANDREW'S parish comprises nearly the whole of the Protestant parishes of St. Andrew, St. Mark, and St. Anne, and part of that of St. Peter. The duty is performed by a parish priest and seven officiating clergymen. The chapel, in *Westland-row*, was commenced in 1832, and finished in 1837: its form is that of a Roman cross; the length of the main building being 160 feet, of the transept 150. The walls of the interior are in compartments formed by Grecian-Doric pilasters. The altar consists of four pillars of Scagliola marble, supporting a pediment copied from the *Lantern of Demosthenes* at Athens: the tabernacle is in imitation of the triumphal arch of Titus in Rome, and is surmounted by a group in white Italian marble, by Hogan, representing the Ascension. On each side of the great altar are smaller

altars of Egyptian marble; several good paintings have been brought from Rome, and hung up over and at the sides of the altar. The portico in front consists of two pillars and four pilasters in the Grecian-Doric style, prolonged at each end by a parochial house, the whole thus presenting a façade of 160 feet in length. The cost of erection, which was defrayed by subscription, amounted to £18,000. In Clarendon-street is the chapel of *St. Teresa*, belonging to the order of the Discalced Carmelites, the inmates of which consist of a provincial, a prior, and six friars: it is a spacious building of plain exterior; in front of the altar is a fine statue of a Dead Christ, in Italian marble, by Hogan. Attached to the convent is an almshouse for widows; also the Society of St. Joseph, for promoting the exercise of spiritual and corporal works of mercy. There is a parochial school attended by upwards of 3100 female children; it is in connexion with the National Board of Education. Within the parish, also, is the House of Mercy, Baginbottle-street, the inmates of which consist of a superior and a sisterhood of 15, who maintain a day-school of about 300 children, visit the sick poor, and receive under their protection distressed women of good character; their house is a plain large building of three stories. In Stephen's-green East is St. Vincent's Hospital, containing 60 beds, and a dispensary founded by the Sisters of Charity: a superior and a sisterhood of six preside over the hospital. The Asylum for Female Penitents, in Townsend-street, is superintended by a superior and a sisterhood of three, and affords shelter and the means of reformation to 41 penitents. The Andean Orphans' Friend Society was revived in 1832, and supports 25 children by weekly penny subscriptions; the Orphan Society of St. John of the Cross is supported in like manner.

ST. AUDOEN'S, the smallest Roman Catholic parish in the city, comprises the whole of the Protestant parish of the same name. The chapel, situated off Bridge-street, being in bad repair, and too small for the congregation, a considerable sum was lately subscribed towards its re-erection. There is a school in which 20 of each sex are clothed; also the Malacbian Orphan Society, for destitute children. John Power, Esq., in 1835, erected in Cook-street a building for 24 aged and destitute widows, at an expense of about £700; it is wholly supported by subscriptions and an annual charity sermon.

ST. CATHERINE'S comprises nearly the whole of the Protestant parish of the same name. The duty is performed by a parish priest and five officiating clergymen. The chapel was erected, in *Ment-street*, in 1780; it is a very spacious octagonal building of brick, with a gallery along five of its sides, the altar being in the centre of the other three. Near it is a school, erected in 1823 by subscription, and attended by upwards of 400 children of each sex: there are also Sunday schools. A chapel in *John's-lane* belongs to the Augustinian friary of St. John; the inmates of the friary consist of a prior and four friars. The chapel, a spacious structure, occupies part of the site of the priory of St. John the Baptist, founded in the year 1188 by A. Du Palmer; and in connexion with it is a female orphan school; also an asylum for old and destitute men, in Rainsford-street. To this convent belonged the Rev. Wm. Gahan, author of many pious works.

ST. JAMES'S parish comprises nearly the whole of the Protestant parish of the same name. The duty is performed by a parish priest, who is also chaplain to the county gaol of Kilmainham, and by four officiating clergymen. The chapel, situated at James-gate, proving too small, the first stone of a new building was laid April 4th, 1844, by Daniel O'Connell, Esq.: the estimated cost is £14,000. There is a chapel at Dolphin's-Barn for the accommodation of that populous district; also a nunnery of the Carmelite order, consisting of a superior and a sisterhood of 16, established in 1834, in the same neighborhood, and attached to which is a free school for girls. The parish contains a national school for boys and girls; also St. James' and St. Joseph's Orphan Society, which maintains 50 children. The Roman Catholic cemetery, Golden-Bridge, described under that head, is in this parish.

ST. MICHAEL'S and ST. JOHN'S parish comprises the Protestant parishes of St. Michael, St. John, St. Nicholas Within, and St. Werburgh, and parts of those of St. Peter, St. Andrew, and St. Bride. The duty is performed by a parish priest and five officiating clergymen. The chapel, situated in *Exchange-street*, has two fronts of hewn stone in the later English style: the exterior is of elegant design, and in the interior, which is richly embellished, are three altars; over these respectively are paintings of the Crucifixion, of St. John the Evangelist by Del Frate, and of St. Michael trampling on Satan, a copy from Guido: the fine organ, made by Lawless, cost £800. The edifice contains a handsome monument to Dr. Betagh, a celebrated preacher, who died in 1811; and another to the Rev. Dr. Anglen: at one end are six confessionals of beautiful workmanship. The chapel was erected between 1813 and 1816, at a cost of nearly £10,000, which was defrayed by subscription. Attached to it is a house for the residence of the clergymen, containing 20 spacious apartments, with a corridor to each story; the cost of its erection was about £2000, and it was completed in the short space of two months and eight days. A chapel in *Whitefriar-street* belongs to the order of Calced Carmelites; the inmates of the order are a provincial, a prior, and six friars, whose residence is in an adjoining house in *Aungier-street*. The chapel has its front to *Whitefriar-street*: the interior presents a beautiful architectural view; the right side has a range of large windows, and the left is ornamented with corresponding niches, filled with statues of eminent saints; the ceiling is coved, and divided into rectangular compartments. The erection of the building cost £4000. It stands on the site of a Carmelite church founded in 1274, upon land granted by Sir Robert Bagot. The remains of St. Valentinus, martyr, were translated from Rome by order of Pope Gregory XVI., and are deposited in this chapel in a suitable vase. Another chapel, a cruciform structure, situated on *Merchants'-quay*, belongs to the order of Franciscans; the inmates are a prior and six friars. It is dedicated to St. Francis of Assisium, but is more generally known by the name of Adam and Eve, from an ancient chapel of that name on the site of which the present building was erected. The ceiling is divided into enriched panels; the interior is also ornamented with pilasters, supporting an enriched cornice of granite, over which the windows are placed; there are three elegant and commodious galleries, capable of holding 1500 persons; the altar is constructed in the

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most florid style of Corinthian architecture. In *Exchange-street* are schools for both sexes, in connexion with the National Board of Education, at which 600 children attend; also an evening and Sunday school; and two orphan schools, one for boys and the other for girls, 20 of each, who are wholly provided for and apprenticed. All these are supported by subscription, a grant from the National Board, an annual sermon, and the profits of an annual bazaar. A society was founded in *Exchange-st.* in 1817, called "The Society of St. John the Evangelist," for administering to the spiritual and temporal wants of the sick, and for suppressing abuses at wakes; a library is in connexion with it. Near *Tullow* is the establishment of the Orphan Society of St. Francis of Assisium, founded in 1817; 24 children are supported. St. Peter's, St. Patrick's, St. Bonaventure's, and the county and city Cholera Orphan Societies are all in this parish; they are chiefly supported by subscriptions and sermons; as is also the Catholic Society for Ireland, for the gratuitous distribution of religious books, established in 1836.

The parish of ST. NICHOLAS comprises the Protestant parish of St. Nicholas Without, part of St. Nicholas Within, St. Luke, St. Kevin, the entire of the Liberties of Christ Church and St. Patrick, and parts of the parishes of St. Peter and St. Bride. The duty is performed by a parish priest and six officiating clergymen. The chapel is built on the site of a Franciscan friary erected in 1235 on a piece of ground granted by Ralph le Porter: it has a square tower, ornamented on each face with copied Corinthian pilasters, and terminating with a figure of Faith. The interior is exquisitely finished: the great altar, which is of Italian marble, was executed at Rome; over it is a group representing a "Dead Christ on the lap of Mary," by Hogan, together with two relieves, "The Last Supper" and "The Marriage of Joseph and Mary," from Raphael. A monastery of the order of the Religions Brothers of the Christian Schools, in *Mills-street*, consists of a superior and two monks, who superintend a free school for boys. There are also a national school for boys, in which 450 are educated and 50 of them clothed; and an Orphan Institution. A convent of the order of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in *Harcourt-street*, commonly called the Loretto convent, consists of a local superior and a sisterhood of three, who educate about 40 girls.

PROTESTANT DISSENT.

There are four Presbyterian meeting-houses, situated respectively in *Capel-street*, *Ormond-quay*, *Eustace-street*, and *Great Strand-street*; the two former maintain the doctrines of the Church of Scotland, and the two latter are Unitarian. Each congregation supports a school, and maintains the poor of its own persuasion. That in *Capel-street* is possessed of a legacy called "Campbell's fund," being the interest of £500, which is distributed among four blind men; and another of the same amount, called "Fenner's funds," for the relief of six widows. The meeting-houses of *Strand-street* and *Eustace-street* have each a respectable collection of books for the use of the ministers and congregation, to which others can have access on very liberal terms. Dr. John Leland, author of several theological works, was one of the ministers of the *Eustace-street* congregation for 50

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years. There are three congregations of *Independents*, whose places of worship are in Abbey-street, York-street, and King's Inns-street; the last-named has a theological institution, or college, the object of which is to afford the means of theological instruction, according to the tenets of the Westminster and Savoy articles of faith and the doctrinal articles of the Church of England, to such young men as appear to have a call to the sacred ministry. Connected with York-street chapel are a day and Sunday school, a Dorcas and Benevolent institution, and a congregational missionary, and a city mission, association. The *Methodist* congregations, the first of which was formed in 1746 by Mr. Wesley himself, have their places of worship, six in number, in Abbey-street, Cork-street, Hendrick-street, Stephen's-green South, Hardwicke-street, and Poolbeg-street; a congregation also used to meet in the Weavers' hall on the Coombe. There are two *Baptist* congregations, one of which has a meeting-house in Lower Abbey-street, presenting a Grecian front of considerable architectural elegance; the other meets in an apartment called the Apollo Saloon, in Grafton-street. A *Moravian* congregation, formed in 1750, has a meeting-house in Bishop-street; and in the same street is a residentiary-house of the same sect, in which a number of the female members live in community. There is a church for *German Lutherans* in Poolbeg-street, the only one in Ireland. The *Society of Friends*, or Quakers, have a meeting-house in Eustace-street, fitted up with great neatness, and another in Meath-street; also a cemetery in Cork-street. The *Jews* have a synagogue in Stafford-street, and a cemetery near Ballybough-bridge.

FREE SCHOOLS, &c.

The *King's Hospital*, or *Free School of Charles II.*, commonly called *The Blue-Coat Hospital*, was founded in 1670, by the corporation, under royal charter, for the reception of reduced citizens and the education of their children, to which latter object, for want of more extensive funds, it has necessarily been limited. It maintains, clothes, educates, and apprentices 100 boys, who receive a solid English and mercantile education, such of them as are intended for the sea-service being also instructed in navigation. The building, erected at an expense of £91,000, consists of a centre and two wings; the centre has an Ionic portico supporting a pediment, with an unfinished cupola, and contains apartments for the principal officers. The annual income is about £4000. A society for instructing the children of the poor in the English language, and in the Protestant religion, was incorporated by royal charter in 1730, under the title of the Incorporated Society for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland, but is more generally known by that of the *Charter-School Society*. It was originally maintained by donations, subscriptions, and bequests of money and lands, and subsequently by large grants of public money; but these last were discontinued some years since, and the society left to its own resources. At the time of this change, there were forty schools under its direction, two of which were in Dublin; the number is now reduced to eight. Two schools, supported by the funds of *Erasmus Smith's* bequest, have been established in Dublin, one on the Coombe, the other in St. Mark's parish.

The *Hibernian Soldiers' School*, situated in the Phoenix Park, was established in 1769, for the maintenance, clothing, and instruction of the children of soldiers. In addition to the usual branches of an English education, the boys are taught the trades of tailors and shoemakers, and the girls are instructed in needlework; both, when of proper age, are apprenticed to handicraft trades, and by a new charter in 1808, the governors are empowered to place such children in the regular army, as private soldiers, as are desirous of entering into that service. The buildings consist of a centre and two wings, 300 feet in length and three stories high; there are extensive work-rooms for the children, and a farm of 13 acres is attached to the school, and partly cultivated by the boys, whose time is divided between employment and recreation, in which athletic sports are encouraged. The school is supported by private donations; the average annual expenditure is about £4500; the number of children is about 200, of which one-third are girls. The *Hibernian Marine School* was established by charter, in 1775, for the maintenance of children of decayed seamen in the navy and merchants' service; the number of boys in this school is 180, who, when of proper age, are placed in the navy, or apprenticed to masters of merchantmen. The building, on Sir John Rogerson's quay, consists of a centre and two wings. The school is mainly supported by private benefactions.

The Society for the Education of the Poor of Ireland, usually called the *Kildare-place Society*, was founded in 1811. Its object was, the diffusion of a well-ordered and economical system of primary instruction throughout the country, without any interference with the religious opinions of the pupils; and the publication of cheap elementary books. It was almost wholly supported by large grants of public money, and had an extensive model-school for males and females, with other accommodations for offices and stores, in Kildare-place. The grants of public money have been withdrawn, and the society now proceeds on a more confined scale by voluntary contributions only: the income in 1844 was but £2323. The *Association for Discontinuing Vice*, formed in 1792, and incorporated by statute in 1800, also founded and assisted schools, in which education should be conducted upon Protestant principles, and likewise received large parliamentary grants, which were withdrawn at the same time as those to the Kildare-place Society. To supply the place of these institutions, a *Board of National Education* was formed for the education of children of all religious persuasions. The commissioners, who were appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant, were originally the Duke of Leinster; the Protestant and Roman Catholic Archbishops of Dublin; the Rev. Dr. Sadleir, then senior fellow of T. C. D.; the Rev. James Carline, minister of the Scotch Church; the Right Hon. Anthony R. Blake, chief remembrancer of the court of exchequer; and Robert Holmes, Esq. Barrister. In 1845, the commissioners were constituted, by letters-patent dated August 26th, a corporation, to have perpetual succession, with power to hold lands to the yearly value of £40,000, to purchase goods and chattels, to receive gifts and bequests to that amount, and to have a common seal; power being vested in the Lord-Lieutenant to fill up vacancies, to appoint additional members provided the total number does not exceed fifteen, and to remove members at his pleasure. They

transact their business in a large establishment in Marlborough-street, formerly the town residence of the Marquess of Waterford, at the rear of which three model-schools have been erected, and a building for a lecture-room, museum, &c., with apartments for the secretary and inspector. The parliamentary grant to the commissioners, in 1833, the first year, was £25,000; in 1836, £35,000; in 1840, £50,000; and in 1844, £75,000. *The Church Education Society*, instituted in 1839, for the education of children in the principles of the Church of England and Ireland, is supported wholly by voluntary contributions: in 1840 the income was £14,482; in 1842, £27,874; and in 1844, £35,772. *The Dublin Free School* was opened in School-street in 1808, for the instruction of poor children of both sexes, on the system of Joseph Lancaster: it is supported wholly by private subscriptions and a small weekly stipend from the pupils, and is used both as a day and Sunday school. *The Sunday-School Society* was established in 1809, and in January, 1835, had in connexion with it 2813 schools, attended by 20,596 gratuitous teachers and 214,462 pupils: at the commencement of 1845, the number of schools was 2972, and of pupils 246,788. There were till lately several highly respectable schools on a new system, "The Feinaglean," which takes its name from Professor Von Feinaglean, a native of Germany, who introduced it: the principal was the Luxembourg, formerly Aldborough House, which was purchased from Lord Aldborough, who had expended upwards of £40,000 on its erection; and £15,000, raised in shares, were laid out on it to adapt it for the purpose. The buildings, however, have been converted into barracks. *The Irish Clergy Daughters' School*, Kildare-place, was opened February 1st, 1843.

INFIRMARIES FOR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES.

Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, in Canal-street, was founded for the relief of the sick, maimed, or wounded, and as an appendage to the School of Physic, for extending the sphere of medical practice, by a fund arising from the produce of estates bequeathed by the founder to the College of Physicians. The institution is under the direction of a board of governors. The medical department consists of two physicians in ordinary, one extraordinary, a surgeon, and an apothecary; and the house department, of a treasurer, registrar, providore, and matron. Lectures are delivered twice every week, during the medical season, by the professors of the school of physic in rotation in the theatre, and clinical lectures are also given at the bedside of the patient. The building, which is capable of receiving 100 patients, was commenced in 1803, and completed at an expense of £40,000, of which sum £9000 were granted by parliament, and the remainder was defrayed from the proceeds of the estates, and by subscription. The building consists of a centre and two projecting wings: the ground floor of the centre contains apartments for the matron and apothecary, the pupils' waiting-room, and the theatre; and in the upper story are the board-room of the College of Physicians, the library, and the museum: the wings contain the wards for the patients. Patients who are not objects of charity are admitted on paying £1. 10. per month during their continuance in the hospital; the average income is upwards of £3000.

Steevens' Hospital, near Kilmainham, was founded by a bequest of Dr. Steevens, who, in 1710, bequeathed his estate, amounting to £600 per annum, for that purpose; the hospital was opened in 1733. The building forms a quadrangle, having a piazza round the interior of the lower story, and a covered gallery round the story above; attached to it is a small chapel: the board-room contains a medical library. The resident officers are a surgeon, apothecary, Protestant chaplain, steward, and matron. The funds, aided by grants of public money, support 220 beds; this is the largest infirmary in Dublin. *Meath Hospital*, originally in Meath-street, was removed to the Coombe, and ultimately to its present site in Long-lane, Kevin-street; it is now the infirmary for the county. It contains a detached ward for fever cases, a fine theatre for operations, and a spacious lecture-room. At the close of August, 1845, there were 80 patients in the hospital, besides a large number of out-patients. *Mercer's Hospital*, founded in 1734 by Mrs. Mary Mercer, is a large stone building, situated between Mercer-street and Stephen-street, and containing 55 beds: a theatre for operations was added to it in 1831. *The Charitable Infirmary*, Jervis-street, was the first institution of the kind in the city: the building, a plain brick structure, erected in 1800, can accommodate 60 patients. *Whitworth Hospital* was erected in 1818, on the bank of the Royal Canal, near Drumcondra; it has a ward appropriated for a class of patients who can contribute towards their own maintenance in it. *The Richmond Surgical Hospital* contains about 135 patients. *The City of Dublin Hospital*, in Upper Bagin-street, has accommodations for 53 patients; it is also the principal institution for diseases of the eye. *The United Hospital of St. Mark's and St. Anne's* was opened in Mark-street in 1808, and contains 12 beds: having been for some time in a declining state, it was remodelled, and opened as an ophthalmic hospital and dispensary for diseases of the eye and ear in February, 1844. *The Maison de Santé*, George's-place, Dorset-street, is intended for those who, though unable to defray the expense of medical advice at home, are in circumstances to prevent them from seeking admission into a public hospital; the subscription paid by a patient is a guinea per week. *The Adelaide Hospital* was founded in 1839. The Netterville and the Royal Military Hospitals are noticed under preceding heads.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, which was erected in 1830 into a district asylum for the county and city of Dublin, the counties of Meath, Wicklow, and Louth, and the town of Drogheda, occupies a rectangular area of 430 feet by 372, on the western side of the old House of Industry. The building forms a hollow square of three stories: the inmates are arranged in four classes of each sex, each class under the charge of a keeper, whose room commands a view of the gallery in which the patients are confined; there are separate airing-grounds for every class. In the late *House of Industry* was a department for incurable lunatics, idiots, and epileptic patients, in which those capable of any exertion were employed suitably to their unhappy circumstances: this department is continued under the name of the Hardwicke Lunatic Cells, in which about 130 patients,

violent and incurable, are maintained; while about 240 harmless incurable lunatics are supported in the asylum at *Island-bridge*. *St. Patrick's or Swift's Hospital*, for the reception of lunatics and idiots, was founded by the celebrated Dean Swift, who bequeathed his property, amounting to £10,000, for this purpose. The building, situated near Stevens's Hospital, was opened in 1757, and has also apartments, rated at different prices, for those whose friends can contribute either wholly or partially to their maintenance. A large garden is attached to it, in which some of the patients are employed with considerable advantage to their intellectual improvement. *The Society of Friends* maintain a small asylum near Donnybrook, for lunatics of their own body.

THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL, AND OTHER BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Lying-in Hospital, in Great Britain-street, was originally a small private infirmary, opened in 1745 by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse; but the benefit resulting from it having attracted other contributors, the first stone of the present building was laid in 1750: the doctor, after expending the whole of his property in forwarding the institution, obtained from parliament two successive grants of £6000 each. In 1756 the governors were incorporated by charter, the preamble of which states the threefold object of the institution to be, the providing for "destitute females in their confinement, the providing a supply of well-qualified male and female practitioners, throughout the country, and the prevention of child murder;" and in the following year the hospital was opened for the admission of patients. The institution is under the direction of a board of 60 governors. The details of management are superintended by a master, always resident and who must be a medical practitioner, elected for seven years, and deriving his emolument from the number of his pupils, among whom eight females educated for the practice of midwifery are paid for by government; he delivers four courses of lectures annually, and at the end of six months the students are examined before the assistants (who are appointed for three years), and if duly qualified receive a certificate. The income for a recent year was £4770, arising mainly from the exertions of the managers: the number of cases annually admitted is about 2500. The building consists of a centre and of two projecting pavilions connected with it by curved colonnades: the whole of the façade extends 125 feet in length; the principal entrance conducts into a spacious hall, and a broad flight of steps leads from the hall to the chapel. The western pavilion forms an entrance to the porter's lodge, and the eastern to the Rotundo; in the rear is a lawn inclosed by an iron palisade, forming the interior of Rutland-square. The Rotundo comprises a suite of elegant rooms appropriated to purposes of amusement: the entrance from Sackville-street leads into a waiting-room for servants, and communicates with a vestibule adjoining the great room, which is a circle of 80 feet diameter; the orchestra is of elegant design. On the east and west are respectively a spacious tea-room and card-room; and on the north is a vestibule leading to the ball-room, which is 86 feet long and 40 feet wide. Above this room is

another of equal dimensions, though less ornamented; and on the same floor are two smaller apartments, which are let for exhibitions. The New rooms, built in 1786 and facing Cavendish-row, are fronted with a rusticated haesement, from which rise four three-quarter columns of the Doric order, supporting a triangular pediment, in the tympanum of which are the arms of Ireland, the crest of the Duke of Rutland, and the star of the Order of St. Patrick; these rooms are elegantly fitted up, and well adapted to the same uses. All the profits arising from the Rotundo and the other apartments are appropriated to the support of the hospital.

Institutions of a similar description are supported in Clarence-street; in Bishop-street, called the *Anglesy Hospital*; on the Coombe, in the building which was the Meath Hospital; in South Cumberland-street; and on Arran-quay, called the *Western Hospital*. An institution is attached to Mercer's hospital, for the relief of lying-in women at their own dwellings.

Among the infirmaries for special complaints not already noticed is the *Fever Hospital and House of Recovery*, Cork-street, which was opened in 1804. It includes two parallel brick buildings, 80 feet by 30, three stories high, and connected by a colonnade of 116 feet. The eastern range is used for fever, the western for convalescent patients; an additional building, much larger than either of the former, was erected in 1814, by which the hospital was rendered capable of containing 240 beds. The expenditure is chiefly defrayed by a parliamentary grant; the subscriptions and funded property amount to about £1000 per annum. From the opening of the establishment to the end of March, 1835, the number of patients amounted to 104,759: in October, 1845, the number had increased to 142,863. *The Hardwicke Fever Hospital* attached to the old House of Industry, contains 144 beds. *The Westmoreland Lock Hospital* was opened in 1792, for the reception of venereal patients of both sexes, and was originally designed for the reception of 300 inmates; but afterwards the number of beds was reduced to 150, to which females only are admissible. The building, situated in Townsend-street, consists of a centre, in which are the officers' apartments, and two wings, with additional buildings for the reception of patients; the centre and wings project a little, and the former has a plain pediment. A *Vaccine Institution* was opened in 1804, in Sackville-street, for the gratuitous vaccination of the poor, and for supplying all parts of the country with genuine matter of infection. There is an *Infirmiry for Ophthalmic affections* in North Cumberland-street, and another in Cuffe-street; also one for cutaneous diseases in Moore-street; one for the diseases of children in Pitt-street, and another in North Frederic-street. The *Dispensaries* are numerous, and generally attached to hospitals and infirmaries. Among those unattached are, that in Great Britain-street, for St. Mary's parish, where the poor are also in special cases attended at their own lodgings; the Dublin General Dispensary, Fleet-street; St. Thomas's Dispensary, Marlborough-green; St. Peter's Parochial Dispensary, Montague-street; South-Eastern General Dispensary, Grand Canal-street, near Sir P. Dun's Hospital, to which is attached a Nourishment and Clothing Society; the Sick Poor Institution, in a great measure similar, in Meath-street; St. George's Dispensary, Dorset-street; and the Charitable Institution, Kildare-street.

CHARITIES FOR ORPHANS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

The associations for the relief and protection of orphans and destitute children are numerous. *The late Foundling Hospital*, a very extensive establishment in James's-street, for the reception of infants of this description from all parts of Ireland, for many years afforded an asylum to 2000 deserted children within its walls, and to nearly 5000 who were kept at nurse in the country till of age to be admitted into the central establishment; the children were clothed, maintained, educated, and apprenticed from the funds of the hospital, which was assisted by annual parliamentary grants of from £20,000 to £30,000. The internal departments were wholly closed by order of government on the 31st of March, 1835, and all the children who had not been apprenticed, amounting to 2541, were settled with nurses in the country. There were then about 2800 apprentices serving their time as servants and to trades, who remained under the superintendence of the governors. The buildings, which are very extensive, contained schoolrooms for both sexes, dormitories, a chapel, and accommodations for several resident officers; and attached was a large garden, in the cultivation of which the older inmates assisted. They have been converted into a workhouse for the South Dublin union. In addition to the Blue-Coat, Royal Hibernian, and Royal Marine Institutions, already noticed, the following are peculiarly worthy of notice:—*The Female Orphan House* was commenced in 1790 by Mrs. Edward Tighe and Mrs. Este, and, owing in a great measure to the advocacy of the celebrated Dean Kirwan, who preached a succession of sermons for its support, was opened in the present buildings on the North Circular-road, which contain ample accommodations for 160 children, and a large episcopal chapel. The candidates for admission must be destitute both of father and mother, and between the age of five and ten; the inmates receive an education to fit them for the higher class of domestic servants. The funds are aided by a parliamentary grant equal to the sum voluntarily contributed. *The Freemasons' Orphan School*, under the patronage of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, provides for the orphan daughters of deceased members of the society. *Pleasant's Asylum*, Camden-street, opened in 1818 by means of a bequest by the late T. Pleasants, Esq., receives 20 Protestant female orphans, who are maintained and educated till they arrive at years of maturity, when they are entitled to a respectable portion on marrying a Protestant, approved of by the trustees. The special objects of the *Protestant Orphan Society*, founded in 1828, and the *Protestant Orphan Union*, formed subsequently, appear from their names; the latter owes its origin to the ravages of the cholera, which also gave rise to three other societies for the reception of children of every religious persuasion, who had been deprived of their parents by that dreadful scourge. Most of the places of worship in Dublin have boarding-schools attached to them for boys or girls, or both, into which orphans are admitted in preference. In this department of charitable institutions may be included the *Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb*, at Claremont, near Glasnevin, which, from small beginnings, is now adapted to the reception of more than 100 inmates, who are wholly maintained,

clothed, and instructed. The boys, after school hours, are occupied in gardening, farming, and other mechanical works; and the girls in needlework, housewifery, laundry-work, and the management of the dairy: a printing-press has been purchased for the instruction of some of the boys in that business, and for the printing of lessons adapted to the use of the pupils. The building contains separate schoolrooms for male and female pupils: attached to it are about 19 acres of land. This institution is wholly supported by subscription and private benefactions; it has various branch establishments in different parts of the country.

CHARITIES FOR THE AGED AND IMPOTENT.

The late House of Industry was established by act of parliament in 1773, for the indiscriminate reception of paupers from every part; but was afterwards limited to destitute paupers of the county and city, and to the relief of certain classes of diseases. The establishment occupied 11 acres, on which were two squares of buildings; one for the aged and infirm, the other for the insane; together with detached infirmaries for fever, chronic, medical, and surgical cases, and a dispensary. The total number of aged and impotent poor that were admitted was 426,175, of whom 1874 were in the institution when it was lately partly broken up: it was under the superintendence of a resident governor and seven visitors appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant, and was maintained by an annual grant of public money. The buildings have been partly converted into a workhouse for the North Dublin union. *Simpson's Hospital*, in Great Britain-street, for blind and gouty men, was opened in 1781, by means of a bequest by a citizen of that name, who had himself laboured under a complication of these complaints. It is a large plain building, with a small plot of ground in the rear for the accommodation of the inmates: the interior is divided into 24 wards, containing about 70 beds, but the number supported is only about 50. The annual income of the hospital averages £2700. *The Hospital for Incurables* was opened in Fleet-street, in 1744, by a musical society, the members of which applied the profits of concerts to this benevolent purpose. In 1790, by means of a bequest of £4000 by Theobald Wolfe, Esq., the institution was removed into its present building near Donnybrook, originally erected for an infirmary for small-pox patients. The governors were incorporated in 1800. The house, a substantial plain building, can accommodate 70 patients; the ground belonging to it, 14 acres, is let so advantageously as to leave the institution rent-free. *The Old Men's Asylum*, in Russell-place, North Circular-road, was instituted in 1810 for 24 reduced old men of good character: *St. Patrick's Asylum for Old Men*, in Rainsford-street, maintains 17 inmates, the majority of whom are upwards of 80 years of age. The literary teachers, carpenters, printers, and vintners, likewise, have each an asylum or fund for the relief of decayed members of their respective bodies. *The Scottish Society of St. Andrew* was formed for the relief of distressed natives of that country while in Dublin. *The Richmond National Institution for the Industrious Blind*, in Sackville-street, affords instruction to 40 male inmates in weaving, basket-making, netting, and some other kinds of handicraft, and has a sale-

room for the disposal of the manufactured articles. *The Molyneux Asylum* for blind females was opened in 1815, on a similar principle, in the former family mansion of Sir Capel Molyneux, in Peter-street, which had been for some years employed as a circus for equestrian exhibitions: attached to it is an Episcopal chapel. There are several asylums for destitute aged women, mostly attached to places of worship. Dublin also contains two houses for the reception of females of virtuous character during the pressure of temporary want of employment; one in Baggot-street, under the superintendence of Protestant ladies; the other in Stanhope-street, under that of a Roman Catholic nunnery. The Providence Home for young females of good character, in Charlemont-street, was opened in January, 1839; and the Victoria Asylum, in the same street, soon afterwards.

FEMALE PENITENTIARIES.

The Magdalen Asylum in Leeson-street, was founded by Lady Denny in 1766; the house is adapted for the reception of 60 inmates, and the average number in the asylum is 50. After a probation of three years, they are either restored to their families, or provided with the means of honest subsistence; they are employed during their continuance in the asylum in profitable industry, and receive one-fourth of their earnings during residence, and the remainder on leaving the house. The institution has received considerable benefactions from the Latouche family. *The Lock Penitentiary* was opened in 1794 by Mr. John Walker, as a penitentiary for the special reception and employment of females discharged from the Lock Hospital; there are generally about 30 in the asylum, who are employed in needlework and other female occupations. *The Dublin Female Penitentiary*, in the North Circular-road, was opened in 1813: the house is large and commodious; there are about 35 females on the establishment. The asylum in *Upper Baggot-street* affords shelter to 40 inmates. Each of these four institutions has a Protestant Episcopal place of worship attached to it. The Roman Catholic asylums of a similar character are situated respectively in Townsend-street, containing 41 penitents and superintended by the Sisters of Charity; in Mecklenburgh-street, which receives 35; in Dominick-street, late Bow-street, where 34 are sheltered; and in Marlborough-street, late James's-street, which supports 45; besides St. Mary's Asylum, Drumcondra-road, in which the average number is 30. The origin of several of these institutions was attended with circumstances of peculiar interest. There is a house of shelter for the temporary reception of females discharged from prison, on the Circular-road, Harcourt-street. The Lock Hospital has a department in which 12 females, who had been patients, are employed in washing for the establishment, under the superintendence of a matron, and are entirely supported in the house.

SOCIETIES FOR RELIEVING GENERAL DISTRESS.

The Mendicity Association, formed in 1818, has for its object the suppression of street-begging, by supplying relief to destitute paupers, chiefly by means of employment. A large building on Usher's-island, once the

town residence of the Earl of Moira, and having a large space of ground attached to it, is fitted up for the purposes of the institution. The establishment was formerly more extensive than it now is. The paupers were provided with food and apartments to work in, but not with lodging, and were divided into seven classes; first, those able to work at profitable employment, who received full wages for their work; 2ndly, those whose earnings were not adequate to their entire support, who received wages at a lower rate; 3rdly, those unable to perform full work; 4thly, the infirm; 5thly, children above six years of age, who were educated, and instructed in useful employments; and lastly, children under six years of age, who were taken care of while their parents were at work: a dispensary was attached to the building, and the sick were visited at their own lodgings. The institution is under the superintendence of 60 gentlemen elected annually. *The Sick and Indigent Roomkeeper's Society*, formed in 1790, gives temporary relief in money to the destitute poor at their own lodgings. At a general meeting held at the Royal Exchange, once a month, the amount of the relief to be given during the ensuing month is fixed, which is distributed by four committees for the Barrack, Workhouse, Rotundo, and Stephen's-green divisions of the city, which sit weekly. During the year ending November 7th, 1845, 21,537 persons received aid. *The Strangers' Friend Society*, formed in the same year as the preceding institution, has similar objects, and is conducted on the same principle of temporary domestic relief. *The Benevolent Strangers' Friend Society*, of like character, is of later formation. *The Charitable Association*, formed in 1806, is designed for the relief of distressed persons of every description, except street beggars: relief is administered at the dwelling of the pauper. A loan fund is attached to the institution.

EMINENT MEN.

The following eminent persons were born in the city in the years attached to their names: Richard Stanyhurst, historian, 1545; William Bathe, a distinguished writer, 1564; Henry Fitzsimons, also a distinguished writer, 1569; James Usher, the celebrated prelate, 1580; Sir James Ware, the antiquary, 1594; Arthur Annesley, Earl of Annesley, 1614; Henry Lutterell, an engraver, 1650; Nahum Tate, a poet, 1652; William Molyneux, mathematician, astronomer, and patriot, 1656; Thomas Southerne, a dramatic poet, 1659; James Butler, Duke of Ormonde, 1665; Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, 1667; Marmaduke Coghill, chancellor of the exchequer in Ireland, 1673; Dr. Robert Clayton, a celebrated prelate, 1695; William Robertson, a learned divine, 1705; Thomas Frye, the first manufacturer of porcelain in England, 1710; James M'Ardill, engraver, 1710; Mary Barber, authoress, 1712; John Gast, an eminent divine, 1715; Springer Barry, a celebrated actor, 1719; Thomas Leland, historian, 1722; the Rev. Mervyn Archdall, an antiquary, 1723; George Barrett, painter, 1728; Francis Gentleman, a dramatic writer, 1728; John Cunningham, a poet, 1729; Edmund Chandler, Bishop of Durham, 1730; Nathaniel Hone, portrait-painter, 1730; Isaac Bickerstaff, dramatist, 1732; Andrew Caldwell, compiler of parliamentary debates, 1732; Hugh Hamilton,

painter, 1734; James Canfield, first Earl of Charlemont, 1738; Sir Philip Francis, author and statesman, 1740; Edward Malone, critic and antiquary, 1741; John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, 1749; Henry Grattan, statesman, orator, and patriot, 1751; William Mossop, medalist, 1754; John Hickey, sculptor, 1756; Joseph Cooper Walker, antiquary, 1761; George M'Allister, painter on glass, 1786. The birth-dates of the following natives of Dublin have not been ascertained: Edward Borlase, historian; Thomas Dogget, a celebrated actor; Robert Molesworth, Viscount Molesworth; Charles Byrne, miniature painter; Zachariah Crofton, a celebrated divine; and William Halliday, Irish grammarian. Dublin gave the title of Earl to His Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent.

DUCK ISLAND, in the parish of TEMPLECROAN, union of GLENTIES, barony of BOYLAGE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER. It lies on the north-west coast, and comprises 3½ statute acres.

DULEEK, a parish and village, formerly a parliamentary borough, in the union of DROGHEDA, partly in the barony of UFFER, but chiefly in that of LOWER, DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Drogheda; on the Nannywater, and on the road from Dublin to Belfast; containing 3098 inhabitants, of whom 1158 are in the village. This place derived its name, signifying a "House of Stone," from the foundation of a church by St. Kieran or Ciernan, who was baptized by St. Patrick in 450 and died in 488. St. Patrick, also, is said to have founded an abbey here, over which he appointed St. Kieran abbot; the establishment was for several ages the seat of a small surrounding diocese, which ultimately merged into that of Meath. Its situation in a maritime district exposed it to the ravages of the Danes, by whom it was frequently plundered and sometimes destroyed; it was plundered in 1171 by Milo de Cogan and his forces, who on the following day were attacked, and repulsed with severe loss, by the Osmen of Dublin. A priory for Canons Regular appears to have been founded by one of the family of O'Kelly, a long time prior to the English invasion; and in 1182, a cell of the same order was established by Hugh de Lacy, and made subject to the priory of Llanthony: the possessions of this priory were granted at the Dissolution to Sir Gerald Moore, ancestor of the Drogheda family. After the battle of the Boyne, James II. retreated from Donore at the head of Sarsfield's regiment, and was followed by his whole army, which poured through the pass of Duleek pursued by a party of English dragoons. On reaching the open ground, they drew up in order of battle, and after cannonading their pursuers, effected their retreat in good order.

The village comprises 222 houses. The manufacture of ticking, formerly extensive, is now much diminished; there is a large corn and flour mill in the town, and another at Beaumont, the latter recently erected and fitted up in a very complete manner with improved machinery. On the hill of Bellewstown is a course where races are held, the last week in June; they are generally well attended. The market has been discontinued; but fairs are held on March 25th, May 3rd, June 24th, and Oct. 18th. A receiving-house for letters here is in connexion with Drogheda; there is also a chief constabulary police station. The town was for-

merly governed by a portreeve and officers, annually elected under the charter of Walter de Lacy, which was confirmed by act of Edward IV., in 1481, and by royal charter of James II., in 1686. From this latter period Duleek continued to send members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised, and the corporation became extinct: the sum of £15,000, awarded as compensation for the loss of the elective privilege, was paid to the trustees of H. Bruen, Esq. Petty-sessions are held every alternate week. The parish comprises 16,553½ statute acres: the land is of good quality; about two-thirds are under tillage, and the eastern portion of the parish, including the hill of Bellewstown, is excellent grazing-land. Annexed to the town is a considerable tract of common. Limestone is abundant, and is quarried both for building and for agricultural purposes. Platten, the seat of the Reeves family, occupies the site of an ancient castle of the D'Arcy family; it is a spacious mansion, in a richly planted demesne. Athcarne Castle, which is pleasantly situated on the Nannywater, formerly belonged to the De Bathe family, and is a perfect specimen of the Elizabethan castellated style; it is a massive pile of building, with a still more massive keep defended by quadrangular embattled towers, and the whole was once surrounded by a fosse: the present proprietor has made some additions and improvements. The other seats are, Annbrook, an elegant mansion with a demesne tastefully embellished; Hiltown House; Thomastown; Beaumont; Wintergrass; and Duleek House, situated in an extensive demesne, the property of the Marquess of Thomond.

The **LIVING** is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united in 1816 to the vicarages of Dowth, Ardath, Tymole, and Knockman, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda, in whom the rectory is inappropriate. The tithe rent-charge of Duleek is £819, the whole formerly payable to the impropriator, but on appeal to the Privy Council in 1833, £65 per annum were made payable to the vicar; the entire value of the vicarial benefice, tithe and glebe included, is £230. There are four glebes in the union, comprising together 48½ acres, valued at £100. 9. per annum. The church, rebuilt in 1819, at an expense exceeding £1700, raised by a loan of £1500 from the Board of First Fruits, and by subscription, is a handsome structure with a tower; in the porch is a marble statue of Judge Trotter, and in the churchyard a richly sculptured stone cross. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district comprising also the parish of Cullinstown: the principal chapel is a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a schoolroom adjoining; and there is a chapel at Bellewstown hill, to which also a schoolroom is attached. Besides the parochial school, there are several national and other public schools, one of which has a remarkably neat school-house, erected by J. Mathews, Esq. A dispensary is supported in the customary way. Considerable remains exist of the abbey church, with a massive square tower surmounted at the angles by embattled turrets; it was very extensive, and contains many ancient tombs, among which is one of a bishop. There are also some remains of the priory of St. Mary, on the Marquess of Thomond's demesne; and anciently Duleek had an endowed hospital, of which there are no remains. In the centre of

the town and near Annshrook are two handsome carved stone crosses bearing inscriptions, erected by the De Bathe family; and at Whitecross is another, elaborately carved. Sir William D'Arcy, treasurer of Ireland in 1523, and author of a work on the Decay of Ireland and the Causes of it, was born at Platten.

DULEEK ABBEY, an ancient parish, in the nnion of **DROGHEDA**, barony of **UPPER DULEEK**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Duleek; containing 141 inhabitants. It comprises 1029 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres.

DULEEN, or **DULANE**, a parish, in the poor-law union of **KELLS**, barony of **UPPER KELLS**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Kells, on the road to Moynalty; containing 1217 inhabitants. It comprises 4242 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres; the land is generally of good quality, and the system of agriculture is improved. There is a sufficient quantity of bog for fuel; and the parish contains quarries of limestone and freestone. It is a chapelry, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Kells and corps of the archdeaconry of Meath: the tithe rent-charge is £150; the glebe comprises 2a. 3r. 17p. In the Roman Catholic divisions Duleen is the head of a district called Carnaross, comprising also the parish of Loghan, in which is a chapel; the chapel of Duleen is a neat edifice. Some ancient crosses in Kiern churchyard, said to have been placed there by a saint of that name, are held in great veneration by the peasantry.

DUNAGHMORE.—See **DONAGHMORE**, **MEATH**.

DUNAGHY, a parish, in the union of **BALLYMENA**, barony of **KILCONWAY**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Bronghshane; containing 3681 inhabitants. This parish, which approaches on its southern boundary within three miles and a half of the flourishing town of Ballymena, comprises 13,743 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. About a twelfth part is irreclaimable mountain and bog, and of the remainder much is of very irregular surface, and partially covered with heath; but the heathy portion is every year narrowing its outline, and cultivation is making very rapid progress. The mountains of Slive-Anee and Cargan, the one 1728, and the other 1100, feet high, containing almost all the irreclaimable parts, lie along the eastern boundary; their summits are of little value, but the sides afford pasture for cattle during the summer months, and for Highland ponies and sheep throughout the year. Besides these mountains, are those of Moneyduff and Ballyhoggy, each about 800 feet in height. The glen of the Ravel includes a portion of this and of other parishes, and is a magnificent basin embosomed in hills, except where it presents a wide outlet for the river, at a point south of west. The soil of Dunaghy is light, easy to cultivate, and very productive, especially along the whole valley of the Ravel, from its point of junction with the Altakeragh, to the south-west. The new line of road from Ballymena to Cushendall runs for some length contiguous to the verge of the parish; enters it at the confluence of the Ravel and Owengannagh; and, after traversing it for three miles and a half, proceeds at the eastern boundary into the adjoining parish. This may be called an agricultural district; but the manufacture of a light coarse fabric of linen prevails to some extent, and the females who cannot manage the loom are employed in the embroidery of muslin,

which they execute with great expertness. A seneschal's court is held for the recovery of debts; and four fairs for cattle take place within the year.

The **LIVING** is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £233. 18. 10.; with a glebe of rough rocky land of 25 acres. The glebe-house was built in 1816, by aid of a grant of £350, and a loan of £450, from the Board of First Fruits; the annual instalment on which loan, much reduces the income of the rector. The ruin of the old church, a small edifice with an open belfry turret, occupies an elevated site near the village of Clough, in which a new church was opened for divine service in 1843. This latter structure was erected mainly through the exertions of Samson Moore, Esq., at a cost of £700, of which sum the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted £600 and Mr. Moore contributed £100; that gentleman, also, subsequently added at his sole expense of £366, a handsome turret with minarets; and the church is now one of the prettiest village churches in the county. The burial-ground is very ancient, and held in veneration by the inhabitants of the glen; among many sepulchral monuments are those of the Crawford and Hamilton families. In the Roman Catholic divisions, Dunaghy, Skerry, and Newtown-Crommelin form the district or union of Glenravel and Skerry, in which are two chapels; that of Dunaghy is romantically situated close to the bridge over the Ravel, on the road from Broughshane to Cushendall, and is a neat plain building of moderate size. About half a mile above the village is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. There are several schools, but none of them under sufficient patronage to be very effective.

Of the castle of Clough, or Oldstone, the only remaining fragment is an arched entrance or doorway, of large dimensions, with thick substantial walls. This castle was built upon a rock immediately above Clough, and was strongly fortified by a hewn; it was a place of great importance, and formed the scene of a most tragical event in the memorable year 1641. The insurgents having overrun the adjoining country, committing the most barbarous excesses in their progress, came to Clough, and summoned the castle to surrender. The governor, Mr. Kennedy, and his garrison, depending on the assurance of the commander of the rebels, Alister Mac Donnell, who swore "by the cross of his sword and the honour of a gentleman that none in the place should suffer in body or good," surrendered at discretion. This solemn engagement was, however, violated; many women and children were piked under the walls, and the remaining refugees, in making their way to Carrickfergus, were met at the Lame ford as they crossed the Ravel, a mile and a half from the castle, and were slaughtered indiscriminately by the sept of the O'Haras. Of several Danish forts in the parish, the most remarkable are those of Dunbought and Dunganell; many others have disappeared, and among them one in Carnbeg, in levelling which were found an urn, a small statue, a cross, and some silver coins. Corby rock is a bold precipice forming the termination of a hill; it is partially covered with ivy, and washed at its base by the Ravel.

DUNAMANAGH, a village, in the parish of **DONAGHMORE**, union and barony of **STRABANE**, county of

TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Strabane to Cookstown, 6 miles (N.E. by E.) from Strabane, and 113 (N. N. W.) from Dublin; containing 176 inhabitants. This village, which is situated in a deep and retired glen amidst the Mounterone mountains, was founded by Sir John Drummond in 1619. It has a new and handsome petty-sessions house, built by James Brown, Esq.; a station of the constabulary police; and a sub-post office to Strabane. Fairs are held on Jan. 13th, Feb. 28th, April 14th, May 27th, July 14th, Aug. 27th, Oct. 13th, and Nov. 28th. In and around the village are extensive deposits of limestone. Here is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, a large building: that which formerly belonged to the Covenanters is in ruins. At a short distance from the village are the parochial church, and some male and female schools. On the site of the bawn built by Sir John Drummond is a building which, from that circumstance, is called the Castle.—See DONAGHNEY.

DUNAMON.—See DONAMON.

DUNANY, a parish, in the union of ARREE, barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (E.) from Castle-Bellingham; containing 709 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern coast, contains 1661½ statute acres, chiefly under tillage. Dunany House is surrounded by an extensive and finely-planted demesne, and commands views of the sea and the Carlingford mountains. Dunany Point is distinguished at sea by the church, which stands on the summit of the rising ground: at the point is a chief station of the coast-guard. The parish is in the diocese of Armagh: the vicarage was united in the 18th century to those of Parsonstown, Marlinstown, and Salterstown, and is in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda; the rectory is impropriate. The tithe rent-charge of Dunany is £115. 10. 6., of which £68. 2. 6. are payable to the proprietor, and the remainder to the vicar; the rent-charge of the entire vicarial benefice is £83. 14. 2. The church, which is in excellent repair, was built in 1813, by a grant of £600 and a loan of £700 from the Board of First Fruits; and the glebe-house about the same period, by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £364 from the same Board: the glebe comprises 21 acres, valued at £32. 10. per annum. A handsome school-house, with a residence for the master, has been built from funds collected through the exertions of the vicar, the Rev. William Duncan Long, aided by the late Frances, Lady Bellingham.

DUNBEG, or DOONBEG, a village, in the parish of KILLARD, union of KILRUSH, barony of IRRICKANE, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (N.W.) from Kilrush, and on the bay of Dunmore; containing 316 inhabitants. The river Dunbeg flows into the harbour of this place, and is here crossed by a good bridge, near which stand the ruins of a lofty castle, formerly a defence to the harbour, and one of the ancient strongholds of the O'Briens. The harbour, which is the only one, excepting Liscannon, between Loop Head and the bay of Galway, an extent of nearly 40 miles, is rendered dangerous by the rocks at its entrance. The pier, built by the late Fishery Board, is small, and not much frequented: sea-weed, however, is landed here, and flags of a superior quality, raised near the village,

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are sent to Galway, Limerick, and Cork; it also forms a place of refuge for small craft in bad weather. Here is a station of the coast-guard. Fairs are held on May 2nd, July 26th, Oct. 8th, and Dec. 16th, for general farming stock, and for flannel and frieze of home manufacture. Near the bridge is a flour-mill. A court for the manor of Kilrush, in which small debts are recoverable, is held once in six weeks. In the village is a Roman Catholic chapel, and about a quarter of a mile from it stands the newly erected parochial church.

DUNBELL, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.E.) from Kilkenny, on the road to Gowran; containing 569 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2578½ statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Osory, forming part of the union of Burnchurch: the tithe rent-charge is £207. 15. In the Roman Catholic divisions Dunbell is part of the district of Gowran.

DUNBOE, or DRUMBOE, a parish, in the union and barony of COLERAINE, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Coleraine; containing 4627 inhabitants. This appears to have been a very important district from an early period: even in the 5th century we find it mentioned, under the name of *Le Bendrigi*, which seems to have comprised the northern parts of the present barony of Coleraine; and it is stated that St. Patrick founded the old church here. The parish comprises 14,811½ statute acres. On the south and west it is composed of basaltic mountains, which afford good pasturage; while on the opposite sides it is washed by the ocean and the river Bann, towards which latter the surface gradually descends, and the sands at the mouth of which formed the most extensive rabbit-warrens in the kingdom, until the decline in the price of the fur, when the warrens were mostly destroyed, and the land brought into cultivation. Numerous streams descend from the mountains, fertilising the meadows through which they pass, Near Articlave and Downhill the land is good, and under an excellent system of cultivation. *Downhill*, the splendid residence of Sir Hervey Bruce, Bart., occupies an elevated point of land between the Bann and Foyle, opening in full view on the Atlantic Ocean: it was erected by the late Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, and is in the Italian style, of hewn freestone; the pilasters are extremely chaste and beautiful. The interior is finished in the most costly manner, the saloons being adorned with marble statues, and the halls and galleries with statuary and paintings of the most celebrated ancient and modern masters. In the glens, the plantations are extensive, beautifully laid out, and ornamented with rustic buildings and bridges. Through the rock on which the beautiful Mussenden temple stands, a tunnel has been cut by the company for forming a railway between Coleraine and Derry. On the lawn stood till lately a nique and beautiful mausoleum, erected by the bishop to the memory of his brother, ambassador to the court of Spain, and exhibiting a full-length statue beneath an elevated canopy: it was blown down on the night of the great hurricane of 1839, and the statue broken to pieces.

The LIVING is a rectory, forming the corps of the archdeaconry of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £360. The glebe-

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house is a commodious residence, occupied by the archdeacon; there are four glebes, containing together 550 statute acres, 382 of which are cultivated land, the remainder being hilly and affording but poor pasturage for cattle. The church is a large and handsome edifice situated at Articlave, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £230; it was erected, on a new site, in 1690, the old church having been destroyed by King James's army on its retreat from Derry. A second church has been lately built, and a district formed out of the parish has been assigned to it: See *Fermoyle*. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish constitutes part of the union of Killowen: in the village of Articlave is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; and at Ballinrees is another. The parochial schools, at Articlave, are supported by the archdeacon and the Church Education Society; there are schools at Downhill, built by Sir J. R. Bruce, and supported by Sir Hervey and Lady Bruce. Schools are also maintained in other parts. The parish belongs partly to Sir Hervey Bruce, and partly to the Clothworkers' Company; the latter contribute £15 per annum to the poor on their own estate. Not far from Downhill are the ruins of the ancient abbey of Duncruthin, which became the parish church previously to 1291: and in the west of the parish stands a great fort called the Giant's Sconce, occupying the summit of a lofty isolated hill of basalt, strongly fortified by nature.

DUNBOLLOGE, or CARRIGNAVAR, a parish, partly in the barony of CORK, and partly in that of BARRYMORE, union and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N.) from Cork, on the road to Mallow; containing 2569 inhabitants. This place is said to have been the scene of a battle, in 1649, between the forces of Cromwell and the Irish, the latter of whom were defeated. The parish comprises 16,594 statute acres. The surface is hilly, and in some parts mountainous: the soil is light and stony on the hills, but of much better quality in the valleys; there is a large extent of bog, supplying the vicinity with abundance of cheap fuel. Reclaimable mountain land is constantly being brought into cultivation or planted. Indications of coal have been observed in Glassabuoy mountain, but no means have yet been taken to trace them; there are quarries of limestone, and some of clay-slate, which is used for building and also for repairing the roads. Carrignavar, an old mansion pleasantly situated above a romantic glen, is surrounded by a very extensive demesne, richly cultivated, embellished with stately timber, and commanding some pleasing views. The manufacture of cotton and worsted hose is carried on to a small extent. Dunbologue is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and is one of the parishes which constitute the union of St. Peter, and the corps of the archdeaconry of Cork, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £346. 4. 1. A handsome chapel of ease, in the decorated style, was recently built, principally at the expense of the Archdeacon of Cork, on a site presented by Justin McCarty, Esq.: it is for the use of the parishes of Dunbologue and St. Michael. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Upper Glanmire: at Carrignavar is a neat chapel in the early English style, with a porch at the western entrance, and a minaret rising from the gable

of the roof. The parochial school is a large edifice, built by Mr. McCarty, who has endowed it with two acres of land; the female school is patronised by Mrs. McCarty. At Glassabuoy is a national school.—See CARRIGNAVAR.

DUNBOYNE, a parish and village, and formerly an incorporated town, in the union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, barony of DUNBOYNE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Dublin to Navan; containing, with the post-town of Clonee, 2349 inhabitants, of whom 571 are in the village. This place, which is on the confines of the county of Dublin, appears to have been an ancient borough: in the reign of Henry VI., a writ was issued, dated July 28th, 1423, ordering "the Provost and Commonalty of the town of Dunboyne to be at Trim with all their power for its defence." The town was burnt down in the disturbances of 1798; the present village contains 111 houses. The manufacture of straw-hats is carried on here, and in the neighbourhood; a fair, chiefly for horses and cattle, is held on July 9th, and is much frequented by the Dublin dealers. The parish comprises 13,685½ statute acres, principally grazing-land: the gentlemen's seats are, Wood Park, Rusk, Ballymacall, Hamwood, Court Hill, Sterling, Norman's Grove, Priesttown, and Summerset. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united in 1400 to the chapel of Kilbride, and in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is inappropriate in the *Misae* Hamilton. The tithe rent-charge is £626. 10. 9., of which £391. 10. 9. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £300, and a loan of £500, from the Board of First Fruits, in 1814; the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £159. The Roman Catholic union is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and in each parish is a chapel. A dispensary is supported in the usual manner. Adjoining the village stood the ancient castle, the head of the barony, which gives the title of Baron of Dunboyne to the family of Butler.

DUNBREA, an ancient parish, in the union of ATHY, barony of KILKEA and MOONE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Athy to Carlow; containing, with the parish of Danlost, about 70 inhabitants. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of St. Michael's, Athy, under which head the tithes are stated.

DUNBRODY (ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL), a parish, in the union of ROSS, barony of SHELburne, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N.) from Arthurstown, on the road from Ross to Duncannon Fort; the population is returned with the parish of St. James. Hervey de Montmorency, marshal of Henry II., and seneschal of all the lands acquired by Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, on his expedition to Ireland, having in consequence of some dispute resigned his commission, parcelled out the lands allotted to him among his followers, retaining only that portion which now constitutes the parishes of Dunbrody and St. James. In 1182, he founded, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, the Cistercian abbey of Dunbrody, which he endowed with this reserved portion of his possessions, and of which he became himself the first abbot. The abbots sat as

barons in the Irish parliament, and the establishment flourished until the Dissolution, when Alexander Devereux, the last abbot, compounded for his abbacy, and was appointed bishop of Ferns. The parish is bounded on the west by Waterford harbour; and an inlet called Campile is navigable for small craft, bringing limestone and coal, the former of which is extensively used for manure: the land is chiefly under tillage, and an improved system of agriculture has been generally adopted. A ferry from Ballyhack to Passage, on the opposite side of the harbour, affords a direct communication with the city of Waterford. Dunbrody Castle, the property of Lord Templemore, is a modernised edifice, partly incorporated with the walls of an ancient castle built in the reign of Henry II. The living is an inappropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, annexed to those of Rathroe and St. James, and in the patronage of Lord Templemore, in whom the rectory is impropriate. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Horeswood. The ruins of Dunbrody abbey are among the most interesting and magnificent remains of antiquity in the south of Ireland; they are situated on a verdant slope gently inclining to the shore of the harbour, and comprise the skeleton of the conventual church, the refectory, the foundations of the cloisters, and part of the domestic buildings. The church, a noble cruciform structure, 200 feet in length and 140 in breadth, is chiefly in the early style of English architecture, with a massive central tower supported on four finely pointed arches. A considerable portion of it was built by Herlewin, Bishop of Leighlin, who died in 1217, and was interred in the abbey. In 1810, a massive bronze seal, supposed to have been the seal of the abbey, was discovered among the ruins.

DUNBYN, a parish, in the union of DUNDALK, barony of UPPER DUNDALK, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N.W.) from Lurgan-Green, on the road from Dundalk to Carrickmacross; containing 1115 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2169 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh: the tithe rent-charge is £150, and is sequestered in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who pay the curate of an adjoining parish for the discharge of the occasional duties. In the Roman Catholic divisions Dunbyn forms part of the district of Baronstown, and has a chapel at Kicurly.

DUNCANELY.—See DUNKANELY.

DUNCANNON, a village, in the parish of St. James, union of ROSS, barony of SHELburne, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Arthurstown; containing 521 inhabitants. This place, which commands the entrance to the ports of Waterford and Ross, was granted by Henry VI. to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, from whom it reverted to the crown; and the castle, with some lands for keeping it in repair, was vested in trustees by Queen Elizabeth. On the threatened invasion of the Spaniards, in 1588, it was strongly fortified. In 1645, the fort, which was held by Laurence Esmonde for the parliament, was surrendered to General Preston for the king; and in 1649, was besieged by Ireton, whom the garrison compelled to retire. After the battle of the Boyne, James II. embarked for France from this place; and during the insurrection of 1798, it afforded an asylum to most of the loyalists in this part of the country. The fort is

situated on a rock projecting from the eastern side of Waterford harbour, and has undergone frequent alterations: it is adapted for mounting 42 pieces of cannon, and, including "the bomb-proof" erected in 1815, contains barracks for ten officers and 160 men, residences for the chaplain, fort-major, storekeeper, and other officers, and a chapel for the garrison; the whole is surrounded by a dry moat crossed by a drawbridge, and the only entrance is defended by a portcullis. On the hill overlooking the village are two martello towers, now inhabited by two invalid artillery men and their families. The village consists chiefly of one street, forming the approach to the fort; and had once a considerable trade, which has been mostly transferred to Arthurstown, owing to a steamer established by an English company to ply between Arthurstown and Waterford. A new line of road, however, has been opened direct from Duncannon to Wexford, in consequence of which, and as the village is now in the possession of the head landlord, Lord Templemore, it promises to be soon in a flourishing state; the quay has been repaired, and the Harbour Commissioners have deepened the harbour at a considerable expense. There is a small export trade in pigs, butter, and poultry, and an import of coal. The village has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Arthurstown; and a well-appointed mail-car runs from Fethard, through Duncannon and Arthurstown, to Ross. A few boats are employed in fishing, on which and on the garrison the inhabitants depend chiefly for their support: an oyster-bed just below the fort, which was for some years only partially known, has been recently discovered to be of large extent, and is now much dredged. A branch from the coast-guard station at Arthurstown is quartered here. The creek is formed by the rock on which the fort is built, and the approach to the strand is rendered dangerous by shoals; but vessels of 100 tons can approach the pier at high water in fair weather. Within the fort is a lighthouse, nearly due north from that of Hook; another, to the north of the fort, was lately completed. In the village is a Roman Catholic chapel; and two neat school-houses, one of which is for infants, have been built by subscription. Duncannon gives the inferior title of Viscount to the family of Ponsonby, earls of Besborough.

DUNCORMUCK, a parish, in the barony of BARGY, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (E.) from Daes-Castle; containing 1796 inhabitants, of whom 111 are in the village. This parish is situated on a small stream that flows into the lough of Duncormuck; it comprises 5710 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, and, though chiefly under tillage, contains some good grazing-land. Quarries of a dark species of limestone are worked, and the produce is extensively used for manure. At Lackoe, a considerable trade is carried on in slates, coal, and culm, from South Wales; vessels of 100 tons' burthen can cross the bar at high tides, and lie secure in the lough, which is still frequented by wild-fowl, though not in such numbers as formerly. Petty-sessions are held monthly in the village. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, episcopally united, in 1759, to the rectory of Amhrosetown, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £229. 16., of which £90 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the

entire title of the incumbent's benefice amounts to £243. 13. 6. The glebe-house was erected in 1810, by a gift of £350 and a loan of £450 from the Board of First Fruits; there are three contiguous glebes, containing together 18 acres. The church is a modern edifice, enlarged in 1815, and lately repaired by a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of the district of Rathangan, comprising also the parishes of Killag, Kilcowan, Kilmannon, and Ballyconnick, with the townland of Amhrosetown; there are chapels at Rathangan and Clarestown, the latter in the parish of Kilmannon. The parochial school was erected by the Rev. R. B. Gordon, on a site presented by W. Richards, Esq., of Rathaspeck. In the village is a lofty tower called Duncormuck Castle, apparently of Anglo-Norman architecture.



Ancient Seal.

DUNDALK, a sea-port, borough, market, and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of UPPER DUNDALK, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 10½ miles (8.) from Newry, and 40 miles (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the road to Belfast; containing 13,204 inhabitants, of whom 10,782 are in the borough and liberties. The earliest

historical notice of this place occurs in 1180, when John de Courcy with 1000 men, marching against a prince of Argial who had destroyed one of his ships, was encountered by the native chiefs with a force of 7000 men, by whom he was defeated, with the loss of 400 of his troops. The English power being soon afterwards firmly established, Dundalk and some other territories were granted to Bertrand de Verdon, who founded here a priory for Crouched friars of the Augustine order, which subsequently became an hospital; and in the reign of Henry III., Lord John de Verdon founded a Franciscan friary. In 1315, Edward Bruce took possession of the town, and caused himself to be proclaimed king of Ireland: he maintained his assumed dignity here for nearly a whole year; but being attacked by John de Birmingham, his army was totally defeated and himself slain. Some time after, O'Hanlon, an Irish chieftain, came with a large force to demand tribute from the inhabitants, by whom he was so vigorously repulsed that 200 of his men were left dead upon the field. In 1338, Theobald de Verdon obtained a grant of a market, and of a fair for 15 days. Richard II. confirmed by charter all the privileges the inhabitants had previously enjoyed, and made the town a free borough; and Henry IV. granted the bailiffs and commonalty certain customs, to enrround their town with walls, which, from its exposed and undefended situation on the north of the English pale, were necessary for its protection.

In 1558, the Lord-Depnty Sidney appointed an interview with the powerful chieftain Shane O'Nial, who at last agreed to come to him here on condition of being received as his "gossip." The town was, in 1560, besieged by the O'Nials, but was so valiantly defended that they abandoned the design. A subsequent attempt

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was made, with no better success; and in 1562, the Earl of Sussex, lord-deputy, sent some forces to the assistance of the townsmen, between whom and Shane O'Nial a mutual restitution of plunder took place. So great was the power of the native chieftains in 1596, that, in a conference held at Faughart, it was proposed by the English government to make this town the frontier of their dominions in Ireland; but all overtures for a pacification were rejected. On the breaking out of the war in 1641, Roger Moore and Brian Mac Mahon posted themselves near Dundalk, of which they held possession, with a force of 2500 men, and bade defiance to the Irish government; but Sir Henry Tichborne assaulted, and, after an obstinate resistance, succeeded in gaining possession of the town. Colonel Monk, who had been appointed governor, was, in 1649, compelled by Lord Inchiquin to surrender to Cromwell. In the war of the Revolution, some forces of James II., which had been stationed in the town, abandoned it on the approach of William's army, commanded by Duke Schomberg, who encamped his forces on some low marshy ground, about a mile to the north, where they suffered much from disease. James detached a party to seize the pass at Newry; which, on the first appearance of opposition, retired to Sligo. He soon afterwards advanced at the head of the Irish army, and drew up in order of battle; but just at the moment when an engagement was expected, he led off his troops in the direction of Ardee.

The town is situated on the south side of the Castletown river, which suddenly expands as it opens into the bay of Dundalk; and consists of two principal streets, each about a mile in length, intersecting each other in the market-square; and of several smaller streets. The number of houses, in 1841, was 1936, many of them well built. The streets are paved, and the town is watched, and lighted with gas, under the provisions of the act of the 9th of George IV., cap. 82, which was adopted by the inhabitants in 1834. The southern entrance has been greatly improved by the recent erection of some handsome houses. At the northern extremity is a bridge over the Castletown river, connecting the main town with a small suburb on the opposite side; at the eastern extremity, near the bay, is a spacious cavalry barrack; and along the borders of the river are some lands called the Town parks. A literary society has been established, and there are two subscription news-rooms, and a good assembly-room; a hunt is supported, and races are occasionally held on a course near the town. Here is a distillery, employing about 100 men, consuming from 35,000 to 40,000 barrels of grain, and producing more than 300,000 gallons of whiskey annually, which is mostly for home consumption and of superior quality; there are also four tanyards carried on, two salt-works, a large malting concern, and a very extensive iron-foundry and forge.

The chief TRADE is in agricultural produce, which is shipped in great quantities to Liverpool and other British ports; the foreign trade is not inconsiderable. The exports are, grain of all kinds, flour, meal, malt, butter, cattle, sheep, pigs, barrelled provisions, linen, and flax; the imports are principally coal, bark, soap, oil, tallow, hemp, grocery, rock-salt, and iron, from British ports, and timber, tallow, wine, and bark, from foreign ports.

Since the introduction of steam navigation, great quantities of eggs and poultry have been exported. The estimated value of the exports in a recent year was £452,813, of which £279,743 were for corn, meal, and flour, £100,000 cattle, sheep, and pigs, £1000 horses, and about £51,950 provisions; £4500 linens, and £980 woollens; and about £15,000 other articles. The estimated value of the imports in the same year, was £107,593, of which £19,321 were in coal, slates, &c.; £16,260 iron, metal, hardware, &c.; £24,300 woollens, cottons, silks, &c.; £6500 haberdashery; £6015 spirits, hides, tallow, &c.; and the remainder, various other articles. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house, for 1835, was £3619. 4. 10., and for 1836, £4514. 5. 10.; the excise duties paid for the district, in 1835, amounted to £112,189. 18.; the customs in 1844 were £28,675, and the excise duties in 1843, £79,631. Two steam-packets of the first class are constantly employed between this port and Liverpool; the passage on the average is made in 16 or 17 hours. The harbour is formed by the innermost recesses of the bay, which is seven miles across at its mouth from Dunany Point to Cooley Point and extends nearly the same distance to the town. It is very safe, and the bay affords good anchorage in from four to eight fathoms of water. There are some bathing-places along the shore, particularly at the village of Blackrock. A branch of the Bank of Ireland was established in 1836. In 1845, an act was passed for a railway communication between Dundalk and Enniskillen; but the portion between Clones and Enniskillen being almost identical with part of the Newry and Enniskillen line, the act was confined to a railway from Dundalk to the Newry line at Clones; the Dundalk company retaining the right, on repaying, after its completion, one-half of the cost of the Clones and Enniskillen line, to a joint use of it. The length of the railway, thus reduced, will be 40½ British miles, and the capital is £750,000, with power to raise £250,000 by loan.

The market is held on Monday; and fairs are held on the Monday next but one before Ash-Wednesday, May 17th, the first Monday in July, the last Monday in August, and the second Mondays in October and December; but the May fair is the only one of importance. In the excise arrangements Dundalk gives name to, and is the head of, a district comprising the towns of Newry and Warrenpoint, in the county of Down; Dundalk and Ardee, in the county of Louth; and Carrickmacross, Ballybay, Castle-Blayney, and Clones, in the county of Monaghan. At Soldiers' Point, about a mile and a half below the town, is a coast-guard station, the head of the district of Dundalk, and the residence of the inspecting commander; the district contains also the stations of Greenore, O'Meath, Cooley Point, Dunany Point, and Clogher Head.

After the confirmation of its privileges by Richard II., the town received various charters from succeeding sovereigns; until 1840 it was governed by that of Charles II., under which the CORPORATION consisted of a bailiff, 16 burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, two town-serjeants, and other officers. The bailiff, who was also a justice of the peace, was annually elected from the burgesses by a majority of that body, and with their consent might appoint a deputy to serve the office. The burgesses,

as vacancies occurred, were chosen from the freemen, and the freemen were elected by the corporation; the recorder and town-clerk were chosen by the corporation, and the town-serjeants by the bailiff. In 1840 the corporation was dissolved. The borough first returned members to parliament in 1374, and continued to send two to the Irish parliament till the Union, since which period it has returned one member to the Imperial parliament. The right of election, previously limited to the corporation, was by the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, vested in the resident freemen and £10 householders; the number of registered voters, in 1843, was 567, of whom 561 were £10 householders, and 6 freemen. A new boundary was in 1832 drawn round the town, comprising an area of 445 statute acres. The borough court of record, formerly held before the bailiff and recorder, has not issued any process since 1779, and may be regarded as extinct; petty-sessions used to be held before the bailiff daily, and are still held by the county magistrates every Thursday. The guild-hall, which, together with nearly all the land on which the town is built, belongs to the Earl of Roden, is a neat edifice of brick, situated in the market-square, and containing an assembly-room, a news-room, offices for the savings' bank, an office for the sub-inspector of police, and other apartments for the transaction of public business and for holding meetings. A chief constabulary police station has been established in the town, which is the residence of the sub-inspector for the county, and the head-quarters of the police force. The assizes for the county are held here, and the quarter-sessions for the Dundalk division twice in the year. The court-house is a handsome modern edifice of hewn stone, with a very fine portico, after the model of that of the Temple of Theseus at Athens; it is situated in the centre of the town, contains two spacious and well-arranged courts, with every requisite accommodation for the grand jury and public officers, and has a communication in the rear with the county gaol, which was erected in 1820. The prisoners are employed in breaking stones and working at their different trades: the building contains a chapel, a school, and an hospital, and is kept under proper regulations; there is likewise a treadmill, which distributes water to every part of the prison.

The parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 6202 statute acres, of which 25½ are part of Castletown river; the soil is fertile, and the land in a good state of cultivation. To the west of the town is Dundalk House, the seat of the Earl of Roden, an ancient mansion situated in a well-cultivated and richly-planted demesne, comprising 274 Irish acres; Fair Hill, a handsome residence, and Lisnawilly, are also in the parish. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Armagh, episcopally united to the rectory and vicarage of Castletown, forming the union of Dundalk, in the patronage of the Lord-Primate and Lord Roden, the latter of whom is impropror of the rectory. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £395. 12. 6., payable to the impropror, who allows the incumbent £16 in lieu of the vicarial tithes; the tithe of the whole union, payable to the incumbent, amounts to £166. 5. The glebe-house was built in 1773; the glebe comprises 19½ acres. The church is a spacious, and, internally, elegant cruciform structure, with a double transept; it

was frequently enlarged and improved at a very considerable expense, by means of loans from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Dundalk, Castletown, and Kene; a handsome chapel of hewn granite has been erected in the town, and there is also a chapel near Kilen, in the parish of Kene. Here is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; also places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists and Independents. Of the schools of the parish, the principal are, the endowed classical school, to which the sons of freemen are eligible on payment of £9. 2. per annum; the Dundalk institution, under the patronage of the Incorporated Society, in which 30 boys are received on the foundation free of expense, 50 boarders at £12, and 20 day scholars at £1. 10. per annum; all of whom are instructed in this excellent institution in every branch of useful education, except the classics; and a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation, comprehending departments for infants, for general education, and for needlework. The building for the last cost upwards of £1700, of which £750 were given by the trustees of Smith's charities, who also pay the master and mistress £30 per annum each; the other expenses are defrayed by charity sermons and subscriptions.

The Louth Infirmary, or County Hospital, with which is connected a dispensary, was built by subscription in 1835, on ground given by the Earl of Roden at a nominal rent. It is a handsome structure in the later English style, erected at an expense of £3000, and comprising three wards for male, and three for female patients, with hot and cold baths, convalescent galleries for patients (of whom it is capable of containing forty), and every accommodation for the officers and attendants: about 4000 patients receive advice and medicine annually. The Fever Hospital, a large building, formerly the Charter school, is now a pin-factory, in which 300 children, selected from the two great schools for the poor, are beneficially employed; an hour each day is allotted for their instruction at the respective schools. A Ladies' Benevolent Society, for selling clothing at reduced prices, is supported by subscription; as are also the Mendicity Association, the Destitute Sick Society, a Savings' Bank, an Association for Discountenancing Vice, and several other charitable institutions. The union workhouse, on a site of 8½ acres purchased for £323. 13., was completed in 1841, at a cost of £5690, and is constructed to receive 800 paupers. There are some remains of the Franciscan friary on the east side of the town, consisting of the tower, a lofty square pile surmounted by a slender turret commanding an extensive prospect: after the Dissolution the friary was granted by Henry VIII. to James Brandon, at a rent of sixpence per annum, and a renewal fine of £9. 10. Of the religious establishment founded by Bertram de Verdon, there are no remains; its revenues were granted by Elizabeth to Henry Draycot, who had previously obtained a lease for 21 years. Near the town is a spring arched over with ancient massive masonry, called the Lady Well, and much resorted to on the patron day, Sept. 29th. On the plains of Ballynahatna are the remains of a Druidical temple partly inclosed by a curving rampart, on the outside of which is a por-

tion of a circle of upright stones; and on a rising ground near Dundalk is a circular fort surrounded by a double fosse and rampart, supposed to have been thrown up by the earliest inhabitants of the country. Dundalk formerly gave the title of Baron to the family of Georges.

DUNDERMOT, a grange, in the union of BALLYMENA, barony of KILCONWAY, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, on the Ravel water; containing 1179 inhabitants. It comprises 3003½ statute acres: the title rent-charge, which is inappropriate, is £48. 15. There is a meeting-house for Presbyterians of the General Assembly. Near the Ballymena road is a Danish fort or mound of an oval form, 60 feet by 30, the summit of which is level, and the base surrounded by a deep fosse and counterscarp: towards the bridge over the Ravel, two parallel branches from the fosse inclose another area of a quadrangular form, now called "the Parade."

DUNDERROW, a parish, partly in the barony of CORK, partly in the barony of KINSALE, partly in that of KINNALLEA, but chiefly in the barony of EAST MUSKERRY, union of KINSALE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Kinsale, on the road to Bandon; containing 2308 inhabitants, of whom 94 are in the village. This parish comprises 6435 statute acres; about 800 are bog and mountain, and 971½ waste; the remainder is good land, the larger portion being arable. It consists of several detached portions, and has consequently a great variety of surface and soil; Dunderrow proper is generally composed of a light soil, which is very well cultivated, and produces abundant crops. A new line of road has been made through the parish, leading from Kinsale to Bandon. In the Bandon river, which bounds Dunderrow on the south, are several salmon-weirs. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of T. C. Kearney, Esq., of Garretstown: the title rent-charge is £393. 15., of which £112. 10. are payable to the dean and chapter of St. Finbarr's, Cork, and the remainder to the rector. The glebe-house was built in 1821, by aid of a gift of £250 and a loan of £550 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 16 statute acres. The church, a small handsome edifice with a lofty square tower, was erected by aid of a loan of £500, in 1812, from the same Board: in the churchyard is a pyramidal monument of marble, erected over the remains of an English lady, who died at Kinsale while on a tour through Ireland. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is mainly within the district of Kinsale, but the detached portions belong to the several parishes by which they are surrounded: the chapel is at Ballynamona. The doon from which the parish derives its name, has been partly removed: the queen's forces secured themselves upon it in 1601, prior to the siege of Kinsale, when the Spanish forces were in possession.

DUNDONALD, a parish, in the union of BELFAST, barony of LOWER CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (E.) from Belfast, on the coach-road to Newtown-Ardes; containing 1560 inhabitants. This parish, which is called also Kirkdonald, comprises 4635 statute acres of fertile land, principally under tillage and in a high state of cultivation: every improvement in the mode of tillage and

the construction of farming implements has been eagerly adopted; there is neither bog nor waste land. The principal seats are, Storemont, Summerfield, Rose Park, Bessmount, and Donleady. Near the village is an extensive bleach-green, where 5000 pieces of linen are annually finished. A receiving-house for letters here is in connexion with Belfast and Comber. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of S. Cleveland, Esq.; the tithe rent-charge is £154. 15. The glebe-house, a handsome residence, was built in 1819 by a gift of £300 and a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church, a small edifice, was built on the site of a former church, in 1771, and a tower was added to it in 1774. In the Roman Catholic divisions, the parish forms part of the union of Newtown-Ardes. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, to the poor of which congregation Mr. John Grane, of London, bequeathed the interest of a sum of money. About 50 children are taught in the parochial school, which is aided by the rector; and a large and handsome school-house has been built and endowed at Church Quarter, by David Gordon, Esq. In the demesne of Summerfield is a chalybeate spring; and close to the church is a large circular fort surrounded by a moat, from which the parish is supposed to derive its name; a little below, in the same ground, is a cave continued to the fort, and passing under its base. Near the bleach-green is a conical hill, or rath, contiguous to which, at the mouth of a small rivulet, is a stone pillar 10 feet high. Gilbert Kennedy, a distinguished Presbyterian divine, was interred in the church in 1687.

DUNDONNELL, a parish, in the union of RATHKEALE, barony of LOWER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 1 mile (W.) from Rathkeale, and on the river Deel; containing 452 inhabitants. It comprises 1394 statute acres, chiefly in tillage: the land is in general good, being based on a substratum of limestone; the system of agriculture has of late been much improved. Riddlestown, the ancient mansion of the Blennerhasset family, is seated on the banks of the Deel; and in its vicinity is Clonarla, the residence of a branch of the Masseys. Dundonnell is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, and since 1713 has formed part of the union of Rathkeale, and the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of St. Mary, in the gift of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £69. 5.; and there are four acres of glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Coolcappa. There are some remains of the old church; but of the castle of Clonarla, which was taken down some years since, on clearing the site for Mr. Massey's present mansion, a few fragments only remain.

DUNDRUM, a maritime village, in that part of the parish of KILMEGAN which is in the barony of LECALE, union of DOWNPATRICK, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Clough, on the road from Newry to Downpatrick; containing 163 inhabitants. This place is situated on an inner bay measuring about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long by a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile broad, and lying at the head of the larger one to which the village gives name; and was distinguished for its ancient castle, of which, though twice besieged and taken by the lord-deputy,

and finally demolished by Cromwell, there are still considerable and very interesting remains. The fortress is said to have been built by Sir John de Courcy for Knights Templars, who kept possession of it till the suppression of their order in 1313, when it was transferred to the Prior of Down. On the dissolution of monasteries, the castle, with several townlands, was given to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and subsequently it passed to the Maginnis family, on whose attainer the estate was forfeited to the crown and granted to the Earl of Ardglass; it afterwards became the property of Viscount Blinndell, from whom it descended to the Marquess of Downshire. The village, which previously consisted of one narrow street, containing only a few houses very indifferently built, was much improved by the late Marquess of Downshire, who widened the old street, opened several new lines of road, and promoted the erection of many neat and comfortable dwelling-houses. He also built a spacious and commodious hotel, some hot and cold baths, and, adjoining the latter, a lodging-house for himself, which is occasionally let to strangers during the summer. The principal trade is the export of grain, for which a small but convenient quay was constructed by his lordship, who also built warehouses and stores for grain. Fairs are held on Jan. 3rd, Feb. 5th, May 12th, Aug. 6th, and Oct. 10th.

The larger bay, which affords very great facilities for bathing, extends from the foot of the mountain of Slieve Donard to St. John's Point, a distance of nine miles, and reaches nearly four miles inland. The ground is mostly clean, and the depth moderate, but the bay is exposed to severe gusts of wind from the Morne mountains; the south and south-east winds send in a heavy sea, and vessels should never remain here unless when the wind is from the north or north-east. The ground immediately outside the larger bay is said to be one of the best fishing-grounds in the British seas, affording always in their respective seasons large supplies of excellent haddock, cod, whiting, plaice, sole, and turbot. The western shore is a continued range of sand hills, through which is an inlet to the smaller bay deep enough to admit vessels of 50 tons, laden with coal, lime, and slate, to the quay at the village. In the inlet, during the summer months, are large shoals of sand-eels, to take which several hundreds of the neighbouring peasantry assemble every tide, thus providing themselves with an abundant supply for some months. The remains of the castle consist chiefly of a lofty circular tower of more than 30 feet internal diameter, built on the summit of a rock overlooking the bay: the walls, and the winding staircase leading to the battlements, are nearly perfect, but the roofs and floors of the several stories have fallen in; and the vault or dungeon, deeply excavated in the rock, is exposed. The tower is surrounded by a deep fosse hewn in the solid rock, and on the east are the remains of two lofty bastions: the walls of the ancient gatehouse are still standing. Dr. Thomas Smith, consecrated bishop of Limerick in 1693, was a native of this place.—See the article on the parish of KILMEGAN.

DUNDRUM, a village, in the parish of TANEY, union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Dublin, on the road to Enniskerry; containing 550 inhabitants. This village, in which are some very pretty cottages, is

pleasantly situated on a sheltered declivity near the base of the fine mountain range that extends along the south side of the county. It is a favourite place of resort for invalids from Dublin, for whom the mildness of its climate and the purity of the air are peculiarly favourable; and is noted for numerous herds of goats, which, browsing among the mountain pastures, afford milk of very excellent quality. A receiving-house for letters in connexion with the metropolis has been established in the village, in which are also a chapel belonging to the Roman Catholic union of Booterstown, and a dispensary. The environs abound with strikingly diversified scenery, and are embellished with numerous gentlemen's seats and elegant villas, most of which are situated in tastefully ornamented grounds and command fine views of the bay of Dublin and the country adjacent. Of those in the more immediate neighbourhood the principal are, Wickham, Sweetmount, Dundrum House, Churchove, Churchove House, Sweetmount Villa, and Sweetmount House. The ruins of Dnndrum Castle consist of one tower covered with ivy.

DUNDRUM, or NEWTOWN-DUNDRUM.—See BALINTIMPLE, county of TIPPERARY.

DUNEANE, a parish, in the union of BALLYMENA, barony of UPPER TOOME, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Randalstown, on the road from Belfast to Londonderry; containing 6369 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by Lough Beg and the river Bann, and on the south by Lough Neagh, in which, at the distance of half a mile from the shore, is a group called the Three Islands, within the limits of Duneane. It comprises 13,128 statute acres, of which 1628½ are in Lough Neagh, 415½ in Lough Beg, and 29½ in the river. About two-thirds of the land are in a state of good cultivation, one-tenth is bog, and the remainder waste; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture greatly improved. Basaltic stone is quarried in large quantities, for building and for repairing the roads. The principal seats are, Raymond Lodge, Moneyglass, St. Helena, and Brecart. The weaving of calico and union cloths, and also of fine linen, is carried on extensively. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, united from time immemorial to the benefice of Cranfield, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Donegal; the rectory is inappropriate in W. Cranston, Esq., of Belfast. The vicarial tithes of the parish, as returned by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1831, amounted to £340, and of the whole union to £270; there is neither glebe nor glebe-house. The church is a small plain edifice, nearly in the centre of the union. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are chapels at Moneyglass and Cargin, the former built in 1826. In the parish is also a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. There are some remains of a circular camp, called Ballydonnelly Fort, similar to the Giant's Ring in the county of Down.

DUNEANY, barony of WEST OPMALY, county of KILDARE.—See DONANEY.

DUNFANAGHY, a sea-port and post-town, and the head of a union, in the parish of CLONDERBORRY, barony of KILMACRENNAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 32 miles (N. W.) from Lifford, and 137½ (N. N. W.) from Dublin; containing 529 inhabi-

ants. It is situated on the bay of Sheephaven, and consists of one street, containing 93 houses; an inlet from Sheephaven forms a commodious bay, which takes its name from this place and affords good anchorage to vessels of the largest burthen, which find better shelter here than in Sheephaven, from the latter being too much exposed to the north and north-east winds. Dunfanaghy is the head of a coast-guard district, comprising also the stations of Rutland, Guidore, Innishofin, Sheephaven, Mulroy, Rathmillen, and Knockadoon; and including a force of 7 officers and 53 men, under a resident inspecting commander. Fairs are held on the Thursday after Whit-Sunday, Aug. 5th, Oct. 2nd, and Nov. 17th. A constabulary police force is stationed in the town, and petty-sessions are held every Friday. Nearly adjoining it, on the west, is a very extensive rabbit-warren; and the neighbourhood is rich in mineral productions: the surrounding district, called Cloghanealy, consists chiefly of mountainous elevations covered with indifferent herbage; and among its geological features are hills of sand and rocks of granite and crystal, rising to a great height. The union workhouse was completed at an expense of £3800, and is constructed to receive 300 paupers. A commodious school-house has been built in the town, and there is also a dispensary.

DUNFEENY, or DOONFENY, a parish, in the union of BALLINA, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 9 miles (N. W.) from Killa; containing 4819 inhabitants. This parish is situated upon the new line of road from Killa to Belmullet through the mountains, and upon Bantraber bay. It comprises 31,251 statute acres, including a large tract of bog; and limestone, freestone, slate, and copper are found here. The seats are, Mount Glynn, Gross Lodge, and Glynn Castle. Dunfeeny is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, forming part of the union of Kilbreedy; the rectory is partly appropriate to the deanery of Killala. The tithe rent-charge is £225, a portion of which is paid to the dean, and the chief part of the rest to the vicar. There is a good glebe-house, built in 1830; also a glebe of 20 acres. The church is a large building in good repair, erected by aid of a loan of £830, in 1810, from the Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic union is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there is a chapel at Ballycastle, and another at Belderig.

DUNFERT, in the barony of SHILLELOGHER, county of KILKENNY.—See DANEYSFERT.

DUNFORT, or DUNFORTH, a parish, in the union of EDENDERRY, barony of CARRERY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (W.) from Kildock, on the road from Enfield to Naas; containing 938 inhabitants. It comprises 5548 statute acres. The land is of superior quality for grazing cattle, to which purpose it is almost exclusively devoted; a portion of the Bog of Allen extends into the parish. The seats are, Dunfort House, Mulgeeth, and Metcalf Park. Dunfort is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, entirely inappropriate in the Marquess of Downshire; the tithe rent-charge is £75. 16. 6.: the clerical duties are performed by the incumbent of Carbery. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Carbery: the chapel is a plain building. There are some remains of the old church. The parish contains a day school for boys and girls.



Seal.

DUNGANNON, a borough, a market and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of **DRUMGLASS**, barony of **DUNGANNON**, county of **TYRONE**, and province of **ULSTER**, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Armagh, and 76 (N.N.W.) from Dublin, on the road from Armagh to Coleraine; containing 3801 inhabitants. This place appears to have been the chief seat of

the **O'NIALS** from the earliest period of Irish history; but the first direct notice of it, under its present name, is in a spirited letter addressed in 1329 to Pope John, from **Dungannon**, by **Donald O'Nial**, who styles himself "King of Ulster and true heir of the whole dominion of Ireland." He declares that, previously to the coming of St. Patrick, 130 of his royal ancestors had been kings of Ireland; and that, from that period till the landing of Henry II., in 1172, "sixty monarchs of the same princely family had sway'd the Hibernian sceptre." In 1364, **O'Nial**, in his letters to Edward III., styles himself "Prince of the Irishry in Ulster," and dated from this place; whence, in 1394, he went to make his submission to Richard II. at Drogheda. Henry O'Nial gave a splendid entertainment here to the Primate Bole, and assigned to the church of Armagh all his lands in Moydoy; and in 1489 Con O'Nial founded a Franciscan monastery, which he amply endowed. This establishment continued to flourish till the Reformation; it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Westmeath, and was assigned to Sir Arthur Chichester in the reign of James I. In 1492, Con O'Nial, the founder, being murdered by his brother Henry, was buried in the monastery with great pomp; and Neal McArt O'Nial rising in arms to avenge his death, the Earl of Kildare marched into Ulster to oppose him, took the fortress of **Dungannon** by storm, and soon reduced O'Nial to obedience. In 1501, the Albanian Scots attacked the fortress on St. Patrick's day, but were driven back with great slaughter by O'Nial, who then held it for the English government. In 1517, O'Nial was found again in rebellion against the English; but the Earl of Kildare, having reduced **Dundrum** and taken **Magginnis** prisoner, marched against **Dungannon**, stormed the fort, and burnt the town, both of which were restored by O'Nial after his submission. Con O'Nial, in 1538, taking up arms against Henry VIII. in favour of the see of Rome, proceeded from this place with a powerful army into the English pale, and laid waste the country as far as Meath, where he was met by the Lord-Deputy Grey, who defeated him at Bellahoe, and compelled him to retreat to his stronghold of **Dungannon**; he soon submitted to the English authority, and in 1542 took the oaths of allegiance. After this battle Henry assumed the title of King, instead of Lord, of Ireland; and O'Nial covenanted to renounce the name of O'Nial, to adopt the English habit and language, and to build houses and farm the lands after the English mode. For this submission he was created **EARL OF TYRONE**, and his illegitimate son Matthew was made Baron of **Dungannon**, and received the estate of the O'Nials by patent.

In 1552, *Shane O'Nial*, son of the Earl of Tyrone, VOL. I.—561

appeared in arms against his father, destroyed the fortress of **Dungannon**, and committed other depredations; but in 1556, Fitzwalter, then lord-deputy, marched against him, expelled him from the territory, and replaced the earl in his possessions. Shane again revolted in 1559, and in the following year burst into the English pale, but was reduced to submission by the Lord-Deputy Sussex. From **Dungannon** he proceeded to England, accompanied by his body-guard, consisting of 600 soldiers, who marched through the streets of London, armed with battle-axes, and dressed in the costume of their country. He was graciously received by Elizabeth, pardoned, and loaded with favours; but shortly after his return to **Dungannon**, he again appeared in arms, destroyed the city of Armagh with its venerable cathedral and monasteries, and left only a few mud cabins remaining; he also destroyed the city of Derry, and laid waste the whole county. In 1567, however, he was treacherously murdered in the Scottish camp. *Hugh O'Nial*, who by the favour of Elizabeth had been raised to the earldom of Tyrone, commenced building a magnificent castle at **Dungannon**, and imported large quantities of lead for its roof; in 1587 he obtained from Elizabeth the grant of a weekly market and some fairs, and in 1591 the lordship of Tyrone was formed into a county subdivided into eight baronies, this place being made the county town and a gaol built in it accordingly. In 1595, the earl rebelled against the English government, and at the head of 14,000 men took and destroyed several forts, burnt Portmore bridge, laid siege to Monaghan, and, melting into bullets the lead which he had imported under pretence of roofing his castle, ultimately made himself master of the whole county. Having defeated the English in many engagements, particularly at Benburb, he was universally hailed as the champion of Ireland, and received in his fortress here the envoy of the Pope, who brought him valuable presents. The Lord-Deputy Mountjoy, however, marched against this powerful chieftain, and defeated the insurgents in several battles; and in June, 1602, having secured Armagh and Charlemont, he advanced towards **Dungannon**. Tyrone, aware of his approach, set fire to the place and retreated northward; but being thus driven from the venerable seat of his ancestors, he never regained his lost power. In the following year he made his submission at Mellifont, and was pardoned; he was restored to the earldom, and obtained a grant of his lands by letters-patent: but meditating new designs against the state, he was discovered, and, dreading the power of James I., was compelled to flee to the continent in 1607, leaving the whole of his extensive possessions to the king, who, in 1610, granted the castle and manor of **Dungannon**, with all their dependencies, to Sir Arthur Chichester. In 1612, Sir Arthur obtained from the king a charter of incorporation for the town which he was about to build; also a grant of 1140 acres of land, and of 500 acres more for the site of the intended town. Upon the former lands he built a bawn of limestone, 120 feet square, with bulwarks and a deep fosse; and upon the latter, previously to 1619, six large stone houses, six strong houses of frame-work timber, and a church, which, with the exception of the roof, was completed at that time, whence may be dated the origin of the present town.

On the breaking out of the war in 1641, Sir Phelim O'Nial, after taking the fort of Charlemont by stratagem,

and making the governor prisoner, seized the castle, town, and fort of Dungannon on the same night; and having put many of the inhabitants to death, kept possession of it till the battle of Benburb, in 1646, after which the town and church were burnt. The castle was eventually dismantled by order of the parliament. It was, however, rebuilt soon after the Restoration, and in 1688 the Rev. George Walker, rector of Donaghmore, raised a regiment in his parish, and marched with it to Dungannon, to secure that garrison for the Protestants; the place was entrusted to the care of Colonel Lundy, who deserted his post on the 13th of March, and the inhabitants fled to Strabane. The castle was garrisoned in 1689 by the troops of James II., who, on the 13th of April in that year, visited this town and inspected the garrison, whence he marched to Omagh and Strabane; his forces occupied the town and neighbourhood during the whole of that important struggle. From this period the only event of historical importance connected with the place, is the meeting of delegates from 269 corps of Ulster volunteers, who, in 1782, assembled at Dungannon, and passed 20 resolutions declaratory of the independence of the parliament of Ireland.

The town, situated about three miles from the south shore of Lough Neagh, is spacious and well built; it consists of a square, and four principal and several smaller streets, the whole containing 675 houses. Improvements upon a very extensive scale have been lately made, and are still in progress; handsome houses have been built within and around the town, several lines of road have been constructed, and the act 9th George IV., cap. 82, for Lighting, Watching, Cleansing, and Paving, has been in full operation here since 1834. The surrounding country is richly diversified; and the situation of the town on a lofty hill of limestone, commanding interesting and extensive prospects on every side, renders it both a healthy and a pleasant place of residence. It is second (in Tyrone) only to Omagh in extent, and is rapidly increasing in opulence and importance. News-rooms are supported by subscription, and assemblies are held occasionally. At a short distance to the east is Northland Lodge, the seat of the Earl of Ranfurly, and in the immediate neighbourhood are many other gentlemen's seats, mentioned in the account of the parish. The principal trade of the town and vicinity is the manufacture and bleaching of linen, for which Dungannon has long been celebrated; there are several bleach-works on a large scale, all in full operation. The manufacture of earthenware and fire-bricks, for which there are potteries within three miles of the town, is extensive; a large distillery annually consumes 29,000 barrels of grain, and not far from it are some flour-mills. A flourishing trade is also carried on in wheat, flax, oats, and barley. The Drunglass collieries, one mile distant, are the most important in the north of Ireland; they were formerly worked without much success, but are now conducted by the Hibernian Mining Company, and have been rendered productive of great benefit to the neighbourhood. The coal is of good quality, and produced in abundance; the demand is ample, and the prices moderate owing to the competition of English and Scottish coal, brought hither by the Lagan and Newry navigations and by Lough Neagh. There are also iron-works, and some extensive lime-works, near the town. The markets, granted in 1587 by Queen

Elizabeth to Hugh O'Nial, Earl of Tyrone, and in 1612 by James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester, are held on Tuesday and Thursday; the former day for grain, and the latter for brown-linen, yarn, cattle, pigs, and provisions of every kind, with all of which Dungannon is very extensively supplied. Fairs, granted in 1611 to Sir Arthur Chichester, and in 1705 to T. Knox, Esq., are held on the first Thursday in every month. The market-house, shambles, grain-stores, and provision-sheds, are commodious, and well adapted to their use. Branches of the Belfast and Provincial Banks were established in 1834. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Armagh. A chief constabulary police station has been established in the town, which is the head-quarters of the police force of Ulster; a police barrack has been built.

The inhabitants, under the title of the "Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commons of the borough of Dungannon," received a charter of incorporation from James I., in 1612, by which the site of the town, with three parcels of land called Crosse, Brough, and Fernekeile (except the castle, and a space of 500 feet around it, in every direction, from its walls), was created a free borough, and the CORPORATION made to consist of a portreeve, twelve free burgesses, and a commonalty. In 1840, however, the corporation was dissolved by the general act of parliament. The portreeve was chosen annually, and had power to hold a court every Friday for the recovery of debts not exceeding five marks, but this court had never been established. The charter also conferred the right of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which was exercised till the Union, since which period Dungannon has returned one member to the Imperial parliament. The right of election, originally in the portreeve and burgesses, was, by the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, vested in the resident freemen and £10 householders. The liberties of the borough included the whole of the townlands of Drumcroo and Ranaghan, a considerable portion of the townland of Gortmenon, and three small pieces in three other townlands, comprising together about 836 statute acres; but in 1832 a narrower boundary was drawn round the town, containing 224 statute acres. In 1843 the number of registered voters was 394, of whom 374 were £10 householders, and 20 free burgesses. A court for the manor of Dungannon, granted in 1621 by James I. to Arthur, Lord Chichester, and now the property of the Earl of Ranfurly, is held once in three weeks, and has jurisdiction to the amount of £20, extending over 40 townlands. General-sessions of the peace for the division of Dungannon, which comprises the baronies of Dungannon and Clogher, are held here and at Clogher, alternately, twice in the year; and petty-sessions are held once a fortnight before the county magistrates. The court-house is a spacious and handsome building, erected in 1830; under it is the bridewell, containing a day-room and four large cells for male prisoners, with a yard, day room, and cells for female prisoners, accommodation for debtors, and apartments for the keeper.

The church of the parish of Drunglass having been destroyed in the wars during the reign of Elizabeth, a new church was erected by Sir Arthur Chichester in the town of Dungannon, in 1619. This building, which was nearly destroyed in the war of 1641, was restored in 1672, and rebuilt in 1699, since which time it has been

considerably enlarged; it is now a handsome edifice with a lofty octagonal spire. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in the town; also places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and for Wesleyan Methodists. A free grammar school, or *Royal College*, was founded by letters-patent of Charles I., which gave in trust to the Primate of Armagh and his successors six townlands in the parish of Clonoe, for the support of a school at Mountjoy, in that parish; but this place being only a garrison, the school was, after many years, removed to Dungannon. The first account we find of it is in 1726, nearly a century after its foundation, when it was held in a lane near High-street, where it continued till 1786, when the present college was erected by order of Primate Robison, who a few years before had erected the college of Armagh. The building comprises a centre and two deeply receding wings, erected at an expense of £4626. 8., of which £3000 were given from the Primate's private purse; it is situated on a gentle eminence on the east side of the town, in grounds comprising 9 acres purchased by Primate Robinson and given to the school. The establishment is conducted by a principal and three classical assistants, two English masters, and drawing, French, and music masters, and is adapted for 100 pupils; the masters take private boarders and day scholars: at present there are no scholars on the foundation. The lands with which it is endowed comprise 3900 acres, producing a rental of £1430, and are under the management of the Commissioners of Education, who, in their report for 1834, state that "considerable improvement has been effected in the condition of the tenantry and appearance of their farms." There is every prospect that the rental will be nearly doubled in a few years. The principal, who is appointed by the Lord Primate, has a salary of £500 per annum, and £100 for assistants; £400 per annum were appropriated, in 1834, to the founding of ten exhibitions in Trinity College, Dublin, 5 of £50 and 5 of £30 per annum, tenable for 5 years by boys from this school, under the appellation of King's scholars. A school for boys and girls has also been established in Dungannon by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; it is situated near the court-house, and is spacious and handsome. Other day-schools, and an infants' school, are supported by subscription. There is a dispensary; and a Mendicity Society is supported. The union workhouse, on a site of six acres subject to a rent of £24, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £6650, and is constructed to admit 800 paupers. Of the castle of the Earl of Tyrone not a vestige is remaining; nor are there any traces of the bawn erected by Sir Arthur Chichester. The monastery founded by Con O'Nial was situated near the site of the present distillery; some fragments were remaining a few years since, but every vestige has now disappeared. Dungannon gives the title of Viscount to the family of Trevor, of Brynkinalt, near Chirk, in the county of Denbigh.

DUNGANSTOWN, a parish, in the union of RATHDRUM, barony of ARKLOW, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Wicklow, on the road to Arklow; containing 3434 inhabitants. This parish, which is called also Ennisboheen, is bounded on the east by the Irish sea, and comprises 14,297½ statute acres; about three-fourths are meadow and

pasture, furnishing some of the finest butter for the Dublin market, and the remainder under tillage. The soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture in the highest state of improvement; there is an adequate proportion of bog, and within the limits of the parish is a quarry of good slate, which, though bordering on the sea, is not worked for want of a convenient landing-place. The scenery is pleasantly diversified, embracing extensive mountain and sea views, and the neighbourhood is enlivened with several gentlemen's seats and villas, of which the principal are West Aston, Oatlands, Sheep Hill, Sea Park, Ballymoney, Ballinclare, and Springfield. Of Dunganstown Castle, the property of the coheiresses of the late F. Hoey, Esq., the only remains are one square tower and an extensive range of domestic buildings, partially covered with ivy. There is an extensive nursery, in which are many choice plants. A ladies' association for employing the female poor in spinning, knitting, and making nets, has been established. At Jack's Hole, on the coast, is a coast-guard station, one of the seven constituting the district of Gorey. Seven townlands have been separated from this parish to form the new parish of Redcross. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the title rent-charge is £525; the glebe-house is a handsome residence, and the glebe comprises 20 acres of arable land. The church, a neat plain structure, was enlarged in 1821 by a loan of £400 from the Board of First Fruits, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £200 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a union, called Kilbride, comprising also part of the parishes of Templemichael and Castlemacadam; there are chapels at Ballymurn and Barryderry. About 300 children are taught in five public schools, two of which are supported by Lieut.-Col. Acton, one by the rector, and the others by subscription. There is also a dispensary. A loan fund has been established; and a house is rented for the poor, who receive likewise the interest of two legacies of £100 each, bequeathed by Miss De Stournelles and Mrs. Frost, and together producing £6. 13. 6. annually. The parish contains several raths, and the remains of an extensive fortification, on the hill above which a shaft was sunk for copper, which was discovered, but not in sufficient quantity to work profitably. At Castletimon and Ennisboheen are remains of old churches, with burial-places; the Society of Friends have a burial-ground at Ballymurn; and on the farm of Ballincarrig, several stone graves with skeletons were found a few years since.

DUNGARVAN, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Gowran, on the road from Dublin to Waterford; containing 1806 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5581 statute acres; and is a constabulary police station. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is inappropriate in the Digby family, but leased to J. Hamilton Bunbury, Esq. The title rent-charge is £288, of which £193 are paid to the impropriator, and £96 to the vicar. The glebe-house was erected in 1811, by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £400 from the late Board of First Fruits: there is a glebe of 13 acres, in detached lots. The church is a small plain building, erected by aid of a gift of £800, in 1812, from

the same Board, and lately repaired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at an expense of £283. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Gowran, and contains a chapel. Two large schools have been established by Lady Dover. Here is a very large tumulus; also the ruins of a square castle, at Neigham.

DUNGARVAN, a sea-port, borough, market, and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 22 miles (S. W. by W.) from Waterford, and 97½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Dublin, on the road from Waterford to Cork; containing 13,321 inhabitants, of whom 5625 are in the town and borough. This place, formerly called *Achad-Garvan*, a term of the same import as its present appellation *Dungarvan*, derived that name from St. Garvan, who in the 7th century founded an abbey here for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine. Raymond le Gros, one of the earliest English adventurers, in 1174 brought hither the plunder he had taken in Offaly and Lismore, which he put on board some vessels he found lying at anchor; being detained by contrary winds, he was attacked by the men of Cork, whom he repulsed with the loss of eight of their vessels, with which he sailed away in triumph. Soon afterwards the town, which then formed the frontier barrier of the dependencies of Waterford, was, together with other territories, totally surrendered to Henry II. by Roderic, Sovereign of all Ireland; and a castle was erected for its defence by King John, who is also supposed to have surrounded the town with a wall strengthened by towers. The same monarch granted the custody of the castle, and of the territories of Waterford and Desmond, to Thomas Fitz-Anthony, at a yearly rent of 250 marks, but retained the fee in the crown; during the minority of Edward I., it was granted to John Fitz-Thomas at a yearly rent of 500 marks, but was subsequently recovered by Edward in a judgment against Thomas Fitz-Maurice, cousin and heir of Fitz-Thomas, and in 1292 given to Thomas Fitz-Anthony. In 1447, the castle, honour, lands, and barony of Dungarvan, together with other extensive territories, were bestowed on John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; but the unsettled state of affairs at that period prevented the improvement of the town either in extent or importance. In 1463, an act was passed at Wexford setting forth that, "whereas the lordship of Dungarvan was of old the greatest ancient honour belonging to the king in Ireland, and that by war and trouble, and want of English governance, it is for the most part totally destroyed; for the relief and succour thereof it is ordained that the portreeve and commonalty, their heirs and successors, may have and enjoy all manner of free grants, liberties, privileges, and customs, as the tenants and inhabitants of the honourable honour of Clare in England enjoys, with a further power to take customs of all kinds of merchandise bought and sold within the franchises, as the mayor and commons of Bristol do, to be yearly expended on the walls and other defences of the town, under the inspection of the Hon. Sir Thomas, Earl of Desmond, and his heirs." By another statute of the same parliament, the entire fee-farm of the town was granted to the earl during his life.

In the 4th of Henry VIII., an act was passed con-

firming the castle and all its dependencies to the crown; but in the 26th of this reign the manor was granted to Sir Pierce Butler, who was likewise created Earl of Ossory, and appointed eschechal, constable, and governor of the castle and manor of Dungarvan, into which the Earl of Desmond had forcibly intruded. In the reign of Edward VI., Robert St. Leger, brother to the Lord-Deputy St. Leger, was confirmed in the government of the castle, to which he had been appointed in the preceding reign, on condition of keeping a proper ward in it; and other constables for the crown were subsequently appointed with extensive power, to one of whom, Henry Stafford, a commission of martial law, extending over the whole county of Waterford, was directed, in the first year of the reign of Elizabeth. In 1575, the Lord-Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, came from Waterford to this place, where he was met by the Earl of Desmond, who, with great professions of loyalty, offered his services in reducing the country to obedience; but towards the close of the year 1579, when Sir William Pelham, then lord-justice, was at Waterford, the earl led a large insurgent force to Dungarvan, with which the 400 foot and 100 horse that had been sent against him were unable to contend. In the 2nd of James I. the manor was granted to Sir George Thornton, but subsequently was, with the castle, by act of parliament vested in the Earl of Cork, from whom it has descended to its present proprietor, the Duke of Devonshire. In the 7th of his reign, James, in reward of the loyalty of the inhabitants during the sway of Elizabeth, granted them a new charter of incorporation; early in the rebellion of 1641, however, they broke their allegiance, and took part with the king's enemies. In March, 1642, the town was taken by the Lord President of Munster, who placed in it a royal garrison; but it was soon after retaken by surprise, and the English inhabitants were plundered. The insurgents, while in occupation of the place, exported merchandise to France, and in return received warlike stores for fortifying the town and castle, of which they kept possession till 1647, when they were taken by Lord Inchiquin with a force of 1500 foot and the same number of horse. The town remained in the possession of the royalist party till December, 1649, when Cromwell, having abandoned the siege of Waterford, advanced to besiege Dungarvan: after a regular investment and a few days' siege, in the course of which several neighbouring fortresses were taken by detachments from his army, the town surrendered at discretion. It is said that Cromwell ordered all the inhabitants to be put to the sword, but recalled his mandate in consequence of a female drinking to his health as he entered the town, which, with the exception of the castle and the church, he saved from being plundered. The charter of the inhabitants was renewed by Richard Cromwell in 1659, and in 1689 a new charter was granted by James II., whose act, on the accession of William, was annulled.

The town, which contains 1231 houses, is situated at the head of a spacious bay to which it gives name, on a peninsula formed by two arms of the bay; and under the auspices of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, has been much improved. It includes one principal street, called Mulgrave-street, extending from west to east, and dividing in the latter direction into two short branches leading to the mouth of the port; from these,

several others branch off in various directions towards the line of quays, which stretches along the shore. On the south and west are extensive ranges of inferior houses; on the north is Devonshire-square, from which a handsome street leads to the bridge across the northern inlet, a massive structure of one arch 75 feet in span, erected at an expense of £50,000 by the Duke of Devonshire, in 1815, and communicating, by a causeway 350 yards in length, with the suburb of Abbeyside. The inhabitants were formerly supplied with water from the small river Phynisk, brought by an aqueduct constructed about the middle of the last century, by aid of a parliamentary grant; this source of supply having been cut off, wells have been sunk in various parts of the town, but the supply of pure water is rather scanty, that of the wells being fit only for culinary purposes. Immediately adjoining the town are fine springs of water, which might be conveyed into it at little expense. Here are barracks for infantry, adapted for four officers and sixty non-commissioned officers and privates. From its favourable and very healthy situation on the coast, the town has become a place of resort for sea-bathing, and hot and cold baths have lately been established. The fishery on the Nymph bank always afforded employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants, and the grant of the tonnage bounty tended greatly to its increase. In 1823, 163 boats and about 1100 men were employed in the fishery, and more than 1000 tons of excellent fish were procured for the supply of the surrounding country; the sum granted in bounties (since withdrawn) was then £2647; and as the wives and children of the fishermen were engaged in cleaning and salting the fish, the total number of persons that derived employment was not less than 3000. There are at present 80 hookers, of an aggregate burthen of 1600 tons, exclusively employed in this trade, which, although it has greatly declined of late years, is now increasing. There are also 93 four-oared row-boats engaged in fishing and cutting sea-weed; besides 34 coasting-vessels belonging to the port, of 2900 tons. The aggregate burthen of all these is 4720 tons, and the number of men employed in them, 1229, besides whom more than 3000 persons on shore are occupied in various capacities in connexion with the boats and vessels. At Ballinacourty, on the eastern side of the parish, the property of T. Wyse, Esq., M.P., a pier for the protection of fishing-boats was erected in 1832, partly by subscription, and partly by a grant from the late Fishery Board.

The trade of the port consists chiefly in the exportation of corn, live stock, butter, and other provisions, to the ports of the English Channel; and in the importation of timber, coal, culm, and the usual foreign supplies. The total estimated value of the exports, in a recent year, was £69,486, of which £25,860 were in corn, meal, and flour; £4720 cattle, sheep, and pigs; £18,311 provisions; £20,195 hides, feathers, flax, &c.; and the remainder, various other articles: the value of the imports in the same year was £16,313, of which £7410 were in coal, slates, &c.; £2370 iron, metal, hardware, &c.; £825 hides, tallow, &c.; £408 tea, coffee, and sugar; and £5300 other articles, British and foreign. The harbour affords good shelter for vessels drawing from 14 to 15 feet of water, at any time of the tide; vessels drawing 18 feet may enter at spring

tides, but larger ships can enter only at or near high water of spring tides. There are 3 feet at low water in the shallowest part of the Channel, and at the quays is a depth of 14 feet at high water of spring tides, and 10 feet at neap tides. The south-western recesses of the bay are separated from the rest by a bank called Cunnigar Point, between which and the town it has been proposed to throw up an embankment for the purpose of reclaiming the inner recesses of the bay. According to a survey made for this purpose by Mr. Kearney, it has been proposed to exclude the tides from the back strand, by making a causeway 192 perches in length, with stone walls on each side, from the garden on the east side of the churchyard to Cunnigar bank, with a roadway 22 feet wide, and sufficient openings with sluices at the bottom to discharge the surface and spring water when the tides are out. It has been also proposed to cut a canal from the river Brickey, near Two-mile Bridge, through the low grounds of Killongford, and along the southern verge of the back strand, for the purpose of discharging into the outer bay the waters of the Brickey, and the streams that flow into it from the hills on the south, and, by constructing a lock at the eastern end of the canal, of continuing the navigation for sand and other boats to Ballyharraghan, Killongford, and Two-mile Bridge, as at present. The low parts of the Cunnigar bank, over which the waves are drifted in high tides by strong easterly and south-easterly winds, would be secured by an embankment of dry stone. The estimated expense of carrying these works into effect is £14,621. 9.; and the quantity of land that would be reclaimed, 1234 acres, of which, by an additional expenditure of £1500 for draining and inclosing, 1007 acres would be fit for cultivation. The causeway, among other advantages, would afford a short and easy passage to the fine bathing-strand of the Cunnigar, and thus render the town, from the superior accommodation it would afford for sea-bathing, coupled with the beautiful scenery in the vicinity, and the excellence of the roads in every direction, the best-frequented watering-place on this part of the coast. The situation of Dungarvan is peculiarly healthy, from the constant current of air blowing or passing near it, caused by the parallelism of two chains of mountains running nearly east and west, and leaving between them a valley in which the town lies; in consequence, the cases of sickness are very few compared with the population. Branches of the Provincial and National Banks were established in 1836. The market-days are Thursday and Saturday, chiefly for corn and provisions; and fairs are held on Feb. 7th, June 22nd, Aug. 27th, and Nov. 8th. The market-places for the sale of meat and fish were erected at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire. In the excise arrangements, Dungarvan is within the district of Waterford. A chief constabulary police station has been established here.

By charter of James I. the parish of St. Mary, and that of Nugent within the ancient liberties, were erected into the BOROUGH of Dungarvan. The corporation consisted of a sovereign and twelve brethren or free burgesses, with a recorder, town-clerk, and three sergeants-at-mace, of whom one was also water-bailiff; and the borough was invested with powers and privileges nearly equal to those of any city or borough in

the kingdom, which were exercised for a considerable time, till the corporation at length fell into decay. The bounds of the manor, though irregular and even uncertain, comprise an area of about 10,000 statute acres, including nearly the whole of the parish of Dungarvan East and West, together with Kilrush, and the townland of Ballyharraghan in the parish of Ringagonagh: the townlands of Knockampoor, Canty, and Ballymulalla, though entirely detached from the rest of the manor, form also part of it, while several lands much nearer the town and some wholly surrounded by the manor do not belong to it. A seneschal is appointed by the Duke of Devonshire, with power to hold a court every three weeks, for the recovery of small debts. Previously to the Union, the borough returned two members to the Irish parliament, and since that period has sent one member to the Imperial parliament. The elective franchise, vested by the charter of James I. in the sovereign and burgesses, has, since the corporation fell into disuse, been exercised by the inhabitants of the town occupying houses of the yearly rent of £5, and by the freeholders of the manor; the seneschal being the returning officer. The commissioners appointed to settle the boundaries of boroughs proposed a boundary closely encircling the town, and also to raise the household qualification to £10: but a select committee subsequently determined that, as all £5 householders throughout the manor were then entitled to vote, the limits of the franchise should be so far altered only as to exclude some of its widely detached portions, and to include some small portions of land locally within its limits, though not previously forming any part of it. The total number of electors registered in 1843 was 426, of whom 189 were freeholders; 217 £10, and 18 £5, householders; and 2 rent-chargers. The quarter-sessions of the peace for the western division of the county are held here in January, April, and October; petty-sessions are held every Saturday. The county sessions-house is a neat and well-arranged building, at the entrance into the town from the bridge; and attached to it is a bridewell, containing ten cells, two day-rooms, and two yards.

The PARISH is divided by the bay on which the town is situated, into East and West Dungarvan, the former of which includes the more ancient parishes of Abbey-side and Ballinrode or Nugent's. On the south-east side of the Channel, the sea has made great encroachments. Limestone, and large masses of conglomerate or pudding-stone, are found in abundance; of the former, considerable quantities are sent in boats from Ballinacourty to Bonmahon, Stradbally, and other places along the coast. The finest prospect is obtained from the summit of Cuschem, on the north-east, from which are seen the castle of Clones, the ruins of a church, and a widely extended strand, beyond which are the improvements of Clonkoskoran, and in the distance the town of Dungarvan, with its various towers as if rising from the sea. In the neighbourhood are Ballinacourty, a residence commanding a fine view of the harbour and of the bay; Bay View; Duckspool; Tournore; Moonruth, a modern edifice; and the Hermitage; all situated on the south-eastern side of the harbour. On the opposite side of the bay is the marine villa of the Stuart family. Clonkoskoran, the seat of Sir Nugent Humble, is beautifully situated among thriving plantations, near the coach-road from Dungarvan to Waterford, about

two miles from the town; Springmount, to the west of the town, is a pleasant residence, and in the same direction is Coolnagower.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £1003. 4., two-thirds of which are payable to the impropriator, and one-third to the vicar. The glebe-house was built in 1824, by aid of a grant of £100, and a loan of £900, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 14 acres and a few houses and gardens in the town. The church is a handsome structure of hewn stone with a tower, erected in 1831 by a loan of £800 from the Board of First Fruits, and £500 raised by subscription; it embraces a fine view over the harbour and the bay. In the Roman Catholic division the parish is divided into West and East Dungarvan. In the former is the new Roman Catholic chapel dedicated to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin: it occupies a commanding site on the south side of the town, given by the Duke of Devonshire, who also at various times contributed nearly £1500 towards its erection; the remainder of the expense was defrayed by a collection made in London by the Rev. P. Fogarty, and divers other contributions. It is in the late English style of architecture: the roof is finely groined and supported on ranges of lofty and well-proportioned columns. The building is lighted by 14 windows of ample dimensions, and it is intended to open a large east window of stained glass; at the west end will be erected a lofty tower, under which will be the principal entrance, and over it a place has been reserved for an organ; the altar is elaborately grand. This large and handsome chapel was erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Geo. Payne, Esq., architect, of Cork. In the East division are two chapels, one at Abbey-side, the other at Ballinroad. Dungarvan contains a convent of the order of the Presentation, in which are 16 nuns, who employ themselves in the gratuitous instruction of poor female children; and there is a chapel belonging to friars of the order of St. Augustine, the duties of which are performed by two friars, who derive their support from voluntary donations and from collections at the chapel-gate. A school for boys, and another for girls, are partly supported by the interest of a bequest of £2000 from the late Peter Barron, Esq., out of which also the school-house was built. The girls' school is under the superintendence of the ladies of the convent, and the boys' school under that of the "Brethren of the Christian Schools," who have a residence at Shandon, adjoining the town: a branch of the boys' school is held at Shandon school-house. A new school-house has been erected at an expense of £1300, of which £100 were contributed by the Duke of Devonshire, and the remainder was defrayed by the Very Rev. Dr. Foran, P.P.; it stands on an eminence commanding an extensive and beautiful view, and is a very spacious edifice, capable of conveniently accommodating 600 boys. There is also a neat school-house, built in 1846, in the churchyard. Here are a fever hospital and a dispensary, towards which the Duke of Devonshire and the Marquess of Waterford contribute largely. The union workhouse, built on a site of 4½ acres purchased for £230 but subject to a rent of £24. 12., was completed in 1841.

at a cost of £6480, and is constructed to contain 600 paupers.

There are some interesting REMAINS of the ancient castle, and of the walls and defences of the town. The former are those of a massive keep in a quadrilateral area, surrounded with a wall defended by a circular tower at each angle, and formerly mounted with cannon; the entrance is by a narrow passage under a tower gateway, flanked by circular bastions, and within the inclosure are the modern barracks. Some of the towers of the town walls are still remaining in connexion with modern buildings; and to the west of the town is *Cromwell's Mount*, supposed to have been thrown up by his forces while besieging the town. In the Abbeyside division are the ruins of a lofty square castle, of which nothing more is known than that it was anciently the property of the *McGraths*. There are no traces of the abbey founded by St. Garvan, but nearly adjacent to the last-named castle are the ruins of a religious house founded in the 13th century for *Augustinian* friars, probably by the *McGraths*, who, with the *O'Briens*, of Cumeragh, were its chief benefactors. The remains form an interesting pile; the walls, windows, and arches are still entire. The old conventual church consists of a narrow nave and chancel connected by an arch of elegant design supporting a light and enriched tower, 60 feet high and in good preservation: the entrance, at the west end, is by a small pointed doorway, and a large east window admits of a fine view of the sea; below the window is a tombstone of Donald McGrath, dated 1400. On the foundation of some of the ancient cells, the Roman Catholic chapel of Abbey-side has been erected, the bell of which hangs in the old tower; and the walls and entrances of the ancient abbey are preserved in good order. An hospital for lepers, dedicated to *St. Bridget*, was also founded here, but nothing further has been recorded of it. At *Two-mile Bridge* is a powerful chalybeate spa, which has its origin in the summit of a neighbouring mountain, from a basin containing a considerable portion of iron-ore; thence it percolates the earth, and, after a course of about four miles, issues out at the foot of the mountain: it has been found to contain, on analysis, as much carbonate of iron as the strongest chalybeate spas of Cheltenham and Leamington. At *Shandon* are two caves in the limestone rock, one of them on the seashore, about 40 feet square, with a long passage leading to inner apartments; the other is in the middle of a plain field, near the river Colligan: in both are stalactites. To the west of the town is a large barrow, surrounded by a fosse. Dunganvar gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

DUNGIVEN, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY, barony of KENNAUGHT, county of DERRY, and province of ULSTER, 16 miles (E. S. E.) from Londonderry, and 98 (N. N. W.) from Dublin; containing 5169 inhabitants, of whom 1016 are in the town. This place was a seat of the *O'Canans*, called *Dun-yeen*, or *Doon-yeen*; and here, on the summit of a rock on the eastern bank of the Roe, Domnach O'Canan, or O'Canan, founded in 1100 an abbey for Augustinian canons, which, being shortly afterwards polluted by a cruel massacre, lay for a long time in ruins, but was restored with much solemnity by the Archbishop of Armagh. It flourished till the Dissolu-

tion, after which the lands were granted to the Irish Society; they are now in the possession of the *Skinners' Company*. The parish is situated on the road between Londonderry and Dublin, on the banks of the river Roe; and comprises 30,367½ statute acres, one-third of which is mountain. The land around the town is fertile and well cultivated; even the mountain Beubradagh, 1530 feet above the level of the sea, is chiefly under tillage; and Carratogher, Moneyneiney, Carn, and other mountains, all very high, afford turbary, and sufficient pasturage for vast herds of cattle: grouse and other game abound in the higher parts. The town is in a vale, near the junction of the Owen-reagh and the Owen-heg, which descend in nearly parallel lines from Finglen and Cairnaban, with the Roe, here crossed by a handsome bridge of freestone: it consists of one long street, intersected by two shorter; some of the houses are well built, but the greater number are low and only thatched. Formerly there were four extensive bleach-works; they are now unemployed, and the manufacture is limited to a small quantity woven by the inhabitants in their own houses. A large market is held every Saturday; the market-house is extensive, and there are stores for grain, &c.: considerable fairs are held on the second Tuesday in each month, except May and October, when they take place on the 25th. A court for the manor of Pellipar is held in the court-house at Dungiven, every third Thursday, for the recovery of debts under 40s.; its jurisdiction extends into the parishes of Dungiven, Banagher, Ballynascreen, and Upper and Lower Cumber. Petty-sessions are likewise held monthly in the court-house. Here is a constabulary police station; adjoining the market-house is the barrack store.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Derry, held in connexion with Banagher: the tithe rent-charge of Dungiven is £360. 11., and is wholly payable to the lessee of the *Skinners' Company*. The glebe townland of Tirmel comprises 654a. 2r. 17p., of which 89 are mountain and bog. The church is a commodious cruciform edifice of hewn freestone, built in 1817 (on the site of a former one erected in 1711), at a cost of £1460, of which £1200 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising Dungiven and parts of Banagher and Bovevagh; the chapel is a large building in the town. There are two Presbyterian meeting-houses in the town in connexion with the General Assembly, and another at Scriggan. The male and female parochial schools are situated on the glebe of Tirmel, and aided by the vicar, who also contributes principally to the support of a school at Gortnacross; a school at Ballymacallion is endowed with an acre of land by the Marquess of Waterford; and in the town are a school built by R. Ogilby, Esq., and a female work school supported by the vicar and his lady. An excellent dispensary is supported in the usual manner.

The interesting remains of the abbey church occupy a remarkably picturesque situation, on a rock 200 feet in perpendicular height; they consist of the side walls of the nave and chancel, which are nearly entire, with the gable of the latter, in which, within a circular arch resting on corbels and cylindrical pillars, are two narrow lancet-shaped windows, with a niche on each side, and a square-headed window above. The nave is separated from the chancel by a lofty circular arch, and has

on the north side a low doorway of corresponding style; it was lighted by a window adorned with tracery, in good preservation. Under a beautifully ornamented arch in the chancel is an altar-tomb, bearing a recumbent effigy of an armed warrior, said to be one of the O'Caahans; the stones in front are embellished with figures of armed knights, sculptured in relief, in niches. The remains of the abbey have from time to time been removed, and the capitals, pillars, mullions, &c., may be seen in the churchyard, forming boundaries round the graves. Adjoining the town were extensive ruins of a castle and bawn, built in 1618, by the Skinners' Company; in 1839 they were taken down, and a handsome castellated mansion of stone was commenced on the site, by the late Robert Ogilby, Esq.: in consequence of that gentleman's death, the house remains unfinished, yet it presents a very striking and ornamental feature in the landscape. A lofty stone stands near the old church, set up as the record of an ecclesiastical assembly held here in 590, at which St. Columbkille was present. Near the river Roe is Tubber-Phadrig, or St. Patrick's Fountain; and a single stone, in the bed of the river, exists, around which the people assemble on certain days. There are many raths or forts in different parts of the parish: celts of stone and bronze, spear-heads, and Roman coins have been discovered.

DUNGLOE, or **CLOGHANLEA**, a post-town or village, in the parish of **TEMPLECROAN**, union of **GLENTIES**, barony of **BOYLAGE**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from **Ardara**, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ (N. W.) from **Dublin**, on the north-west coast; containing 449 inhabitants. Here are a market-house, small inn, constabulary police station, and dispensary; also the parochial church and Roman Catholic chapel. A sub-post office here is in connexion with **Arlara**. Petty-sessions are held on the first Tuesday in each month.

DUNGOURNEY, a parish, in the union of **MIDDLETON**, partly in the barony of **IMOKILLY**, but chiefly in that of **BARRYMORE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from **Castlemartyr**, on the road from **Cork** to **Youghal**; containing 2705 inhabitants, of whom 231 are in the village. This parish comprises 8231 statute acres; about 70 acres are woodland, nearly one-fourth of the other land is waste, and the remainder arable and pasture. The soil is generally good, but the system of agriculture in an unimproved state; some quarries of common red-stone are worked for various purposes, and there is a moderate supply of turf for fuel. The **Dungourney** river rises in the neighbouring hills of **Clonmult**, and flows through a deep glen in the parish, assuming near the church a very romantic appearance, and towards the southern boundary, adding much beauty to the highly cultivated and richly wooded demesne of **Brookdale**. An agricultural school, in connexion with the Protestant Agricultural Society of **Cork**, has been established at **Brookdale**, under the patronage of **Mr. Ormsby**, for the instruction of 30 boys in the practical knowledge of agriculture, combined with a useful and religious education, and including board and clothing. The institution is maintained by a payment of £5 per annum from each of the scholars, and the produce of the farm, aided by donations and subscriptions; when qualified to become useful, the scholars are provided with situations by the committee, and receive a gratuity of £5. There is

also a female school on the same principle, in which the girls are hoarded, clothed, and educated; on leaving the institution they are provided with situations. The buildings for both these establishments cost more than £1000. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of **Cloyne**, and in the patronage of **Major Fitzgerald**: the tide rent-charge is £498. 9.; the glebe-house is a good residence, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church, a plain building with a shingled spire, was erected by a gift of £500 from the **Board of First Fruits**, in 1800, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £119 for its repair. Attached to **Brookdale House** is a private chapel, in which a clergyman of the Established Church officiates. In the Roman Catholic division the parish forms part of the union of **Imogely**, or **Castlemartyr**.

DUNHILL, or **DON ISLE**, anciently called **DODRONE**, a parish, in the barony of **MIDDLETON**, union and county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 8 miles (S. E.) from **Kilmacthomas**; containing 2160 inhabitants. It is situated on **St. George's Channel**, and comprises 6287 statute acres; the high lands are principally composed of pudding-stone and clay-slate, with large masses of jasper, some of which is very beautiful. The village of **Annewtown** has a few lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors in the bathing season. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of **Lismore**, united to the vicarages of **Guilcagh** and **Newcastle**, and until lately in the gift of the Corporation of **Waterford**. The tide rent-charge of the parish is £157. 10., of which £82. 10. are payable to the lay proprietor, and the remainder to the vicar; the vicarial tithe of the whole union is £145. 10. The glebe comprises above 10 acres. The church, at **Annewtown**, was rebuilt in 1819, by aid of a gift of £900 from the **Board of First Fruits**; and there is a chapel of ease at **Guilcagh**. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, and has a commodious chapel. The most remarkable ruin is **Don Isle** or **Donhill Castle**, which was a principal seat of a branch of the **La Poer**, and was taken by **Cromwell's** army, after an obstinate defence by a female proprietor, called **Countess of Don Isle**. Near it are the ruins of the church, against one of the walls of which stood a statue with a coronet, lately placed in front of the Roman Catholic chapel. In the vicinity is a cromlech of silicious slate.

DUNIRY.—See **DONEIRA**.

DUNISKY, a parish, in the union of **MACROOM**, barony of **WEST MUSKERRY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from **Macroom**; containing 491 inhabitants. This is a small parish, comprising only one ploughland, situated on the south bank of the river **Lee**, and consisting of 1187 statute acres: the land is good, and the substratum entirely clay-slate. **Dunisky** is a rectory, in the diocese of **Cork**, being part of the union of **St. Peter's, Cork**, and of the corps of the archdeaconry: the tide rent-charge is £80. 5. There being no church, the parishioners attend divine service in a school-house licensed for the purpose at **Kilmurry**; the Duke of Devonshire allows the minister there a stipend of £100 per annum. The ruins of the church are a mile and a half north of **Warren's-court**, on rising ground, and show it to have been a small building. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of **Kilmichael**.

DUNK

DUNKANELY, a village, in the parish of KILLAGHTER, barony of BANNAGH, union and county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 9 miles (W.) from Donegal, near Inver hay, and on the road from Killybegs to Donegal; containing 475 inhabitants. In 1618 this place was a settlement of ten British families, having a territory of 1500 acres, a bawn of lime and stone, and a castle, and able to muster 50 men at arms. It consists of one street, and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Killybegs and Donegal, a dispensary, a place of worship for Methodists, and a public school. Twelve fairs are held in the course of the year, for farming stock; and a manor court monthly, for the recovery of debts under £3. In the village are the ruins of the old parish church, and in the immediate vicinity is the present church. Half a mile to the west is the ruin of Castle Mac-Swine, occupying a point of land little broader than its foundation, which projects some yards into the sea at the head of Mac-Swine's bay. —See KILLAGHTEE.

DUNKERRIN, a parish, in the union of ROSCREA, barony of CLONLISK, KING's county, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W. by W.) from Roscrea, on the main road from Dublin to Limerick; containing 2695 inhabitants, of whom 153 are in the village. This parish is situated on the confines of the county of Tipperary, by which it is bounded on the east; and comprises 7769 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres: a considerable portion is bog and waste mountain land. Fairs are held on May 9th, Nov. 3rd, and Dec. 21st; and petty-sessions at Shinnone every Tuesday. The village is on the estate of the Rolleston family, whose seat, Frankfort Castle, is contiguous; the house is an ancient structure, defended by a regular fortification and fosse. The other chief seats are Busherstown, Newgrove, Lisduff, Clyduffe, and Annegrove. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming the head of the union of Dunkerrin, Castletown-Ely, Rathnavoege, and Finglass, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the title rent-charge of the parish is £372. 11. 6., and of the entire benefice £692. 6. There is a glebe-house, built in 1798, at a cost of nearly £1500, by the then incumbent, aided by a grant of £100 from the Board of First Fruits: in the union are four glebes, comprising altogether 86a. 2r. 30p. The church is a handsome structure, erected in 1818, by aid of a loan of £1200 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising Dunkerrin, Cullenwayne, and Castletown-Ely, in which are chapels at Dunkerrin and Barna. A school here is in connexion with the Church Education Society. Near Dunkerrin are the old Castle of Rathnavoege, and Ballynakill Castle, the latter formerly the residence of the Minchin family.

DUNKITT, a parish, in the union of WATERFORD, barony of INA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Waterford, on the road to Thomastown; containing 2709 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the river Suir, with which it communicates by the Dunkitt pill; and comprises 6773 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. The land is generally good, and is based on a stratum of limestone, great quantities of which are quarried chiefly for exportation to the county of Wexford by the river Suir, from which the pill is navigable to the quarries. The principal seats are,

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Mnllinabro', Greenville, and Bishop's Hall. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, united by act of council, at a period unknown, to the vicarages of Kilcollum and Gaultskill, and in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is inappropriate in the family of Boyd. The title rent-charge of the parish is £415. 7. 9., two-thirds payable to the impropriators and one-third to the vicar; the vicarial title of the whole union is £389. 14. The glebe-house was built in 1816, by a gift of £200, and a loan of £600, from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1817, and the glebe comprises 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, besides 24 acres in Kilcollum. The church of the union is at Gaultskill. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Kilmacow; the chapel is at Bigwood.

DUNLAVAN, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of BALTINGLASS, partly in the Upper half-barony of TALBOTSTOWN, but chiefly in the Lower half-barony of TALBOTSTOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Balinglass, and 21 (S.W.) from Dublin, on the old road from Blessington to Timolin; containing 2594 inhabitants, of whom 990 are in the town. This parish is situated on the confines of the counties of Wicklow and Kildare. The town, which is the property of the Tynte family, is built on an eminence surrounded by higher grounds, and consists of two streets, one of them branching off at right angles from the centre of the other: it contains 149 houses, several of which are well built, is amply supplied with water from springs, and is considered a healthy place of residence. The market for corn, potatoes, butchers' meat, poultry, and vegetables, is on Wednesday; and fairs for cattle are held on March 1st, May 19th, the second Friday in July, Aug. 21st, the third Tuesday in Oct., and Dec. 1st. The market-house, in the centre of the principal street, and said to have been erected at an expense of £1200, by the Right Hon. R. Tynte, was, in 1835, repaired, and one end of it fitted up as a court-house, by the late Lady Tynte; it is a handsome building of hewn stone, with four projecting porticos, and crowned in the middle by a dome. During the disturbances of 1798, it was fortified and garrisoned for the protection of many families that fled to this town from the insurgents, who were in the neighbourhood. Here is a sub-post office to Kilcullen; a chief constabulary police force has been stationed in the town, and petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays.

The parish comprises 5852 statute acres: the lands are chiefly under tillage; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improving. There is very little waste land, and scarcely any bog. Some quarries of stone and slate are worked, principally for building; but both are of inferior quality. A splendid mansion and out-offices were lately built at a very great expense by Lady Tynte, on part of the estate called Loughmogue, now Tynte Park; and her grandson and heir, Mr. Tynte, who resided with her, has considerably improved the grounds by planting and fencing. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, united episcopally and by act of council to the rectory and vicarage of Uske and the vicarages of Rath-sallagh and Friendstown, and, in 1833, by act of council, to the curacy of Tubber, together constituting the union and the corps of the prebend of Dunlavan in the cathed-

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dral church of St. Patrick, in the patronage of the Archbishop. It appears, from a terrier in the registry, that anciently the vicarage was endowed with one-third of the tithes, but since 1732 the vicarage and rectory have been held together. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £255. 7. 6., and of the whole benefice of the incumbent £354. 0. 6. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £100, and a loan of £900, from the Board of First Fruits, in 1812; the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church, a neat edifice in the later English style, was erected in 1816, by a loan of £1300 from the same Board, and enlarged in 1835 by a grant of £460 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a union, comprising also the parishes of Donard and Donaghmore: the principal chapel is a neat cruciform edifice, erected on a site presented by the late Lady Tynte Caldwell, and her daughter Elizabeth, as appears from a tablet over the entrance; there are chapels also at Donard and Donaghmore. About 130 children are taught in two public schools, one of which is supported by J. P. Tynte, Esq.; the other is the parochial school: and there are six private schools, in which are about 230 children, two Sunday schools, and a dispensary. Mr. Powell, of Tubber, about 50 years since, bequeathed £200, directing the interest to be appropriated to the apprenticing of one Protestant child of this parish, and one of the parish of Tubber; but payment has of late been withheld. On the townland of Tornant are two Danish raths, commanding extensive views, and an ancient churchyard, near which is a well, supposed to be efficacious in various disorders, but probably owing its celebrity only to its being a fine cold spring; there is also a rath at Milltown. Dean Swift was for some time incumbent of this parish.

DUNLEARY, county DUBLIN.—See KINGSTOWN.

DUNLECKNEY, a parish, in the barony of IROONE EAST, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Carlow to Borris; containing, with the post-town of Bagenalstown or Baginbunstown, 4743 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the river Barrow, was anciently the seat of the Kavanaghs, kings of Leinster; and in 1300 a preceptory of Knights Templars was founded here, which continued till 1308, when it was suppressed. It was also the residence of the Bagenal family from the 16th to the 18th century. In 1545, a battle occurred at Ballynakill, near Garry hill, in this parish, between the Kavanaghs of the latter place and those of Polmonty, in which, after 100 on each side had been slain, the former were victorious and secured possession of the territory which was the object of their contention. The parish comprises 7956 statute acres; the land is good, and the system of agriculture in an improved state. Limestone abounds and is quarried for agricultural purposes, and there are quarries of fine granite, which is used for building: the Barrow is navigable to Waterford. The principal seats are Dunleckney, Bagenalstown House, Garry-Hill House, the Lodge, Rathade House, Lodge Mills, and Clonburrian. The manufacture of starch is carried on, and there is an extensive malting concern in the parish; fairs and petty-sessions are held at Bagenalstown.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, united in 1795 to that of Agha, and in the patronage of A. Weldon, Esq., who is impropiator of the rectory.

The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £623. 1. 6., of which £415. 7. 8. are payable to the impropiator, and £207. 13. 10. to the vicar; the vicarial rent-charge of the whole union is £311. 10. 9. The glebe-house is a neat residence, built in 1793, by the then incumbent, at a cost exceeding £900, of which £100 were a grant from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church was rebuilt a few years since, at a cost of £2213, of which £1613 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £600 from private sources; it will accommodate 874 persons. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district called Bagenalstown, comprising also part of the parishes of Agha, Fenagh, and Slyguff. The principal chapel, a handsome edifice lately erected at an expense of £2000, is situated at Bagenalstown; there are chapels also at Newtown and Ballinkillen, and places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Walkerites. The parochial school-house, a neat building in the Georgian style, is in Bagenalstown, where also is a handsome court-house in the same style, erected at the expense of Philip Bagenal, Esq., and in which quarter-sessions are held at the usual periods. The side walls and gables of the old parish church are still remaining in the churchyard; the interior was lighted by narrow lancet-shaped windows. At Ballymoon are the ruins of the castle of the preceptory of the Knights Templars; the walls, which are 8 feet in thickness and 30 in height, inclose a square of 130 feet, flanked by four square towers, and having a gateway entrance on the west side.—See BAGINBUNSTOWN.

DUNLEER, a post-town and parish, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the union of ARDRE, barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 10 miles (S. E.) from Dundalk, and 30 (N.) from Dublin, on the great north road to Belfast; containing 1551 inhabitants, of whom 808 are in the town. This place appears to have been first brought into notice by its proprietor, George Legge, Esq., ancestor of the Dartmouth family; to whom Charles II., in 1671, granted a market and fairs; and on whose petition, for the greater encouragement of settlers, the same monarch, in 1678, incorporated the inhabitants by charter, vesting the government in a sovereign, 12 burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen. The sovereign, who with his deputy was a justice of the peace and the coroner for the borough, was annually elected, subject to the approval of the lord of the manor, from the burgesses, who also filled up vacancies in their own body, and by a majority of whom the freemen were admitted by favour; a recorder, town clerk, and other corporate officers, were likewise appointed. The corporation returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation were paid in moieties to the Right Hon. John Foster, speaker of the Irish house of commons, and Henry Coddington, Esq. From the Union till the year 1811 a sovereign was regularly elected, but since that period no election has taken place, and the corporation is now virtually extinct.

The town contains 160 houses indifferently built, and is the property of Rodolph de Salis, Esq. The market has been long discontinued; but fairs are held under the charter on July 5th, Dec. 11th, May 14th, and Sept. 19th, and other fairs, toll-free, on Jan. 6th, Feb. 1st.

March 9th, April 1st, June 9th, Aug. 11th, and Nov. 1st. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town. The parish comprises 2378½ statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, united by act of council, in 1692, to the rectories of Dysart, Cappog, Monasterboyce, and Moylary, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £115. 4. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1125 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 20½ acres, of which 19½ are subject to a rent of £3 per acre. The church was enlarged and repaired in 1830, at an expense of £300, granted by the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Cappog, Mosstown, Dromin, and Richards-town, and part of the parish of Kildemock; the chapel of Dunleer is a neat edifice, and there are chapels also at Dromin and Mosstown. Here is a dispensary. The horn of a large moose-deer was found some years since, near the town.

DUNLOE GAP.—See KNOCKANE, county KERRY.

DUNLOST.—See ATHY.

DUNLOY, county of ANTRIM.—See FINVOY.

DUNLUCE, or DOONLIS, a parish, in the barony of LOWER DUNLUCE, union of COLERAINE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Coleraine, on the road to the Giants' Causeway; containing 3381 inhabitants. This parish, which gives name to the barony, was anciently called *Portramon*, and distinguished as the residence of the celebrated chieftain Mac Quillan, who was lord of a castle, the original foundation of which is not precisely known. Mac Quillan, who was brave, hospitable, and improvident, unwarily suffered the Scots around him to increase in strength, till at length they expelled him from all his territories; and Sorley Boy, brother of James Mac Donnell, having obtained possession of the district called the Glynnas, made himself master also of this place. But Sir John Perrot, the English lord-deputy, assaulted the intruder, and after a vigorous resistance, drove him from the castle, in which he placed Sir Peter Carey, whom he thought to be a man of the English pale, as governor, with a garrison of fourteen soldiers. Sir Peter, who was in reality one of the Carews of the north, brought hither some of his own country and kindred, and, unknown to the deputy, discharged the English soldiers; two of his garrison, however, confederating with the party of Mac Donnell, drew up fifty of them by night into the castle, and these having taken possession of the fortress by surprise, attacked and slew the governor and a few of his companions. On this event, which took place in 1585, the lord-deputy despatched to the assault of the castle an officer named Merriman, who slew two sons of James Mac Donnell, and Alexander, the son of Sorley Boy, and so harassed the latter by driving away the vast herds of cattle which were his only wealth, that he surrendered Dunluce, and repaired to Dublin to make his submission, which was accepted. Sorley Boy, on condition of his fidelity to the English crown, and payment of a tribute of cattle and hawks, received a re-grant of all his possessions, with the government of Dunluce Castle. The family was afterwards ennobled by the title of Earl of Antrim. In 1642, General Monroe, commander of the Scottish army in Ulster, with a party of his forces, paid a friendly visit

to the earl, by whom he was hospitably received; but at the conclusion of the entertainment, Monroe gave a signal to his armed followers, who instantly made the earl prisoner and seized the castle; and this act was followed soon after by the seizure of all the family possessions.

The PARISH, which is within a mile and a half of the Giants' Causeway, extends for a considerable distance along the coast, and according to the Ordnance survey, comprises 9381 statute acres. The land is fertile, and generally in the highest state of cultivation; the system of agriculture is in a very improved state; there is very little waste land. The parish contains some excellent pasturage, and a bog of about 500 acres. Limestone abounds, and westward of Dunluce Castle are the White Rocks limeworks, the most extensive in the north of Ireland: there are numerous quarries of basalt, and great quantities of flint are exported. Coal exists on the estate of John Montgomery, Esq., but no mines have yet been worked. The principal gentlemen's seats are Benvarden, Seaport, and Bardsville, the last the seat of Sir Edmund W. Macnaghten, Bart.; there are some elegant sea-bathing lodges at Ballintra, in the parish. A facility of conveyance for the produce of the quarries and limeworks, and for the various sorts of merchandise, is afforded by the small but commodious port of Ballintra. Four fairs are held within the year; and petty-sessions for the district every third week at Bushmills.

The LIVING is a consolidated rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £276. 18. 6. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £400 and a loan of £300 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1812; the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church, a handsome edifice, situated at the extremity of the parish, near Bushmills, was erected by aid of a gift of £900 and a loan of £300 from the same Board, in 1821, on the site of an ancient church, which was a ruin in 1625. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the parochial benefice of Ballymoney; the chapel near Bushmills is a new and good edifice. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. About 80 children are taught in the public schools, of which the parochial school was built from funds chiefly supplied from Erasmus Smith's charity: the Church Education Society allows £60 yearly to the master. A dispensary was established at Bushmills in 1830, for the parishes of Dunluce, Billy, and Dunseverick. In 1624, Hugh Montgomery, Esq., bequeathed £100 to the poor of the parish. The ruins of Dunluce Castle are remarkable for their picturesque appearance, especially when viewed from the shore immediately below: the fortified parts occupy the summit of a rock projecting into the sea, and separated from the adjacent cliffs by a deep chasm, over which is an arch forming the only entrance, defended on one side by a wall not more than 13 inches in thickness; there appears to have been a corresponding wall in a parallel direction with the former, and the two together were probably the parapets of the bridge. The domestic apartments and offices, the remains of which are extensive, were situated on the main land, and though at a distance appearing only as a massive rugged pile, upon a nearer approach display characteristics of architectural beauty. Underneath the castle is

a natural cavern forming a noble apartment, the walls and roof of which are of rude basalt. Splendid specimens of opal, jasper, and cornelian are found upon the shore. Dunluce gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Earls of Ardrin.

DUNMAHON, CORK.—See DOWNMAHON.

DUNMANOGUE.—See MONMOHENNOCK.

DUNMANWAY, a market and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of FANLOBBUS, Western Division of the barony of EAST CARBERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 29 miles (S. W. by W.) from Cork, and 155½ (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Cork to Bantry; containing 3086 inhabitants. This place, according to most authorities, derived its name, signifying "the castle of the yellow river," or "the castle on the little plain," from an ancient castle belonging to the McCarthys. The present town is indebted for its origin to Sir Richard Cox, lord chancellor of Ireland in the reign of William III., who obtained from that monarch the grant of a market and fairs, and erected a stately mansion for his own residence. Sir Richard also built the long bridge over the river Bandon, consisting of six arches exclusively of four under the causeway; and introduced the linen manufacture, for which, under his auspices, this neighbourhood became one of the principal marts, and the town, in which a colony from England had settled, one of the most flourishing in the south of Ireland. Dunmanway occupies a level tract bordered on the north, west, and south by lofty hills, rocks, and mountains, but open to the east, in which direction the river, entering the vale to which it gives name, pursues its course between two lofty ridges diversified with tillage lands, woods, and lawns, intersected by several picturesque glens, and embellished with numerous elegant seats. The town consists of one long street extending about half a mile to the west of the bridge, and in 1841 contained 529 houses, which, though indifferently built, are distinguished by an appearance of cleanliness and comfort: the post-office here is subordinate to that of Bandon. Several new roads leading to the town have been opened, among which is a fine level line from Cork. A reading-room was established in 1832, but not being generally supported it has declined.

The manufacture of linen continued to flourish for some years, but at present very few looms are at work. A porter and ale brewery was established in 1831: there are also two tanyards and two boulting-mills, the latter capable of grinding annually 15,000 bags of flour; and two or three smaller mills in the vicinity. Since 1810 a considerable trade in corn has been carried on. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on May 4th, the first Tuesday in July (O. S.), Sept. 17th, and Nov. 26th. At the intersection of the principal street is a large building used as a market-house. Dunmanway is a constabulary police station; a manorial court for the recovery of debts not exceeding £2 is held every third Saturday, and petty-sessions every second Monday. Here is a small bridewell for the temporary confinement of misdemeanants. The church of Fanlobbus, in the town, is a handsome edifice, erected in 1821, at an expense of £1100, by aid of a loan from the Board of First Fruits; a square tower has since been added to it. There is a Roman Catholic chapel, lately erected at an expense of £2500; also a

place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a dispensary. The union workhouse, built on a site of six acres purchased for £300, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £5210, and is constructed to contain 400 paupers. Of the stately mansion of Lord Chancellor Cox, nothing remains but a part of the kitchen, now a weaver's cabin, with a fragment of the garden wall. Near the Roman Catholic chapel is a chalybeate spring efficacious in cutaneous diseases; and not far distant is a small but very beautiful lake, in which Sir Richard Cox was drowned. There are several picturesque waterfalls in the midst of some very romantic scenery, and in the mountains are the ruins of Tober Castle.

DUNMOE, a parish, in the barony of LORRIS NAVAN, union of NAVAN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Navan, on the road to Slane; containing 111 inhabitants. It comprises 975½ statute acres. Dunmoe Castle was built by Hugh de Lacy, and in 1641 was surrendered by Captain Power to the insurgents, in obedience to a forged order from the Lords-Justices: it was partly rebuilt in the 17th century, and is an oblong massive pile, flanked with towers at the angles, now belonging to the D'Arcy family. The parish is in the diocese of Meath; it is a rectory, forming part of the union of Stackallen, and the tithe rent-charge is £61. 2. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions Dunmoe is part of the district of Slane.

DUNMORE, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of TUAM, partly in the barony of BALLINMOE, but chiefly in that of DUNMORE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7½ miles (N. by E.) from Tuam, and 106 (W.) from Dublin; containing 11,775 inhabitants, of whom 917 are in the town. This place is of great antiquity. St. Patrick built the monastery of *Dunmogh Padraig*, or "the stone house of Patrick," here, and made St. Fulartach its superintendent; and a friary for Augustine eremites was founded on the site of this abbey, in 1425, by Lord Athery. The parish comprises 39,939½ statute acres: one-fourth of the land is good, two-fourths are of tolerable quality, and the remainder boggy and mountainous. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on May 29th, July 10th, Oct. 10th, and Dec. 11th. The town has a sub-post office to Tuam, and is a constabulary police station. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £484. 12. The glebe-house was built in 1815, at a cost of £1600, by the then incumbent, aided by a grant of £100, and a loan of £900, from the Board of First Fruits; there is a glebe of five acres. The church is part of the ancient friary. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a small slated chapel. Here are the ruins of a castle of the Birminghams. The Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., formerly ambassador in Persia, and Sir William Ouseley, the eminent oriental scholar, were born at Dunmore.

DUNMORE, a parish, in the barony of FARRIDINEEN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (N.) from Kilkenny, on the road to Durrow; containing 767 inhabitants. It comprises 23,79½ statute acres; and has a constabulary police station. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, united with the vicarages of Muckalee and

Kilmodum, and in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £131. 7. 3., of which £63. 17. 3. are payable to the marquess, and the remainder to the vicar; the tithe of the whole vicarial union is £157. 10. The glebe-house was erected in 1814, by aid of a gift of £350 and a loan of £450 from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church is a plain building, recently repaired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at an expense of £114. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Muckalee.

DUNMORE, or DUNMORE EAST, a sea-port town or village, in the parish of KILLEA, barony of GAULTIER, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 9 miles (S. E.) from Waterford, and 84½ (S. by E.) from Dublin; containing 302 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the western shore of Waterford haven, was originally a poor fishing-village, consisting only of a few cabins built of clay and thatched with straw; but upon the improvement of its harbour by government, as a station for the post-office packets from Milford, it grew into importance and became a fashionable bathing-place. The town is situated in a valley sloping gently towards the sea, and consists chiefly of thatched cottages, which are let to visitors during the season, and of which many were lately rebuilt by the Marquess of Waterford, the principal proprietor, by whom various other important improvements are contemplated. As seen from the sea it has a very pleasing appearance, presenting several neat white houses widely interspersed among richly cultivated fields, with the church on the road to the pier, and the ruins of an ancient church crowning the hill in the back ground. The plan for improving the harbour was projected in 1814, and the expense of carrying it into effect was estimated by the late Mr. Nimmo, under whose superintendence the work was conducted, at £19,395; but from the necessary additions and subsequent improvements, that sum had, in 1821, amounted to £42,500, and in 1832 to £93,286; and it was then found that £15,000 more would be requisite to complete this important work, making a total expenditure of £108,286. The pier, which extends in a north-eastern direction for more than 700 feet, is defended by a breakwater, stretching from Dunmore Head more than 800 feet into the water, varying from four to six fathoms in depth, and presenting towards the sea an inclined plane paved with massive blocks of stone, which breaks the force of the waves before they reach the parapet of the pier, which has an elevation of 70 feet. The pier and quay are built of a silicious stone quarried in the neighbouring hills, and faced with a fine granite, which, after the exhaustion of the quarries here, was brought from the county of Carlow. The basin comprises an area of six acres, and is sheltered by the Mole and Dunmore hill from the west and south-west winds, on the north-east by the promontory of Creudeu Head, and on the east by the peninsula of Hook; the depth at the entrance is 15 feet, and at the innermost part 8 feet at the lowest ebb. At the pier head is a lighthouse, displaying a red light towards the sea, and a bright light up the harbour.

The harbour was made easily accessible, but as it was gradually filling with sand, it was lately determined to

remove the mail-packet station to the quay of Waterford, thus enabling the post-office to place a superior class of steamers on the line. Previously to this change, about four years since, Dunmore was the station of the mail-packets between England and the south of Ireland, and one of the four ports for British correspondence. There were four steamers, each of 80-horse power, on the station; the packet with the mail for Milford left Dunmore daily at ½ past 6 o'clock in the morning, and on the arrival of the packet from Milford, a coach conveyed the mail and passengers to Waterford: the distance between the two ports was 80 miles. The port is now little frequented by shipping; but a fishery is still carried on, in which three hookers of from 14 to 18 tons' burthen are employed in the cod and ling fishery in the deep sea, and 30 yawls in the herring and in-shore fishery. With respect both to fishing and sea-bathing, Dunmore is a greatly improving village, and a splendid hotel has been built for the accommodation of visitors by the Marquess of Waterford. It is also the pilot station for vessels making for Waterford. The limits of the harbour, by the 58th of George III., cap. 72, extend from Shannon Point to Ardnamlit Point; the duties of the Commissioners of the Harbour have been annexed to the Board of Public Works. A sub-post office here is in connexion with Waterford. In the rocks in the bay of Dunmore is a fissure of no great extent called the Cathedral; and to the west of it, near the promontory of Red Head, is another called the Bishop's Cave, 100 feet in length and 24 feet wide.

DUNMOYLAN, a parish, in the union of RATHKEALE, Shanid Division of the barony of LOWER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (S.) from Shanagolden, on the road to New-castle; containing 1659 inhabitants. It comprises 6190 statute acres. The land is in general good, but for want of drainage is much injured by surface water; the system of agriculture is in a backward state. Dunmoylan is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, forming part of the union of Castlerobert, or Robertstown; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Cork. The tithe rent-charge is £176. 5., of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Kilcoleman. Near the ruins of the old church is the doon or fort, whence Dunmoylan derives its name.

DUNMURGHILL, a parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of IREATHY and OUGHTERANY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 6½ miles (S. W.) from Maynooth; containing 154 inhabitants. It comprises 501½ statute acres. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, entirely appropriate to the dean and chapter of the cathedral of St. Bridget: the tithe rent-charge is £14. 1. In the Roman Catholic divisions Dunmurgill forms part of the district of Maynooth.

DUNMURRY, a village, in that part of the parish of DRUMRUG, which is in the barony of UPPER BELFAST, union of LISBURN, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Lisburn; on the river Glenwater, and the road from Belfast to Lisburn; containing 201 inhabitants. This place, which takes its present name from two Danish forts, or raths, in its

immediate vicinity, was formerly the parish of Ballygosh, which soon after the Reformation was annexed to Drumbeg. Its ancient name has been superseded by that of the village of Dunmurry, recently erected in a sequestered and fertile vale, and remarkably neat. Over the Glenwater are two bridges; one at the village, an ancient structure; and the other, over which the Dublin road passes, a noble pile of two arches, of freestone quarried on the spot. The surrounding hills, being richly planted, add greatly to the beauty of the scenery, which is also embellished with several handsome seats, the principal of which are Seymour Hill, Woodbourne, Dunmurry House, Suffolk, Glenville, and Collin House. The Ulster railway, now open to Portadown, passes through the parish. In the village are some extensive flour-mills, worked partly by water and partly by steam, and attached are large stores for grain and some maltkilns. Near these is a bleach-green, in which 14,000 pieces of fine linen are annually bleached; and at Glenburn, a little lower down upon the same stream, is another, in which 12,000 are annually finished. Quarries of freestone for building are wrought here; there are also quarries of basalt, which in the grounds of Glenburn, consists of rude columnar masses with concave and convex joints, similar to those of the Giants' Causeway. Beneath the freestone are some thin strata of coal, which have never been worked. A receiving-house for letters in the village is in connexion with Lisburn and Belfast. The church of Ballygosh has long since disappeared; the rectorial tithes of the two townlands which constituted the parish were granted by James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester, and the vicarial tithes to the incumbent of Drumbeg, in the proportions of two-thirds and one-third respectively. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians, formerly in connexion with the General, but now with the Remonstrant, Synod of Ulster. Closely adjoining the bridge, was discovered, while quarrying the stone for its erection, a natural basaltic wall in a direction from north to south, composed of stones of different sizes and forms, and having in a striking degree the appearance of art. On Collin mountain, to the north-west of the village, is a very conspicuous cairn of considerable extent; it consists of small stones piled together in a conical form, and is now almost covered with green sward.

DUNMURRY, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of EAST OPHRALY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N.) from Kildare, on the road to Rathangan; containing 154 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1101½ statute acres, which, excepting a few acres of common, are entirely arable. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Thomastown: the tithe rent-charge is £56. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions Dunmurry is part of the district of Kildare.

DUNQUIN.—See DONQUIN.

DUNSANY, a parish, in the union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, barony of SKRYNE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (N.W.) from Dunshaughlin, on the road from that place to Bective-Bridge; containing 175 inhabitants. It comprises 964 statute acres; and contains a constabulary police station. The castle of Dunsany, which was erected in the 12th century, has been in possession of the noble family of

Plunkett at least since Sir Christopher Plunkett was created Lord Dunsany in 1461. It is incorporated with the modern castle, a very handsome Gothic building, containing some fine paintings and sculptures, and surrounded by a well planted demesne of more than 400 statute acres, within which is an ancient church where many members of the family have been interred. The parish is in the diocese of Meath, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Taragh: the tithe rent-charge is £45. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united with Killen, Kilmessan, Assey, Trebly, Balsoon, and Scurloughstown, in which union or district are chapels at Dunsany and Kilmessan.

DUNSEVERICK, or **DOONSERE**, a parish, in the union of BALLYCASTLE, partly in the barony of CASTLE, and partly in that of LOWER DUNLUCE, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 3½ miles (N.E.) from Bushmills: the population is returned with the parishes of Billy and Ballintoy. This parish is situated on the northern coast, which is here characterised by features of grandeur and sublimity. It contains the noble promontories of Pleaskin and Bengore; the latter, situated in 55° 14' 50" (N. Lat.) and 6° 28' (W. Lon.), forms the commencement of that beautiful and majestic range of columnar basalt called the Giants' Causeway. The shore is indented with several interesting bays, of which that near Miltown is much frequented during the season; and the small creek of Portanna flows up to the village. The parish comprises 4277½ statute acres: the land is fertile, and the system of agriculture rapidly improving. There are several quarries of limestone and of stone for building; fossil or wood coal, found beneath the basalt and between the strata, is worked to a considerable extent, though it is of indifferent quality; and near Pleaskin is a very fine quarry of columnar basalt. A profitable salmon-fishery is carried on at Port-Moon bay, where the fish are taken in great abundance. At Port Ballintrae is a coast-guard station, forming one of the eight which constitute the district of Ballycastle. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Connor, and in the alternate patronage of the Rectors of Billy and Ballintoy, out of which parishes it was formed under the act of the 7th and 8th of George IV., 1830. It is endowed with the tithe rent-charge of the townlands of Lisnagunioig, Feigh, and Carncolp in the old parish of Billy, amounting to £28. 2., and with that of the townlands of Arimacormick, Drimnaghee, and Drimnagesson, in the parish of Ballintoy, amounting to £22. 1. 3. The church, a neat edifice with a square tower, was erected in 1832, at an expense of £670, of which £600 were a grant from the Board of First Fruits. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. In 1831, many thousand Roman coins of silver were found under a stone near Bengore Head, and fossils and minerals of every variety are found here in profusion. The venerable remains of Dunseverick Castle are noticed in the account of Ballintoy, in which parish they are situated.

DUNSFORD, or **DUNSPORT**, a parish, in the union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of LECAL, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 3½ miles (E.S.E.) from Downpatrick; containing 1450 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near the southern entrance to Strangford Lough, comprises, with Guns Island, 4239 statute acres, all under cultivation except 40 acres of bog, and

very fertile; much grain being exported from the stores at Ballyhorna, where small vessels land coal. A lead-mine has been sunk to the depth of several fathoms by the proprietors, Lord de Ros and the Rev. Mr. Hall. Guns Island, which is a coast-guard station, lies off the coast, which is bold and rocky, and includes Killard Point. The parish is in the diocese of Down, and is styled a rectory, forming the corps of the prebend of Dunsford in the cathedral of the Holy Trinity, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £286. 10., of which £182 are payable to the incumbent, and £104. 10. to impropriators. The church is a small plain edifice with a bell-cover: it has just undergone extensive and tasteful repairs, including metal window-sashes; and a substantial and handsome gate has been erected at the entrance. In the Roman Catholic divisions Dunsford is the head of a district comprising this parish and Ardglass, and containing two chapels; the one for Dunsford is at Chapeltown, in Ballydock. About 250 children are educated in public schools, of which the parish contains three; two, under the national system, at the extreme ends, in Ballyhorna and Chapeltown; and one in the centre, at the church, under the Church Education Society.

DUNSHAUGHLIN, a post-town and parish, the head of a union, and formerly an incorporated town, in the barony of RATHOATH, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 9½ miles (S. S. E.) from Navan, and 13½ (N. W.) from Dublin, on the road to Enniskillen; containing 1581 inhabitants, of whom 524 are in the town. This place derives its name, signifying "Seachlan's Hill," and its origin, from St. Seachlan, nephew of St. Patrick, who founded a church or abbey here in the middle of the fifth century, which, after being sacked in 1026 and burnt in 1043, appears to have been destroyed by the sept of Hy Bruin in 1152. The provost and commonalty of the town of "Dunshaghelynn" were, in 1423, ordered to be at Trim with all their power for its defence. The parish comprises 5263½ statute acres, of which about 200 are waste and bog, and the remainder arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions. The town, or village, contains 100 houses; it has fairs on June 11th and Dec. 10th; and is a constabulary police station. Petty-sessions are held every fortnight, and quarter-sessions half-yearly, in a neat court-house. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united to Rathregan, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £292, of which £19. 10. are payable to the representatives of Colonel Reynell, as lay impropriators of the townlands of Derks and Ballinlough; the gross value of the benefice, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £436. The glebe-house, in Rathregan, was built by aid of a loan of £562, in 1822, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church, which is in the town, was built in 1813, by aid of a loan of £700 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united with Colmolyon; in each parish is a chapel. The union workhouse was opened for the admission of paupers in May, 1841, and is constructed to contain 400 poor.

DUNTRILEAGUE.—See GALBALLY.

DUNURLIN, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of CORRAGUINNEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (N. W.) from Dingle, and on the

west side of Smerwick harbour; containing 2125 inhabitants. In 1579, Saunders, the Pope's nuncio, with a party of 80 Spaniards and a few English and Irish Catholics, landed here, and built a fort at Smerwick for their safety, expecting to be joined by the discontented Irish; but their ships were seized by Captain Courtenay. In the following year a reinforcement of 700 Spaniards and Italians landed with arms for 5000 men, besides cannon, ammunition, and money; and added some works to the fort, named by them "Fort del Or." The Earl of Ormonde marched directly against them, on which they retired to the fastness of Glanigalt; but finding the English not so powerful as they expected, 300 of them with their commander returned by night into the fort. The Lord-Deputy, with Captains Zonch and Raleigh, soon arriving with 800 men, and Sir William Winter at the same time returning to the coast with his fleet, the Spaniards were attacked both by sea and land, and after an arduous siege submitted at discretion. On being disarmed, all the Spaniards, except their commander and his staff, were put to the sword; and the Irish who had joined them were hanged. The parish contains 4700 statute acres, a large portion of which consists of coarse mountain pasture and bog. The portion under tillage is manured with sea-weed, abundance of which is procured on the coast; and the state of agriculture is slowly improving. Some of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. Near the coast are three remarkable hills, called by sailors "the Three Sisters;" and between the harbour of Smerwick and Ferriter's creek is the low promontory of Dunurlin Head, forming the western point of Smerwick bay: it is situated 2½ miles (E. N. E. ½ E.) from Sybil Head, and the latter is 5½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Dunmore Head. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardferret and Aghadoc, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £110. A church has been erected at a cost of £937, of which £687 were from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £250 from private sources; a parsonage-house has also been built. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Keel, which also comprises the parishes of Donquin, Kilquane, Kilmelchor, and Marhyn, and contains the chapels of Boulteen and Carrig. Overlooking the little cove called Ferriter's creek, are the remains of Castle Sybil, or Sybilla's Castle, formerly belonging to the Ferriters, and said to have been built by a widow of that family; and on the north-west side of Smerwick harbour are the remains of the Spanish fortification of Fort del Or, which consisted of a curtain 60 feet in length, a ditch, and two bastions.

DURAS, a parish, in the union of GORT, barony of KILTARTAN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 16 miles (S. by E.) from Galway: the population is returned with Kinvarra. This parish, which is situated on the bay of Galway, takes its name from a small fertile island close to the shore, which was granted by Cromwell to Major John Walcot, whose grandson sold it to Mr. French, from whom it descended in the female line to the Baron de Basterot, its present proprietor. A great portion of the parish is rocky, and incapable of cultivation; but some of the land is very rich, and produces excellent wheat. Limestone is abundant, and much is quarried for agricultural and other purposes. The late Mr. French raised embankments in several

places to prevent the encroachment of the sea, and built a long bridge to connect the island with the main land; great improvements have also been made by his successor. The principal seats are Duras Park, and Duras House. Great quantities of oysters and other fish are taken off the coast; and about a mile and a half to the west of Duras Point a pier has been constructed, which, though the place is dry at low water, is accessible to vessels of 60 or 80 tons' burthen at the return of the tide: the expense of its erection was partly defrayed by a grant from government. From the west end of the pier, a ledge of foul ground extends to Deer Island. A large flour-mill is worked by the tide. The parish is in the diocese of Kilmaedunagh: the rectory is partly appropriate to the see, and partly to the benefice of Adrahan; and the vicarage forms part of the union of Kilcolgan. The tithes are included in the rent-charge for Kinvarra (which see). In the Roman Catholic divisions Duras is part of the district of Kinvarra; the chapel was erected by the late P. M. Lynch, Esq., and was enlarged and a spire added to it by his son, the proprietor of Duras Park, by whom also it was endowed with £10 per annum. On the island of Duras are the remains of an ancient friary, with a burial-ground; and there are the remains of a Druidical altar in the parish.

DURROW, or CASTLE-DURROW, a market and post town, and a parish, in the union of ABBEYLEIX, partly in the barony of CLARMALEIGH, QUEEN'S county, but chiefly in that of GALMOY, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 12 miles (S. by E.) from Maryborough, and 54 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Athy to Cashel; containing 2977 inhabitants, of whom 1318 are in the town. This parish comprises 6528½ statute acres; three-fourths of the land are arable and pasture, about 1000 acres woodland, and 300 bog. The town is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river Erkin (which falls into the Nore a little below), and consists of a square and several streets, containing 275 houses, many of them well built and slated. It is included in the county of Kilkenny for civil purposes, but is completely surrounded by Queen's county, of which it formed a part until the Earl of Ormonde, by act of parliament, procured its annexation to Kilkenny. Malt is made here; and there is a large houlting-mill belonging to Mr. Delany, also a brewery. An excellent hotel and sporting establishment was built by the late Colonel Flower, which is much frequented by the nobility and gentry, and well conducted by the proprietor. The market is held on Friday, in the market-house; and fairs are held on the second Thursday (O. S.) in May, Aug., and Nov., and Feb. 2nd, March 4th, April 16th, July 3rd, and Oct. 8th. Durrow is a constabulary police station, and has a dispensary: petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays. A cattle-show was established here, in 1801, by the Midland Farming Society. Adjoining the town is Castle-Durrow, a large ancient mansion belonging to Viscount Ashbrook, from which he takes the title of Baron; it is occupied by his son, the Hon. H. Flower Walker. Here are also Donmore, the residence of E. Staples, Esq.; Moyne; Castlewood; Grennan; and Castle View. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Canice's, Kilkenny; the rectory is appropriate to the economy estate of the cathedral. The tithe rent-charge is £270, two-thirds payable to the

lessee under the economy estate, and one-third to the vicar. There is a glebe-house, built in 1731, by act of £100 from the Board of First Fruits; also a glebe of 50 acres. The church, erected by parochial assessment in 1793, is a large building with a tower and spire, recently repaired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at an expense of £733. In the Roman Catholic divisions, part of the parish is in the district of Ballyragget, and the remainder, with Aghamacart, forms the district of Durrow. A new chapel, on an elevated site of about two acres, given by Lord Ashbrook, was lately opened; an elegant cruciform structure, with a tower and spire 128 feet high. The Wesleyan Methodists also have a meeting-house in the town.

DURROW, a parish, in the union of TULLAMORE, partly in the barony of MOYCASHIEL, county of WEXMEATH, but chiefly in that of BALLYCOWAN, KINGS county, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (N.) from Tullamore, on the road to Kilbeggan; containing 2925 inhabitants. This parish, which is sometimes called Dervagh, was distinguished at a very early period for its sumptuous monastery, founded by St. Colum in 546, and also for an abbey of Augustine canons, subsequently founded, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Colum. The latter establishment, which was endowed with the town of Durrow, by Aed M'Brennan, King of Teaffia, who died in 585, was plundered in 822, by Fethelmud, son of Crimthann, who slew the monks and burned the town; and after having been repeatedly destroyed by fire, it was, in 1175, plundered by the English, who laid waste the adjacent country. In 1186, Hugh de Lacy, while superintending the erection of a castle on the ruins of a monastery founded by St. Colum, was killed by one of the labourers, who, indignant at the profanation of the sacred spot, struck off his head with an axe while he was stooping down to give directions. In 1227, Simon Clifford built here the castle of Rahan O'Swaney, and also granted an annuity of 40s. to the abbey, which continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Nicholas Herbert, who made it his residence, and from whose family (which took the name of Steuery) it passed to that of the Earl of Norbury, its present proprietor.

The parish comprises 9773 statute acres. The soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improving; there is but a small portion of bog, and the only waste land consists of sand hills. Limestone abounds, and is quarried extensively for agricultural and other uses. The principal seat here was, till lately, Durrow Abbey, that of the Earl of Norbury, situated in an ample and highly improved demesne, in which the late earl commenced the erection of a spacious mansion in the ancient style: this nobleman was assassinated in the demesne on the 3rd of January, 1839, and the house in which he then resided was subsequently burned to the ground. The other mansions arc, Kilclare, Coolrain, Ballymannan, and Rostella. The linen manufacture was formerly carried on; and there was an extensive bleach-green, the property of Mr. Armstrong, in which about 30 persons were employed. The river Brosna, which bounds the parish on the north and east, and the Silver river, which bounds it on the south and west, afford facilities for trade; on the latter a flourishing distillery has been established. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the

diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Earl of Norbury, in whom, and in H. Kemmis and J. Armstrong, Esqrs., the rectory is impropriate. The tithe rent-charge is £167. 15. 8., of which £109. 10. 6. are payable to Lord Norbury, £45. 6. 8. to Mr. Kemmis, and £12. 18. 6. to Mr. Armstrong; the stipend of the perpetual curate is £92. 6. 4., of which £55. 8. are paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The glebe-house is a neat residence, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church, a venerable structure, was repaired in 1809, by a gift of £450, and a loan of £50, from the Board of First Fruits; and contains monuments to the Stepney and Armstrong families. In the churchyard is an ancient cross, curiously sculptured with scriptural devices, and supposed to have been brought from Scotland by St. Columb; it is of a different kind of stone from any in the neighbourhood. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the union of Tullamore; the chapel is a very handsome edifice, in the later English style. Near the church is a holy well, dedicated to St. Columb. There are the remains of several towers, and also a large rath, in the parish.

DURRUS, an ancient parish, in the union, and partly in the barony, of BANTRY, but chiefly in the western division of the barony of WEST CARBERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Bantry; containing 4483 inhabitants. This was formerly a distinct parish, but being considered too small to continue as a separate cure, it was divided by act of council in 1792; one portion was joined to the parish of Kilmacomogue, under the name of Durrus-in-Kilmacomogue, and the other to Kilcrohane, and called Durrus-in-Kilcrohane. The new parish of Durrus-Kilcrohane is situated on the south side of Bantry bay; the nearest point being two miles, and the farthest point, Sheeps-head, about twenty miles, from the town of Bantry. Durrus, according to its original boundaries, comprises 11,138 statute acres, of which a considerable portion is coarse land; the surface is very uneven, and in some parts rises into mountains of great elevation; but although portions are rocky and bare, cultivation extends, and much of the waste land is reclaimable. The principal manure used is sea-sand, which is brought up the bay and landed at many little creeks on both sides of it. The bay is a remarkable inlet, extending from Sheeps-head to Four-mile-water, a distance of sixteen miles, and is deep enough for the largest ships, which are occasionally driven in by adverse winds. A manor-court for the recovery of debts under 40s. is held once a month, and petty-sessions every fortnight. At Corrigbue is a constabulary police station. The gentlemen's seats in Durrus-Kilcrohane are, Four-mile-water Court, Ardoguina, O'Donovan's Cove, Blair's Cove, and Fort Lodge; besides two picturesque cottages.

The LIVING of Durrus-Kilcrohane is a vicarage in the diocese of Cork, formed, in the above-mentioned year, by uniting Kilcrohane with the western portion of Durrus, and is in the patronage of the Bishop. The entire rent-charge of the benefice, payable to the vicar, is £367. 10; and the rectorial tithe rent-charge, which is impropriate in Lord Riversdale and Lord Donoughmore, amounts to £172. 10., of which £22. 10., in Durrus, are in the hands of Lord Riversdale, and £150, in Kilcrohane, in the hands of the two noblemen, Lord D. receiving £127. 10. and Lord R. £22. 10. There are two glebes; one near the village of Kilcrohane, of 5a. 1r. 35p. of good pasture

land, rented from the vicar at £2. 14. 4. per annum; and one near Corrigbue, on which the glebe-house stands, of 51a. 2r. 7p., for which the vicar pays a rent of £47. 11. 9. This latter was originally very poor land, but has been rendered beautiful in appearance, and not unproductive. The glebe-house was built in 1831, by the then incumbent, at a cost of £980. The church, situated near Corrigbue, is a neat building erected in 1792, by aid of a gift of £500 from the Board of First Fruits; the tower was considerably raised, and embattled, in 1832, by a loan from the same Board, and it now contains a pleasing village chime, composed of bars of steel of various lengths. The Roman Catholic union or district is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: there are three chapels, one of which is near Corrigbue, another at Aghakieta, and the third in Kilcrohane. Here is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and five public schools afford instruction to about 520 children. Within the parish are the ruins of Rossmore Castle. Near Friendly Cove is a strong chalybeate spring, efficacious in liver complaints.

DURSEY, an island, in the parish of KILNAMANAGH, poor-law union of BANTRY, barony of BERE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (S. W.) from Castletown. On this island part of the French army landed in 1796, and on the following day the troops were taken prisoners in Castletown. After this the government erected a signal tower on the highest point of the isle, which formed the first of a line of signal stations that extended to Cork. Dursey is situated off the south-west coast, at the extremity of a peninsula whose shores border the entrances to Bantry bay and Benhaven on one side, and to the river Kenmare on the other. It is in lat. 51° 34' 40", and lon. 10° 15', extending 1½ mile in length by ½ a mile in breadth, and comprises 754 acres, the greater part of which is a rough mountainous tract, interspersed with rocky pasture and coarse arable land. The whole is the property of the Earl of Bantry. Between the island and the main land is a narrow sound, through which vessels may sail with a favourable wind and tide; and near it is Ballydonaghban bay, which is deep water, having from 90 to 30 fathoms close to the shore. Contiguous to the isle are several rocks. Near the ferry crossing the isle are the remains of a very old church, called Our Lady's abbey, consisting of part of the walls.

DUVILLAUN-BEG, an island, in the parish of KILMORE, union of BALLINA, barony of ERRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies at the entrance of Blacksod bay, on the western coast, and comprises 24½ statute acres.

DUVILLAUN-MORE, an island, in the parish of KILMORE, union of BALLINA, barony of ERRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It is on the western coast, and comprises 155½ statute acres.

DYNISH, CLARE.—See INNISMACNAUGHTEN.

DYSART, or DIBERT, a parish, in the union of LISTOWEL, partly in the barony of IRAGHTICONNOR, but chiefly in that of CLANNAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Listowel, and on the river Brick; containing 1295 inhabitants. It comprises 6149 statute acres, including some excellent land, with a considerable portion of bog, affording fuel of good quality: the state of agriculture is gradually improving. The parish is in the diocese of Ardferd

and Aghadoc; the vicarage forms part of the union of Aghavallin or Listowel, and the rectory is inappropriate in Anthony Stoughton, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £100. 7. 8., payable in moieties to the impropror and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Dysart is partly in the district of Listowel, but chiefly in that of Lixnaw, or Iveamore. The ruins of the ancient church still remain in the burial-ground. Ennismore, a residence in this parish, gives the titles of Baron and Viscount to the family of Hare, Earls of Listowel.

DYSART, a parish, in the barony of FASSADINING, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Castlecomer, on the road to Kilkenny; containing 2367 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Dinin; and comprises 7938 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny; the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of Sir James Tynte, Bart. The tithe rent-charge is £225, of which £150 are paid to the improprors, and the remainder to the vicars-choral. There is no church; the parishioners attend divine worship at Mothell. In the Roman Catholic divisions Dysart forms part of the district of Muckalee.

DYSART, a parish, in the union of DROGHEDA, barony of FERRARD, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Dunleer, on the coast-road from Drogheda to Dundalk; containing 608 inhabitants. It comprises 1912 statute acres. The land is of superior quality, and well cultivated; about two-thirds are in tillage, and there are 50 acres of bog. The village of Grange-Bellew, consisting of about 25 houses, occupied by the labourers of Sir Patrick Bellew, Bart., has a neat appearance. There is a mill for grinding oatmeal, and another for dressing flax. Barnmeath, the residence of Sir Patrick, stands in a richly wooded demesne, commanding extensive views: the old castle of John Bellew (one of the lords of the English pale) is incorporated in the present mansion; and in the demesne is Windmill Hill, on which is a circular tower forming a conspicuous landmark. The parish is in the diocese of Armagh, and is a rectory, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Dunleer: the tithe rent-charge is £97. 9. 9. In the Roman Catholic divisions Dysart is the head of a district, which also comprises the parishes of Clonmore, Port, Dunany, Salterstown, and Drumcar, and contains three chapels; that of Dysart is a handsome building, the site for which was presented by Sir Patrick Bellew, who also contributed towards its erection. Some vestiges of the ancient church still remain, in the burial-ground.

DYSART, county of ROSCOMMON.—See DISERT.

DYSART, or DESERT, a parish, in the union of CLONMEL, barony of UPPERTRID, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Clonmel; containing 1406 inhabitants. This parish is bounded by the river Suir, which separates it from the county of Tipperary; and comprises 5396 statute acres. It is in the diocese of Lismore: the rectory, with that of Kilmolan, constitutes the corps of the prebend of Dysart in the cathedral of Lismore; the vicarage was episcopally united, in 1787, to that of Kilmolan, and in 1804 to the rectories of Fenoagh and Templemichael, forming the union of Dysart: both are in the gift of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £228. 9., of which two-thirds are payable to

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the prebendary and the remainder to the vicar; the entire revenue of the prebend, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £429, and the tithes of the whole vicarial benefice amounted to £425. 2. 3. The glebe-house, built in 1782, at a cost of £400, of which £100 were a grant and £300 a loan from the Board of First Fruits, stands on a glebe of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. A grant of £186 was lately made by the Ecclesiastical Board for repairing the church, which is at Churchtown. Adjacent to it are the ruins of the ancient church, within whose walls are two large old tombs of members of the Butler and Everard families, the latter of which had a castle here in the middle of the 17th century. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Carrickbeg, and contains a chapel. The parochial school was established by Sir Moore Disney, who built the school-house.

DYSART, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, partly in the barony of RATHCONRATH, partly in that of MOYCASHIEL, but chiefly in that of MOYASILL and MAGHERADERNON, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. W.) from Mullingar; on Lough Ennel, and on the road from Mullingar to Kibeggan; containing 1129 inhabitants. St. Columa is said to have founded an abbey here, which was eventually a house of Conventual Franciscans. One of the islands belonging to Dysart was fortified by the Irish at the close of the civil war of 1641, and made one of their chief depositories: it was taken, under capitulation, by the English, but was re-taken and the English made prisoners; it finally surrendered to a superior force. The parish comprises 6416 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres; the land is exceedingly fertile. There is a considerable tract of bog, and an abundance of limestone may be obtained. In the village is a constabulary police station. The parish is in the diocese of Meath, and is a rectory, forming part of the union of Churchtown: the tithe rent-charge is £90, and the glebe contains 12 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions Dysart is part of the district of Churchtown; the chapel is near the village. There are some remains of an old church with a cemetery.

DYSARTENOS, a parish, in the union of ATRI, partly in the barony of MARYBOROUGH EAST, and partly in that of STRADBALLY, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Stradbally, on the road to Maryborough; containing 1415 inhabitants. This place was the residence of the O'Mores, princes of Leix; and also of Dermot McMurrough, King of Leinster. A monastery was founded here by Angus, on his retirement from Clonenagh abbey, of which he was abbot. The parish comprises 6296 statute acres. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday and Oct. 12th. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, united from time immemorial to the vicarage of Kiltel, and in the patronage of Lord Carew, in whom the rectory is inappropriate: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £312. 8., of which £208. 5. 6. are payable to the impropror, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was built in 1813, by a gift of £400, and a loan of £360, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises seven acres. The old church, towards the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners granted £333, is a small edifice with a square tower, forming a very picturesque object, on the summit of one of the Dysart hills. A new church was erected in 1845, in the centre of the

union, at the base of Dunamase rock, on a site presented by the late Earl of Mornington; it is a beautiful structure, situated in the midst of an amphitheatre of hills well planted and richly cultivated, and the views from it are delightful and extensive. In the distance are seen the tower of Kildare, eighteen miles off; the handsome church of Coolbanagher; the chapel of Rosencallis, in the King's county; and the fine and imposing range of the mountains in that county. From its central position the parishioners are now much better accommodated; the old church stands in a corner of the union, and is very distant from its populous parts. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Maryborough; the chapel is a neat building. About 100 children are taught in two national schools, and there is also a Protestant Sunday school; a neat school-house was built in 1845, under the superintendence of the vicar.

The fortress of DUNAMASE occupies the summit of a precipitous rock rising from the midst of an extensive plain, and from a very remote age was the residence of the O'Mores: with the territory of Leinster it became the property of Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, by marriage with the daughter of Dermot McMurrough, King of Leinster; and afterwards it passed, again by marriage, to William de Braos, the reputed founder of the castle and manor of Dunamase. In 1264 it was held by Maurice Fitzgerald, and soon after by Lord Mortimer, during whose absence in England it was, with seven others of his castles, seized by his vassal O'More, to whom he had entrusted it. Lord Mortimer, on his subsequent recovery of the fortress, increased its strength by additional fortifications; and it was for a long period an object of continued contests between the English and the native chieftains. It was further strengthened in the reign of James I., but was taken in 1641 by the insurgents, who were soon after driven out by Sir Charles Coote; it afterwards surrendered to General Preston, but was retaken by the parliamentarians, who in 1646 were expelled by Owen Roe O'Neill, who carried it by assault. In 1649 it was taken by Lord Castlehaven, but the year following the garrison surrendered to the parliamentary forces under Colonels Hewson and Reynolds, by whom it was dismantled and nearly demolished. The remains stand on a hill 200 feet high, and include a barbican and watch-tower defending the entrance on the south-west side, on which alone the place was accessible; from the barbican a drawbridge afforded access to the first gateway, which is defended by two towers. The interior consists of an outer and inner court; and the whole is defended by walls of great thickness surrounding the summit of the hill, which is more than 1000 feet in circuit and fortified at intervals with towers. The ruins of the keep, in which was apparently a chapel, occupy the highest ground; and adjoining it are the remains of the state apartments.

DYSARTGALLEN, a parish, in the barony of CULINAGH, union of ARREYLEIX, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Castletomer to Abbeyleix; containing, with the post-town of Ballinakill (which is described under its own head), 4342 inhabitants. This parish comprises 10,781½ statute acres: the soil is generally good, and the land in a profitable state of cultivation; there is a small quantity of bog,

and grit-stone is quarried for building. The principal seats are Heywood, Monaclare, Ralish, and Valleyfield. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of Earl Stanhope: the tithe rent-charge is £304. 12. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £100, and a loan of £550, from the Board of First Fruits, in 1810, and was considerably enlarged by the late rector; the glebe comprises 29 acres. The church, towards the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £292, is a handsome building with a spire, situated in Ballinakill; it has a window of stained glass, and was erected in 1821, by aid of a loan of £1100 from the Board of First Fruits, and by subscription and assessment. The parish is in the Roman Catholic district of Ballinakill, where and at Knockadigur are chapels. There are remains of old churches at Dysart and Kileronan; at Heywood is a chalybeate spring.

DYSERT, or DYSSART, a parish, in the union of ENNIS, barony of INCHQUIN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Ennis, on the road to Corofin; containing 5749 inhabitants. This parish was formerly called *Dysert O'Dea*, from its having been the territory of the sept of that name. It comprehends the subdivisions or ancient parishes of Inagh and Ruan, and comprises 37,883 statute acres, of which a large portion consists of coarse mountain pasture; there are about 300 plantation acres of common, 100 acres of wood, and 100 acres of bog. The waste land is chiefly crag and underwood, and several hundred acres are covered with water, there being a number of lakes that in winter overflow the adjoining land to a considerable extent. Limestone abounds, and is burnt for manure; and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. The river Fergus intersects the greater part of the parish, passing through Tedane and other lakes, to Clare Town. Fairs are held at Ruan on June 17th and Sept. 26th, the latter being one of the principal sheep-fairs in the county. At Dysert and Ruan are stations of the constabulary police; and a court for the manor of Inchiquin is occasionally held by the senechal, for the recovery of small debts. The gentlemen's seats are Toonagh, Tierna, Port, Carhue, Fountain, Rockview, Cogia, and Drumore.

The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe: the rectory forms part of the union and corps of the prebend of Rath; and the vicarage, part of the union of Kilmoy. The tithe rent-charge is £188, of which £123. 16. are payable to the rector, £62. 18. to the vicar, and the small remainder to the prebendary of Tomgraney. There is a glebe of one plantation acre. In the Roman Catholic divisions, the northern and middle portions of the parish form the district of Dysert; and the south-western portion (Inagh) gives name to a district which also includes the parish of Kilmemona. In the former district are the chapels of Dysert and Ruan, and in the latter, those of Inch and Kilmemona: the chapel at Ruan was rebuilt by subscription in 1834. Of the ruins of the churches of Dysart, Ruan, and Kiltala, the first is distinguished by its antiquity, and by the richly sculptured Saxon arch forming the doorway. Near this ruin are the remains of a round tower, of which 30 feet are still standing; about 20 feet from the ground is a doorway, and 10 feet higher are the remains of another; at each stage the dimensions of the tower diminish, and

outside the second story is a projecting belting-course. An ancient cross lies on the ground, bearing the effigy of a bishop, supposed to represent St. Monalagh, and other figures. A short distance from the ruins of Dysert church are those of the castle of that name formerly the residence of the O'Deas; and at Mahre, Ballygriffy, and Port, are the ruins of similar castles: those of Port, standing on the verge of a lake, have a picturesque appearance. In a house in this parish, the ruins of which can scarcely be traced, the old song to the air of "Carolans receipt for drinking whisky" is said to have been composed by three poets, of whom a ridiculous story is related concerning the manner of writing it. For an account of the sepulchral monument on Mount Callan, which extends into this parish, see KILFARBOY.

DYSERT, or DISART, a parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of TRUGHENACKMY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Castle-Island, on the road to Killarney; containing 1529 inhabitants. It comprises 6074 statute acres, about one-half of which consists of coarse mountain pasture and bog: limestone abounds, and is generally burnt for manure. Dysert is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardferd and Aghadoc, forming part of the union of Killentierna: the tithe rent-charge is £130. 4. 6., and there is a glebe of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Carrans, or Killentierna. The ruins of the church still remain, in the burial-ground; and at Kilsarcon are the vestiges of another church or chapel, with a burial-ground attached.

DYSERT, LIMERICK.—See DISERT.

DYSERTALE, a parish, in the union of MULLINGAR, barony of DELVIN, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S.W.) from Castletown-Delvin; containing 2 inhabitants. It comprises 80 plantation acres only; and is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Kilcumney, or Drumree: the tithe rent-charge is £2. 10.

DYSERTLYN.—See DESERTLYN.

DYSERTMORE, or DESERTMOON, a parish, in the union of New Ross, barony of IDA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Inistioge, and on the river Nore; containing 2123 inhabitants. It comprises 6207 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres; and is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Rossbercon: the rectory is impropriate in the Corporation of Waterford. The tithe rent-charge, which amounts to £202. 10., is equally divided between the corporation and the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, this parish is part of the union or district of Rossbercon.

E

EAGLE ISLAND, in the parish of KILMORE, poor-law union of BALLINA, barony of ERRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. This island lies on the western coast, nearly opposite the boldly projecting headland of Annagh, and comprises $14\frac{1}{2}$ statute

acres: it has two lighthouses, one on the east, the other on the west, exhibiting bright steady lights, and both erected by the Ballast Board.

EARLSTOWN, a parish, in the union of CALLAN, barony of SHILLELOGHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Callan, and on the road from Desart to Thomastown; containing 527 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the King's river, here crossed by a stone bridge; and comprises 2938 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Kells: the tithe rent-charge is £148. 2. 4. In the Roman Catholic divisions Earlstown is part of the union of Callan, and contains a chapel. At Castle-Eve are the remains of an old castle, with a moat and fortifications; in the Newtown demesne is a square tower-castle, in a good state of preservation; and there are some small remains of the old church, with a burial-ground.

EASKEY, a parish, in the union of BALLINA, barony of TYRERAGH, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Ballina, on the old road to Sligo; containing 6349 inhabitants, of whom 421 are in the village. This parish is situated on the north-west coast, between the entrances to the bays of Sligo and Killala: it includes the Point of Kinesharrow, called also Rathlee Point, and comprises 13,25 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, principally under an improving system of tillage; there is a large quantity of bog. Limestone, which abounds with fossils, is found on the sea-shore: much sea-weed is collected for manure. The village consists of one long street of 89 houses, and contains a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Dromore West: it has petty-sessions once a fortnight, a market on Wednesday for provisions, fairs on June 3rd and Nov. 15th, and is a chief constabulary police station: fairs are also held at Rosslee in July and on Oct. 28th. The seats are, Fortland, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Easkey; Castletown; and Rathlee. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killala, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is appropriate to the see. The tithe rent-charge is £440. 1., equally divided between the bishop and the vicar: the glebe-house, on a glebe of ten acres, was built in 1815, by a gift of £300, and a loan of £500, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a neat building with a square tower, erected in 1821 by aid of a loan of £1342 from the same Board; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £130 for its repair. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel. There is also a place of worship for Baptists. In the village are the ruins of the old church; and within the limits of the parish are considerable remains of the castle of Rosslee, formerly belonging to the O'Dowds; and, on the opposite side of the river, the remains of another, on the lands of Castletown. There are several Danish forts, and on the lands of Townamodagh is a cromlech, seven feet high, and supported by four square pillars. The shores of the parish are bold and rocky, and abound with curiosities. At Alternan are a station, holy well, and saint's bed, named after St. Ernanus, and much frequented by pilgrims; the patron is held on the last Sunday in July. Near Fortland is a chalybeate spring.

EASTERSNOW, a parish, in the union and barony of BOYLE, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of

CONNAUGHT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Boyle, and on the new line of road from Tusk, through Shankill; containing 2035 inhabitants. It comprises 6457 statute acres, of which the greater part is under tillage, and there are several large grazing-farms; about one-tenth is bog, and within the parish are some quarries of good limestone. To the west of the church are the Cave-town loughs, bounded by hills and plantations. Among the seats are Moylerg, Camlin, and Granny; and on the road to Elphin are several neat residences, on the property of Viscount Lorton. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, episcopally united, in 1813, to the vicarage of Kicola, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in Lord Crofton. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £45. 12., one-half payable to the impropriator, and the other to the vicar; the rent-charge of the whole vicarial benefice is £46. 17. 2., to which are added £33 per annum from the Augmentation fund. The glebe-house was erected in 1833, by aid of a gift of £337, and a loan of £94, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe consists of ten acres. The church, a very plain edifice, is situated in a deep hollow near the southern extremity of the "Plains of Boyle," of which this parish is considered to be the limit. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Croghan and Ballynmeen. In Cavetown are some caves partially filled up; they are said to extend to a very great length. There are also in the parish some scarcely perceptible vestiges of an old castle called Moylerg, which is said to have belonged to the Mac Dermotts.

EDDY ISLAND, in Galway bay, parish of DROMACOO, barony of DUNKELLIN, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Galway: the population is returned with the parish. It comprises 95 acres of land; and is a prebend in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the patronage of the Bishop, endowed with a portion of the tithe rent-charge of Dromacoo, amounting to £4. 14. 6. With other lands it was granted by Charles II., in 1667, to Dr. Robert Georges, at a rent of £1. 2. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. Here are the ruins of an old castle.

EDEN, a village, in the parish, and county of the town, of CARRICKFERGUS, union of LARNE, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Carrickfergus; containing 228 inhabitants. It is situated on the road to Ballycarry, near the boundary of the parish of Kilroot, and contains 39 houses.

EDENDERRY, a market and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of CASTROPETRE, barony of COOLESTOWN, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 9 miles (E.) from Philipstown, and $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Dublin; on the road to Tullamore, and close to the Bog of Allen; containing 1850 inhabitants. This place, at the close of the 16th century, obtained for a time the name of Coolestown from the family of Cooley, or Cowley, who had a castle here, which in 1599 was defended by Sir George Cooley against the insurgents in the Earl of Tyrone's rebellion, and in 1691 was sacked by a part of the army of James II., under Lieutenant-Colonel O'Connor. The town is near the right bank of the Grand Canal, from which a branch has been carried for nearly half a mile close up to Edenderry; the second Marquess of Downshire gave the ground, and contributed £1000 towards the expense. The place consists

of one wide street, from which diverge several smaller streets, and contains 267 houses, well built of stone and slated; it is well paved, and supplied with water, and is rapidly improving. Adjoining, and now forming a part of it, under the name of Downshire Row, on the road to Monasteroris, are several tenements, formerly the small village of Glann, which the late Marquess of Downshire greatly improved and let to occupiers with about one rood of garden to each, at a nominal rent of one shilling per annum. A coarse kind of worsted stuff is made here, affording employment to 30 families; and there are a tanyard and a brewery. The market, in which considerable business is transacted, particularly in the corn trade, is on Saturday; fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, the Thursday after Whitsuntide, and November 4th. A constabulary police force has been stationed in Edenderry, and petty-sessions are held on alternate Saturdays. The town-hall, a handsome building of stone erected at an expense of £5000 by the late Marquess of Downshire, proprietor of two-thirds of the town, affords in the lower part accommodation for the corn-market; and the upper part contains a large room for assemblies and public meetings, with several offices. In the town is the parochial church, also a place of worship for the Society of Friends; and about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile distant is a Roman Catholic chapel. The work-house of the union, on a site of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres purchased for £290, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £5300, and is constructed to receive 600 paupers. There are some remains of the old castle, and about half a mile from the town are the ruins of the old abbey of Monasteroris, formerly a place of great strength; it held out for a considerable time against the Earl of Surrey, in 1521. See CASTROPETRE.

EDENDERRY, a hamlet, in the parish of CAPPAGH, union and barony of OMAGH, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S. E.) from Omagh. It lies on the old Derry and Dublin mail-coach road, and in the vicinity of the Cammowen water. A church, a plain substantial building, was erected here in 1839, on an acre of ground presented by the late Earl of Belmore, at a cost of nearly £600 raised by subscription; it serves as a chapel of ease to the parish church, and is capable of accommodating 350 persons. The living is a curacy, in the diocese of Derry, and patronage of the Rector of Cappagh: the income of the minister is charged upon the parish. In the townland of Lisahoppin is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; and in that of Cammowen one belonging to Baptists. In the immediate neighbourhood of the church, on the townland of Donaghane, is an old burial-ground where a church formerly stood, there being still some traces of the old walls; beside it, is Lough Patrick, a small lake occupying five or six acres of a large bog: until lately the Roman Catholics assembled at this lake in great numbers once a year, and performed stations. Within the limits of this townland, also, on the new line of road from Omagh to Beragh, was discovered, about four years since, one of those tumuli which must have been burial-places. It consists of two apartments, about six feet by four, formed by large flags; on those at the entrance is some rude carving, and in one of the apartments were two small urns of clay, containing ashes: in both apartments bones of brute animals were found.

EDERMINE, a parish, in the union of **ENNISCORTHY**, barony of **BALLAGHKEEN**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Enniscorthy, on the mail-coach road from Wexford to Dublin; containing 1334 inhabitants. This parish comprises 4130½ statute acres, chiefly under tillage: the soil, which is productive, contains a great quantity of blue and red marl, and the state of agriculture is improving. The gentlemen's seats are Edermine and Rochfort. Fairs are held at the village of Oylgate on March 1st, May 21st, and August 15th, principally for cattle. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, united in 1806 to the vicarage of Ballynaslaney, together constituting the union and corps of the prebend of Edermine in the cathedral of Ferns, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £207. 14., and the entire tithe of the union of the incumbent £249. 4. 6. The glebe consists of 20½ acres: the glebe-house was erected in 1810, by a grant of £100, and a loan of £600, from the Board of First Fruits. The church, a neat edifice in the later English style, with a square tower surmounted with pinnacles, was built in 1810 by a gift of £200, and a loan of £600, from the Board. It is beautifully situated on an eminence near the Slaney, and being surrounded by a thriving plantation, forms a picturesque object. A grant of £134 was lately made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for its complete repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Oylgate, which also comprises the parishes of Ballynaslaney and Ballyhuskard, and contains the chapels of Oylgate and Glanbryan: the former has been rebuilt, and adjoining it is a residence for the parish priest. A holy well, dedicated to St. Coarawn, is chiefly resorted to by the peasantry for the cure of diseases of infants.

EDERNEY, a village, in the parish of **MAGHERACULMONY**, union of **LOWTHERSTOWN**, barony of **LURG**, county of **FERMANAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, 2 miles (N.) from Kish, on the road from Enniskillen to Derry; containing 38 houses and 193 inhabitants. It is the property of the Rev. Mr. West, who lately erected a market-house and some good dwelling-houses; and has a post-office, and a police station. Fairs are held on March 1st, May 16th, July 18th, October 6th, November 28th, and the 17th of every other month. A handsome metal fountain has been presented by the proprietor for the use of the inhabitants.

EDERNISH, an island, in the parish of **TEMPLE-CROAN**, union of **GLENTIES**, barony of **BOVLACH**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**. It lies on the north-west coast, and comprises 10½ statute acres.

EDERNISHFREE, an island, in the parish of **TEMPLE-CROAN**, union of **GLENTIES**, barony of **BOVLACH**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**. It also lies on the north-west coast, and comprises 28½ statute acres.

EDGEWORTHSTOWN, or **MOSTRIM**, a market and post town, and a parish, in the barony of **ARDAGH**, union and county of **LONGFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 6½ miles (E. by S.) from Longford, on the road to Mullingar, and 52 (W. S. W.) from Dublin; containing 4933 inhabitants, of whom 864 are in the town. This place takes its name from its proprietors, the family of Edgeworth, distinguished for their literary talents. In 1798 it was entered by a party of the insurgents, after

the landing of the French in Kilcumin bay, when the mansion, from which the family had hastily retired, was left untouched. It consists of 146 houses, and has a neat and improving appearance, the greater part having been rebuilt; it contains a constabulary police station, and a dispensary. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on the day before Shrove-Tuesday, May 5th, July 2nd, September 12th, November 5th, and the third Wednesday in December. The parish comprises 10,945 statute acres. Edgeworthstown House, the seat of the Lovell Edgeworth family, is a handsome mansion in tastefully disposed grounds, laid out in lawns and plantations; it is the birthplace of Maria Edgeworth. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh; the rectory is partly inappropriate in Messrs. Greville and Kearney, and Sir J. B. Piers, Bart., and partly united with the vicarage, which is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £247. 3., of which £87. 18. 6. are payable to the impropricators, and the remainder to the incumbent: the glebe, on which is a good glebe-house, built in 1732, contains 19½ acres. The church is a handsome edifice, with a spire of iron frame-work covered with Welsh slate; it was enlarged and improved in 1810, at a cost of £600, partly by parochial assessment and the sale of pews, and partly by a loan of £300 from the Board of First Fruits, and contains a mural tablet to the memory of R. Lovell Edgeworth, Esq., who died in 1817. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to part of Killoe; the chapel is a large building. There are two parochial scriptural schools supported by subscription, and six private schools.

EDMONSTOWN, a village, in the parish of **WHITECHURCH**, union of **SOUTH DUBLIN**, barony of **RATDOWN**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**: containing 136 inhabitants, and 39 houses.

EFFIN, a parish, partly in the barony of **COSTLEA**, but chiefly in that of **COSHMA**, union of **KILMALLOCK**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 1½ mile (S. S. W.) from Kilmallock, on the road to Charleville; containing 2060 inhabitants, and comprising 5268 statute acres. The lower lands are excellent and much under tillage, and the mountain pasture is good; the meadows attached to dairy-farms are very productive. Effin is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, constituting the corps of the prebend of Effin in the cathedral of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Earl of Dunraven; the tithe rent-charge is £240, and there is a glebe of seven acres, subject to a rent of 4s per annum. The church is in ruins, and the inhabitants attend that of Kilmallock. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united with those of Kilbreedy-Minor and Kilquane; there are two small chapels, one at Effin, the other at Kilbreedy.

EFFISHBREDA, an extra parochial district, in the union and barony of **ENNISHOWEN**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**, 2 miles (N. W.) from Buncrana, on the road to Clonmany; containing about 33 inhabitants. It comprises a wild mountain district between Desertegney and Lower Fahan, chiefly occupied by small farmers, and nominally in the parish of Desertegney.

EGLISH, a parish, partly in the barony of **ARMAGH**, but chiefly in that of **TYRANEY**, union and county of **ARMAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Armagh, on the road from Caledon to Charlemont;

containing 5601 inhabitants. It comprises 10,574½ statute acres, of which 7146 are in the barony of Turaney: about one-fifth is pasture; 526 acres are tithe free; and there is a small portion of waste land. Agriculture flourishes; the land generally is excellent, and the country much ornamented by the plantations of Elm Park, Knappagh, and Glenanle. There are quarries of limestone, which is much used for building, and for burning for manure. The Ulster canal passes through the parish: the inhabitants combine with husbandry the weaving of linen cloth. The seats are, Elm Park, that of the Earl of Charlemont; Knappagh; Glendale; and two modern residences bordering on the county of Tyrone. Eglis is a rectory and perpetual cure, in the diocese of Armagh; the rectory forms part of the union of Armagh, and the perpetual cure was instituted under the act of the 7th of George III., cap. 17, and is in the patronage of the Rector. The tithe rent-charge is £351. 15. 8.: the income of the perpetual curate is £200 per annum, arising from £100 paid by the rector and £100 derived from the glebe lands. The glebe-house, built in 1778, at a cost of £200, is commodious, and situated on a glebe of 64 statute acres, given for that use by Joseph Johnson, Esq., of Knappagh, to Primate Robinson, who erected the house. The same benefactor gave the ground on which the old church and parish school-house were built, and six acres for the use of the schoolmaster. The church is a large handsome edifice, having a square tower with pinnacles; it was erected in 1821, 1½ mile south-east from the site of the old one, at a cost of £2000, partly by subscription, and partly from a loan of £1000 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Armagh, and contains a chapel. There is a parochial school on the glebe, aided by private subscriptions: two schools are supported by Lord and Lady Charlemont; one by endowment of seven acres of land and a house for the master, by Primate Robinson; one by the perpetual curate. Ballymartrium school was built and is supported by the present Mr. Johnson, who has endowed it with an acre of land; and there is one, the school-house of which was built by Mr. Jackson. The strongholds and palaces of the Hy Nials, kings of Ulster, stood in this parish: mention of them is made in the 6th century by St. Fiech, and some traces exist on the townland of Crieve-Roe; they are called "the King's stables" by the country people. The extensive and nearly perfect fort of Navan, with its deep fosses and earthworks, occupies the entire summit of a hill. Not far from Navan is Lisdown, or "the city of forts," which gives name to the townland on which it stands. The ruins of the old church form a picturesque object on the summit of a hill near the western confines of the parish.

EGLISH, a parish, in the union of PARSONSTOWN, barony of EGLISH OF FIRCALL, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N. E.) from Parsonstown, on the road to Tullamore; containing 3494 inhabitants. This parish is six miles in length by four in breadth, and comprises 14,799½ statute acres: there is a great deal of bog, and some limestone exists for building and burning. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Fircall; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Downshire. The tithe rent-charge is £111. 9., of which £72. 14. are pay-

able to the impropiator, and the remainder to the vicar: the glebe comprises 116a. 2r. 3sp., the annual value of which is £99. 8. The church has been rebuilt at a cost of £714, of which £593 were paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Drumcullin parish; in each is a chapel.

EGLISH, TIPPERARY.—See AGLISHCLOGHANE.

EGMONT.—See CHURCHTOWN.

EIGHTER, an island, in the parish of TEMPLECRONE, union of MILFORD, barony of KILMACREANAN, county of DONEGAL, province of ULSTER. It lies on the north-west coast, and comprises 60 statute acres.

EIRKE, a parish, in the union of ROSCREA, partly in the baronies of CLANDONAGH and CLARMALLAGH, QUEEN'S county, but chiefly in that of GALMOY, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 8½ miles (S. W.) from Durrow, on the road from Rathdowney to Johnstown; containing 5678 inhabitants, and comprising 18,584½ statute acres. About 2000 acres are bog. Two fairs are held at Bawn for cattle and horses; and here are four constabulary police stations. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Crown; the tithe rent-charge is £519. 4. 8. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £800 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church is a plain building, erected in 1824, towards which the Board lent £650. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Fartagh and Glashare, and containing three chapels, two in Eirke and one in Fartagh; to the chapel at Moninamuck, in this parish, Lord Courtown gave an acre of land and £50 towards the expense of its erection. The parochial school is aided by the rector, and has a house and half an acre of land rent-free: there are also three national, and nine private schools.

ELPHIN, a market and post town, a parish, and formerly the seat of a bishopric, in the union, barony, and county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 8½ miles (S. by E.) from Boyle, and 80½ (W. N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Roscommon to Boyle; containing 6781 inhabitants, of whom 1551 are in the town. This city appears to have arisen as a dependency of the religious establishment founded here by St. Patrick in the fifth century; it was burned in 1177, and destroyed by the English in 1187. Its name appears to be derived from *Ail Fin*, "the white stone or rock," though connected by vulgar tradition with the giant Fin Mac Coul. About the year 1450, Bishop Cornelius converted the conventual church of St. Patrick into a Franciscan monastery, to which the canons and inhabitants of Elphin were likewise benefactors. Bishop King, who presided over the see from 1611 to 1638, erected a castle for himself and his successors, and attached to it lands which he had purchased. This castle, in 1645, was delivered into the hands of the Lord-President of Connaught by Bishop Tilson, who retired to England; his son was then governor of Elphin, and had just declared for the parliament. The town, which consists of 282 houses, is on a ridge, and presents a pleasing appearance on entering it from the south; the main street is wide. A market has been established by the bishop and the dean, on Wednesdays, but a market-house has not yet been erected; fairs are

held on May 3rd, June 27th, Sept. 26th, and Dec. 10th. Petty-sessions are held every second Wednesday, and Elphin is a chief constabulary police station. The parish comprises 12,544 statute acres; it is partly under tillage, but principally in pasture, and large quantities of butter are exported by the river Shannon and the port of Sligo. Here are quarries of limestone and a considerable tract of bog. The principal seats in the parish are Ardnagowan, Cloonyquin, Foxborough, Mantua, and Raheen.

THE DIOCESE OF ELPHIN is said to have been founded by St. Patrick, who placed over it St. Asicus, an austere monk, who soon filled the cathedral with members of his own order. Several small surrounding sees appear to have been annexed to it at an early period, and a short time before the arrival of the English in Ireland it was enriched with many large estates by the annexation of the see of Roscommon. On an inquisition made in the 28th of Elizabeth, the see was valued at £1103. 18. per annum: it was greatly impoverished by Bishop John Lynch between 1584 and 1611, but was restored to its previous value by his successor, Bishop King. Bishop Hodson bequeathed to trustees to be nominated by the bishop, dean, and chapter, certain lands in the county of Cavan, exceeding 300 acres, for the beautifying and sustaining of the cathedral, and for the maintenance of a diocesan or grammar school in the town of Elphin. On the death of Bishop Hodson, in 1685, James II. kept the see vacant for several years, and distributed the revenue among the Roman Catholic clergy. Elphin is one of the sixteen dioceses which form the ecclesiastical province of Armagh; under the Church Temporalities act of the 3rd and 4th of William IV. cap. 37, its temporalities were, on the last avoidance, transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the see is now united to the bishopric of Kilmore. It comprises parts of the counties of Galway and Sligo, and the greater part of Roscommon, and is computed to contain 420,150 acres, of which 48,800 are in Galway, 57,700 in Sligo, and the remainder in Roscommon. The gross revenue of the bishopric, on an average of three years ending Dec. 31st, 1831, was £7034. 8. 9.; and the see lands comprise 42,843 acres, of which 29,335 are profitable: in 1844, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners received £6702 as the revenue of the see. The episcopal palace, a good building in an extensive demesne near the town, was erected by an accumulated fund of £500 bequeathed by Bishop Hodson in 1685.

The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, archdeacon, and the eight prebendaries of Kilgoglin, Tirebrine, Kilmacallane, Kilcooley, Tibohine or Artagh, Ballintubber, Oran, and Tarmonbarry. The dean and chapter have no patronage, and there are neither minor canons nor vicars-choral connected with the cathedral. The economy fund arises from a moiety of Bishop Hodson's bequest: the rents from the lands in the county of Cavan, already mentioned, at present amount to £50 per annum late currency. The consistorial court, which is held at Elphin, consists of a vicar-general, surrogate,



Arms of the late Bishopric.

registrar, and apparitor. The diocesan school, also at Elphin, is endowed with a per-centage on the benefices of the diocese, amounting to about £80 per annum, and has a house with 13 acres of land. There is a diocesan society in connexion with the Church Education Society for the promotion of scriptural schools, to which the bishop subscribes £100 and Viscount Lorton £50 per annum: upwards of ninety schools are connected with the society, containing more than 5000 pupils. The diocese contains 32 benefices, of which 19 are unions and 13 are single parishes; one is in the gift of the Crown, one in lay patronage, two in joint or alternate patronage, and the Bishop has the right of presentation to the remainder. The number of parishes or districts is 74, of which 71 are rectories or vicarages, and three are perpetual curacies. The diocese contains 39 churches, and three other places where divine worship is performed; also 22 glebe-houses. The Roman Catholic diocese corresponds in extent with that of the Established Church, and is one of the six suffragan to the Archbishopric of Tuam. Within its limits are 43 parochial districts, containing 80 chapels served by 85 clergymen, of whom 43 are parish priests and 42 conjoinders or curates. Sligo is the Roman Catholic bishop's parish, in which he resides.

The rectory of Elphin has been nited time immemorially with the rectory of Ogulla, forming the corps of the deanery of Elphin, in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes of Elphin till lately amounted to £221. 10. 9. those of Ogulla to £93. 16. 5½., and the annual value of the whole deanery, including 238 acres of glebe land, was £532. 12. 9.; but the income is now much reduced under the operation of the Rent-charge act, poor-rate, &c. The glebe-house, or deanery, is a good residence on the western side of the town, built in 1813, at a cost of nearly £1500, of which £100 were a gift from the Board of First Fruits. The cathedral, which has for more than a century been used as the parish church, is dedicated to St. Mary: the Board of First Fruits gave £300 in 1759, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently gave £121, for repairs. It is a plain modernised building, about 80 feet long by 28 feet broad, with an ancient square tower. The interior is very neat, and at the eastern end are the bishop's throne and the dignitaries' stalls; several tombstones of bishops interred here are built in the wall of the vestry, and in the body of the church a handsome monument has been erected to the memory of the Rev. Wm. Smith, V.G. and master to the diocesan school, by his pupils. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising Elphin, Shankill, and Kilmacumsey, and containing chapels at Elphin, Ballyroddy, and Flask. Besides the diocesan school, in which the celebrated Oliver Goldsmith was educated, there are male and female parochial schools, to which the bishop and dean contribute annually: about 120 children are educated in these schools, and a large number are also educated in the national male and female schools, and in several private schools. A cromlech which stood here has been thrown down. Here are Rath Croghan and Rilickna-Riagh, places remarkable for their caves and ancient burial-grounds, as well as for some rude remains connected by tradition with the history of the kings of Connaught, who are said to have been crowned at the former and buried at the latter place.

ELY ISLAND, in the parish of **DEVENISH**, union of **ENNISKILLEN**, barony of **MAGHERABOV**, county of **FERRAMANAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing 21 inhabitants. It is situated in Lough Erne.

EMATRIS, a parish, in the union of **COOTEHILL**, barony of **DARTREY**, county of **MONAGHAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Cootehill, on the roads to Clones and Monaghan; containing 7643 inhabitants. It comprises 12,297½ statute acres, of which 590½ are under water: the soil is a shallow loam on deep stiff clay, very difficult of cultivation; there is some bog, and about 400 acres consist of underwood. The weaving of linen to a small extent is combined with agriculture. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays at Rock Corry. Dawson Grove, now called Dartrey, the noble mansion of Lord Cremorne, stands in a demesne of more than 1000 acres, embellished with lakes adorned with islands on which grows the finest timber; some of these islands embrace remarkable views, particularly that of Bellamont Forest. In one of the woods is a temple containing a beautiful group of marble statuary to the memory of Lady Ann Dawson: on a rising ground in the demesne, and close to the public road, is a handsome column, erected by public subscription, to the memory of Richard Dawson, Esq., who represented the county of Monaghan in five successive parliaments. The other seats are, Freame Mount, Glenburnie Park, Tanagh, Dromore Lodge, New Park, and Cremorne Cottage. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £273. 15., and the glebe consists of 15½ acres; there is no glebe-house. The church, built in 1729, at the expense of Alderman Richard Dawson, is picturesquely situated in the demesne of Dartrey, and is a handsome building with a tower, recently repaired by a grant of £100 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there is a chapel at Edergole, and another at Coravockan, a neat slated building. There are a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and three for Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school is situated in Rock Corry, *which see*. Half a mile from the church is a national school, aided by an annual donation of £10 from Lady Cremorne, with grass for a cow and a house rent-free. Of several other schools, one is an infants' school under the patronage of Mrs. Deverenx, and another, in which sewing and plain work are taught, has been established at Rock Corry by Lady Cremorne: a knitting institution, commenced in 1840, is very successfully carried on. A Clothing Society, for supplying the poor with blankets, &c., is aided by Lady Cremorne, by other members of the Dartrey family, and the rector, and is otherwise maintained by donations, and payments from the poor; a lending library is supported by general subscription. Near Freame Mount is a very large rath, occupying an acre of land, and commanding a number of toghers, or bog passes; it is flanked by two smaller ones.

EMERICK.—See **IMPHRICK**.

EMLAGH, or **IMLAGH**, a parish, in the union of **KELLS**, barony of **LOWER KELLS**, county of **MEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Kells, on the road from Moynalty to Navan; containing

426 inhabitants, and comprising 2118½ statute acres. The river Borora runs through the parish, and joins the Blackwater at Bloomsbury. Here is a large bog, which supplies the surrounding country with fuel. Em-lagh is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Newtown: the tithe rent-charge is £67. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Stahalmock.

EMLY, a parish, and the seat of a diocese, in the barony of **CLANWILLIAM**, union and county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 7 miles (S. W.) from Tipperary, and 15 (W.) from Cashel; on the confines of the county of Limerick; containing 4011 inhabitants, of whom 650 are in the village. This place, noticed under the name of "Imlagh" by Ptolemy, as one of the three principal towns of Ireland, is of very remote antiquity, and was formerly an important city and the seat of a bishopric. A monastery of Canons Regular was founded here by St. Ailbe or Alibeus, who became its first abbot, and, dying in 527, was interred in the abbey: his successors obtained many privileges for the inhabitants. The abbey and town were frequently pillaged and burnt. King John, in the 17th of his reign, granted the privilege of holding markets and fairs in the town, which, since the union of the see of Emly with that of Cashel in 1568, has gradually declined, and is now comparatively an insignificant village, containing only 101 houses. It has a constabulary police station; and fairs are held on May 21st and Sept. 23rd.

Among the successors of St. Ailbe in the See of **EMLY** previously to the landing of the English, and who were styled indifferently abbots or bishops, were several who exercised sovereign power at Cashel, as kings of Munster. Olchobhair Mac Cionoatha, who in 847 succeeded to the prelate, and to the throne of Munster, aided by Lorcan, son of the King of Leinster, killed 1200 of the Danes who had plundered the monastery during the preceding year; and 1700 were slain in a subsequent battle, in which Olchobhair was killed. In 1123, during the prelate of Moelmorda, the abbey was plundered, and the mitre of St. Ailbe, which had been preserved for many ages, was burnt. Bishop Christian, who succeeded in 1236, was a great benefactor to the cathedral church; in which Bishop Henley, who died in 1542, erected a college of secular priests. The last bishop of the see, prior to its union with that of Cashel, to which the archbishopric had been previously transferred, was Reynmdnd de Burgh, after whose death, in 1562, it remained vacant till 1568, when it was united by act of parliament to the archbishopric (now the bishopric) of Cashel, during the prelate of Archbishop Mac Caghwell. The diocese is one of the sixteen that constitute the ecclesiastical province of Dublin; it comprises an estimated superficies of 138,050 statute acres, of which 86,150 are in the county of Limerick, and 51,900 in that of Tipperary. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, archdeacon, treasurer, and the four prebendaries of Dollardstown, Killellick, Doon, and Lattin. Emly comprehends 17 benefices, of which nine are unions of two or more parishes, and eight are single parishes; four are in the patronage of the Crown, and 13 in that of the Bishop of Cashel. The total number of parishes is 44, of which 39 are rectories and vicarages, three perpetual curacies, and two without provision for the cure of souls; there are

eleven churches, four other places in which divine service is performed, and nine glebe-houses. In the Roman Catholic divisions the diocese is united with the arch-diocese of Cashel, and contains thirty-one chapels. See CASHEL.

The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Cashel; the rectory is appropriate to the economy fund of the cathedral of Emly. The tithe rent-charge is £337. 10., two-thirds of which are payable as rectorial tithes, and the remainder to the vicar: the glebe-house is a neat building, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. The cathedral, which serves also as the parish church, is a handsome structure of hewn stone, in the later English style, with a lofty spire, the whole erected in 1828, at an expense of £2521. 11. 9., defrayed from a surplus of the economy fund, which had been for several years accumulating. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel. In the churchyard is a large cross of rough stone, also a well called St. Ailbe's well, which are held in veneration by the peasantry, who assemble here on the 12th of September, the anniversary of that saint's death. A very ancient canoe, resembling those of the South Sea islanders, was dug up some time since near the village; and rich armlets of gold, and brass swords, have also been found in the adjacent bogs.

EMLYFADD, a parish, in the barony of CORRAN, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, on the road from Boyle to Coolanay; containing, with the post-town of Ballymote (which is described under its own head), 4811 inhabitants; and comprising 9453½ statute acres, chiefly pasture, with some bog. Agriculture is improving: there are quarries of good limestone in the parish. The gentlemen's seats are Carrowkeel, Drimrane, Temple House, and Earlsfield, the last the property of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Achonry, united by act of council, in 1807, to Kilmorgan, Kiltora, Tnmore, and Drumratt, together forming the union of Emlyfadd, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £305. 10. 9., of which £126. 1. are payable to Sir R. G. Booth, and £179. 9. 2. to the vicar, from which latter sum the Earl of Kingston claims £30; the gross amount of the tithe of the benefice, payable to the vicar, is £532. 10. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £600, in 1808, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church, at Ballymote, is a good building in the early English style, remarkable for the beauty of its tower and spire; it was erected by aid of loans of £550 in 1818, and £1000 in 1831, from the late Board, and donations of £300 from the Earl of Orkney, and £100 each from the Bishop of Killala and E. S. Cooper, Esq. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £190 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions this is the head of a district, sometimes called Ballymote, comprising this parish and that of Kilmorgan, in each of which is a chapel; that in Ballymote is a large building. There is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The ruins of the old church, with its steeple, form a conspicuous object, from their elevated situation. An abbey is said to have been founded here by St. Columb, over which his disciple, St. Enna, presided. On the edge of Temple House

lake are the ruins of a house once inhabited by the Knights Templars; and near Ballymote is a fort of considerable elevation.

EMLY-GRENAN, or ST. MALO, a parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of COSTLEA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E.) from Kilmallock, on the old road to Galbally; containing 1387 inhabitants. It comprises 2513 statute acres. The land is in general good, resting for the greater part on a substratum of limestone; about two-thirds are under tillage, and the remainder meadow and pasture, of which latter about 180 acres are rough mountain. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, and was till lately part of the corps of the treasurership of the cathedral of Limerick: the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10., and is now received by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church, formerly collegiate, was destroyed in 1641, and has not been rebuilt; the members of the Establishment attend the church of Kilmallock. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Athnassey; there is a large modern chapel at the Red-bog.

EMO, a village, in the parish of COOLBANAGHER, union of MOUNTMELLICK, barony of PORTNEUBIST, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N.E.) from Maryborough, and 34½ (W.S.W.) from Dublin, near the high road to Maryborough. Here are the Roman Catholic chapel (a neat building), and a constabulary police station. Adjoining the town is Emo Park, formerly Dawson's Court, the splendid mansion of the Earl of Portarlington.—See COOLBANAGHER.

EMYVALE, a post-town or village, in the parish of DONAGH, barony of TROUGH, union and county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Monaghan, and 7½ (N.W. by N.) from Dublin, on the road from Monaghan to Aughnacloy; containing 148 houses, and 694 inhabitants. This town, which is nearly on the confines of the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, consists principally of one street, and is skirted by a stream tributary to the river Blackwater, which, descending from the mountains on the west, frequently becomes a rapid and dangerous torrent after heavy rains. On its banks is a large flour-mill; and in its bed, above the town, is a quarry of greenstone. There is a constabulary police station, and petty-sessions are held every fortnight in the town, in which is also a branch of the Glasslough dispensary. In the vicinity are several gentlemen's seats.

ENERILEY.—See ENORELY.

ENFIELD, or INNFIELD, a post-town or village, in the parish of RATHCORE, union of TRIM, barony of LOWER MOYVENRAGH, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5½ miles (W.) from Kilcock, and 20 (W.) from Dublin, on the road to Kinnegad; containing 375 inhabitants. The Royal Canal passes close by the town, which comprises 49 houses and a station of the constabulary police.

ENNIS, a borough, a market-town, and the head of a union, in the parish of DROMCLIFFE, barony of ISLANDS, county of CLARE (of which it is the chief town), and province of MUNSTER, 18 miles (N.W.) from Limerick, on the road to Galway, and 11½ (S.W.) from Dublin; containing 9318 inhabitants. This place derives its name, formerly spelt *Innis* or *Inish* and signifying "an island," from the insulation of a considerable

plot of ground by the river Fergus. According to the Ulster Annals, it was anciently called *Inisicluan-rudha*, and one of its suburbs is still called Clonroad. Mac Curtin states that it was eminent as a seat of learning, upwards of 600 scholars and 350 monks having been supported here by O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, after the arrival of the English. About the year 1240, Donogh Carbrae O'Brien erected a noble monastery at Ennis for Franciscan friars, which in 1305, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, was rebuilt or repaired and much adorned by another branch of that family. It was for a long period the place of sepulture of the princes of Thomond, and occasionally of the chiefs of the sept of Mac Namara; and its prosperity appears to have been in these times dependent on this circumstance. In 1306, Dermot, grandson of Brien-Roe, at the head of a body of native and English forces, entirely destroyed the town. In 1311, Donogh, King of Thomond, bestowed the whole revenue of his principality for the enlargement and support of the monastery; and some time after, the refectory and sacristy were built by Matthew Mac Namara. It is recorded in the Ulster Annals that Terence O'Brien, bishop of Killaloe, was barbarously slain here, in 1460, by Brien O'Brien. The friary was reformed by Franciscans of the Strict Observance; it remained in the crown for some time subsequent to the Reformation, and was granted, in 1621, to William Dungan, Esq. In 1609, Donogh, or Donat, Earl of Thomond, obtained permission for a market and fairs to be held; and in 1612 "the town of Inish" was created a borough. In 1661, the goods of some of the townspeople were seized in payment of salary due to Isaac Granier, one of their representatives in parliament; but were released on the inhabitants stating, that he had agreed to serve gratuitously.

The town is situated nearly in the centre of the county, on the principal or south-western branch of the river Fergus, which surrounds a portion of the town and its north-eastern suburbs; two of the principal streets form a continuous line following the winding of the river, and a third branches off from the court-house towards Limerick. The most populous of these is both narrow and irregularly built, and the entrance from Limerick is rendered equally inconvenient by a projecting angle of the court-house, which, from its dilapidated state, requires to be rebuilt. The suburbs, which are very extensive, consist chiefly of cabins. A new street of superior houses was lately built between the county infirmary and the river; and a handsome bridge of a single arch, with parapets of hewn stone, has been completed, at an expense of £800, on the site of a former one nearly opposite the abbey. The town has been under the operation of the Paving and Cleansing act, 9th George IV., cap. 82, since 1842. A county club-house was recently established; there are also two subscription news-rooms; and races are held annually in the autumn, which generally continue five days. The numerous seats in the vicinity are noticed under the head of Dromcliffe and the adjacent parishes, in which they are situated.

The woollen manufacture, which formerly flourished here, has greatly declined; but the trade in corn, butter, and other produce, has much increased. About 60,000 barrels of wheat, 100,000 of oats, and 30,000 of barley, are annually sold in the market, and chiefly shipped at

Clare, about two miles distant, to which place the Fergus is navigable for lighters, and thence to the sea for vessels of considerable burthen. A plan for improving the navigation between Ennis and Clare is noticed in the account of the latter town, which is considered the port of Ennis. A weighing-house for butter, of which a large quantity is exported, was built in 1825, and there are several large corn-stores; Colonel Wyndham has built a market-house and yard, and supplied new accommodation for weighing. The Ennis mills, which were recently enlarged, are capable of producing 30,000 barrels of flour annually; the produce is much esteemed in the Limerick market. At Clonroad is the extensive brewery of Messrs. Harley and Co., who are also about to re-establish a distillery formerly carried on at that place; and there is a smaller brewery in the town: the Ennis ale is in great repute. Branches of the Provincial and National Banks, and a savings' bank, have been established. A market for the sale of country produce is held daily, but the principal markets are on Tuesday and Saturday, and are abundantly supplied with provisions of every description. Fairs are held in the town on April 9th and Sept. 3rd, and at Clonroad on May 9th, Aug. 1st, Oct. 14th, and Dec. 3rd; of the latter, the first three are large fairs for cattle and horses, and the last is chiefly for pigs. In the excise arrangements the town is in the Limerick district.

By the charter of the 10th of James I. (1612), the CORPORATION, under the style of "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town of Ennis," consisted, until dissolved in 1840, of a provost, twelve free burgesses, and a town-clerk, with power to admit an unlimited number of freemen to constitute a "commonalty;" but no freemen had been appointed for many years. The provost was elected by the burgesses from their own body, on the 24th of June, and sworn into office on the 29th of September: he originally used to appoint a deputy, called the vice-provost. The burgesses were elected for life by the provost and burgesses, who also appointed the town-clerk. The provost was empowered by the charter to hold a court of record, with cognizance of debts not exceeding £3. 6. 8. late currency, arising within the limits of the borough: this court was held until within the last twenty years, by the vice-provost, who also acted as weigh-master. By the charter the provost was a magistrate within the old borough, and the vice-provost, so long as he was appointed, acted as such; but no exclusive jurisdiction, either civil or criminal, had been exercised for some time before the dissolution of the corporate body in 1840. The borough sent two members to the Irish parliament prior to the Union, since which period it has returned one to the Imperial parliament: the right of election, previously limited to the provost and free burgesses, was, by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, extended to the £10 householders; and a new boundary was formed for electoral purposes, comprising an area of 469 statute acres, and comprehending the entire town and suburbs. The number of voters registered, in 1843, consisted of 212 £10 householders, and one Burgess or freeman. The spring and summer assizes, and the January, April, and October quarter-sessions for the eastern division of the county, are held in the court-house. Petty-sessions are held every Friday; and a court for the manor of Clonroad,

which estate was granted by James I. to the Earl of Thomond, and now belongs to Colonel Wyndham, is occasionally held by the seneschal, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £10 late currency. The county gaol, situated on the south side of the town, is an extensive modern building on the radiating principle, with detached prisons for females and debtors lately erected in front; it contains 10 day-rooms and airing-yards, 73 sleeping-cells, and 12 other bed-rooms, and has a treadmill. The total expense of the establishment, for 1841, was £2393. The constabulary police force, including an extra force called the peace preservation police, is under the control of a resident stipendiary chief magistrate and a county inspector; the barrack is a commodious building, formed out of the old county gaol.

The parish church, which forms part of the ancient abbey, was much injured by lightning in 1817; the abbey tower was also damaged, and the bell destroyed. The late Board of First Fruits granted £2000 for its renovation, and the tower was subsequently heightened by the addition of battlements and pinnacles: a grant of £146 has been since made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for the improvement of the church. The organ was presented, in 1825, by the late Earl of Egremont. The Roman Catholic district of Ennis comprises the eastern part of the parish of Dromeliff, including the whole of the town and suburbs: the former Roman Catholic chapel was an old building, situated in an obscure part of the town. A chaste and elegant cruciform structure, from a design by Mr. Madden, was commenced in 1831, on an eligible site, under the superintendence of the Very Rev. Dean O'Shaughnessy, P. P., and is intended for the cathedral of the Roman Catholic diocese of Killaloe: the tower will be surmounted by a spire rising to the height of 140 feet. The estimated expense is £5000, towards which Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart., of Dromoland, contributed £100; the site was presented by Francis Gore, Esq. A small society of Franciscans has a chapel which is open to the public; and to the east of the town is an Ursuline convent, established about seventeen years since. There are meeting-houses for Primitive Methodists and Plymouth Brethren, and a congregation of Separatists meet in the court-house: the Methodist meeting-house is a modern building, erected chiefly at the expense of Mr. Leach.

Ennis college is one of the four classical schools founded by the munificent bequest of Erasmus Smith. The school-house, which is situated at a short distance north of the town, was built about 80 years since by the trustees, who recently added wings and out-offices, and made other extensive improvements, at an expense of nearly £1200: it is now capable of accommodating more than 100 boarders, and a large number of day scholars. The building presents an imposing front; is approached from the extremity of the promenade called the "College Walk," by a handsome gateway of four octangular pillars; and, together with the extensive play-ground, is surrounded by a high wall. The head master receives a salary of £100 from the trustees, and is allowed the full benefit of the establishment as a boarding and day-school; the second master also receives £100, and the third £80. The course of instruction comprises the ancient and modern lan-

guages, mathematics, and English composition; and there are usually ten free day scholars on the foundation. The parochial school is supported by subscription; a new parochial school-house, in New Bridge-row, was completed in 1846, and is a handsome building, raised at a cost of £300. Near the town is a large and substantial school-house, built in 1830, at an expense of £800, of which £200 were contributed by the National Board; the school is partly supported by the Board, and partly by collections at the Roman Catholic chapel. About 200 girls are instructed by the nuns of the convent, by whom they are also taught every description of useful and ornamental needlework; and connected with the nunnery-school is a preparatory establishment for very young girls, under the patronage of Dean O'Shaughnessy, who contributes £6 per annum towards its support. The County Infirmary, on the north side of the town, is a substantial building, containing seven wards for male and six for female patients, and 87 beds, with a dispensary, and accommodations for a resident surgeon and apothecary. The Fever Hospital is situated in a confined part of the town, but one for the county is now being erected in a more appropriate situation and on a larger scale, to which a cholera hospital will be attached. The House of Industry immediately adjoins the Infirmary, and contains three male and four female wards; it was built by subscription about the year 1775, and is governed by a corporation under an act of the Irish parliament. A loan fund, for the benefit of the poorer classes of tradesmen and farmers, has been for some time in operation; and a mendicity society was established in 1832. The remains of the Franciscan abbey founded by the kings of Thomond, several of whom were interred in it, still present many traces of ancient grandeur. Of these, the principal is the grand eastern window, upwards of 30 feet high, consisting of five lancet-shaped compartments separated by stone mullions, and universally admired for its exceedingly light proportions and beautiful workmanship. In the chancel is the "Abbot's chair," which, with the altar, is richly sculptured with figures in high relief; and some of the ancient monuments, also profusely sculptured, still exist.—See DROMELIFFE.

ENNISBOFFIN.—See INNISBOFFIN.

ENNISCOFFEY, a parish, in the union of Mullingar, barony of FARTULLACH, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S.E.) from Mullingar, near the road to Kinnegad; containing 872 inhabitants. A battle was fought at Gaybrook, in this parish, between the forces of William III. and the Irish adherents of James II., in which the latter were defeated and pursued to Killucan. The parish comprises 4666½ statute acres, principally grazing-land, with a large proportion of bog. The chief seats are, Gaybrook, a handsome mansion in a fine demesne, richly planted, and diversified with artificial lakes; Ennis Coffey House; and Birmingham. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united by act of council, in 1818, to the rectory of Kilbride-Pilate, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in the Misses Blindell. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £84. 9., the whole payable to the impropriators; the annual value of the incumbent's entire benefice, including glebe, is £81. 8. The glebe-house,

situated in the parish of Kilbride-Pilate, was built in 1822, by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £200 from the late Board of First Fruits; it has been since enlarged and improved by the incumbent: the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church is a neat edifice, built in 1820, by aid of a gift of £900 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Fartullagh. At Gaybrook is an infants' school.

ENNISCORTHY, a corporate, market, and post town, a parish (called St. Mary's, Enniscorthy), and the head of a union, in the barony of SCARAWALSH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 11½ miles (N.) from Wexford, and 62½ (S. by W.) from Dublin; on the river Slaney, and on the road from Wexford to Dublin; containing, within the parish, 5538, and in the entire parish and town, which latter extends into the parish of Templeshannon and barony of Balaghkeen, 7016 inhabitants. This place probably derives its name from a beautiful island in the bed of the Slaney, which here divides into two channels, one on each side of the isle. It is said by Seward to have been originally the capital of the *Coriondi*, and by other writers to have been called "Corthae," and subsequently given as a portion to Basilea, sister of Strongbow, on her marriage with Raymond Le Gros, to whom is attributed the erection of its ancient castle. In 1227, the town was surrendered by Philip de Prendergast to the Bishop of Ferns, who asserted a superior claim; and in 1231 it was confirmed to that prelate by Gerald de Prendergast, the son of Philip, to whom, however, the bishop restored it in exchange for other lands, on condition of his holding under the see. The castle and manor afterwards came into the possession of the McMurroughs, or Kavanaghs, and were granted by Donald, surnamed Fuscus, to the Franciscan monastery he had founded here, after the dissolution of which they were given by Queen Elizabeth to John Travers, who conveyed both for a term of years to the poet Spenser, by whom they were assigned to Sir Henry Wallop, Knt., ancestor of the Earl of Portsmouth. In 1649, the town and castle were taken by Cromwell, and soon after became the property of an ancestor of the Carew family, but were subsequently restored to the Wallop family, in exchange for other lands, by Robert Carew, Esq.

In 1798, this place was the scene of much hostility. The town, which was garrisoned by 300 of the king's troops, and by several corps of yeomanry, both horse and foot, was attacked on the 28th of May by nearly 7000 of the insurgent forces, who, after a sanguinary conflict, compelled the garrison to retreat to the market-place, where, making a resolute stand, the loyalists ultimately repulsed the assailants. But the town being on fire in several places, and surrounded by an overwhelming number of the rebels, the king's forces retreated to Wexford; and the enemy plundered the town, damaged the interior of the church, and converted the castle into a prison. On the 29th the insurgents took their station on Vinegar Hill, an adjoining eminence, where, being joined by the disaffected from the surrounding country, the numbers increased to upwards of 10,000 men. Many of the loyal inhabitants of the town, who had not been able to escape with the garrison to Wexford, were brought prisoners to the insurgents' camp,

tried by a court-martial, and put to death. General Johnson, however, with a party of the royal forces, succeeded in making himself master of the town; and on the 21st of June, General Lake, commander-in-chief of the army, attacked the insurgents in their camp, and routed them. The enemy fled with precipitation towards Wexford, leaving behind great numbers of slain and thirteen pieces of ordnance.

The town is built on the acclivities of the hills on both sides of the Slaney, and in 1841 contained 1292 houses; the streets are in general narrow, and in some parts inconveniently steep for carriages. The principal portion is on the south-west side of the river, and is connected by a substantial stone bridge of six arches with the other portion, which lies at the base of Vinegar Hill, and comprises the suburbs of Templeshannon and Drumgoold. The bridge was lately widened, and its roadway lowered, partly at the expense of Lord Portsmouth's trustees and partly by a grand jury presentment; and a plentiful supply of spring water, from Sheill's well at Templeshannon, has been conveyed, by pipes inserted in the new work of the bridge, into several parts of the town, which was previously but badly supplied, and is only partially paved. A small woollen manufacture is carried on near Enniscorthy; and at Carley's bridge, on the river Urin, which runs into the Slaney, is a manufactory for coarse pottery. In the town are a distillery, three breweries, two flour-mills, three tanyards, and a rope-factory. Flour-mills were lately erected by Mr. Ponnder, on the site of an iron-foundry long since discontinued; and at Fairfield, about a mile and a half distant, on the road to Killan, is an extensive distillery, the working of which, however, has been suspended for the last few years. The river Slaney abounds with excellent salmon and trout, with which the markets are well supplied during the season.

The TRADE principally consists in the exportation of agricultural produce, and the importation of coal, timber, slates, iron, salt, and various other commodities; for which the central situation of Enniscorthy, and the river navigation to the port of Wexford, are very favourable. Large quantities of corn and butter are sent hence by lighters to Wexford, and also by land carriage, by way of New Ross, to Waterford. Two spacious quays have been constructed, at an expense of £9000, defrayed partly by the trustees of the Earl of Portsmouth's estate, and partly by subscription: the quay on the Templeshannon side is 450 feet, and that on the opposite side, which it has been in contemplation to extend, is 500 feet, in length. The tide flows up to the town, which is accessible to barges of large tonnage; and it was intended, ten years since, to apply for an act of parliament to construct a ship-canal for vessels of 200 tons' burthen, from Poolclarrag, on the eastern bank of the Slaney, to the bridge of Enniscorthy, a distance of nearly seven British miles. It was also in contemplation to establish a communication by steam between this place and Wexford, and a subscription was then in progress for building an iron steam-boat of 12-horse power, for the conveyance of goods and passengers. The facility of land carriage has been increased by a new line of road to Wexford, avoiding the hills, and shortening the distance nearly a mile; a road from the bridge along the western bank of the river has also

been completed, communicating at Blackstoops with the Dublin road, and greatly improving that approach to the town. A branch of the National Bank of Ireland was opened here in 1835; and a savings' bank has also been established. The market-days are Thursday and Saturday; on the former day, which is the principal, there is an abundant supply of provisions, but corn and butter are brought to market daily. An ancient market on Tuesday, granted to Sir Henry Wallop, has been discontinued. Fairs for cattle, hogs, and various articles of merchandise, are held on Jan. 20th, Feb. 21st, March 21st, April 25th, May 10th, June 7th, July 5th, Aug. 26th, Sept. 19th, Oct. 10th, Nov. 15th, and Dec. 21st. A corn market and shambles have been erected near the site of the ancient Franciscan monastery; but from some misunderstanding between the market people and the proprietors, they are not at present used, the general markets being still held in an irregular area in the centre of the town.

By the charter of incorporation granted by James I., in the 11th of his reign, the GOVERNMENT was vested, until the dissolution of the corporate body in 1840, in a portreeve, 12 free burgesses, and a commonalty, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, and other officers. The portreeve, who might appoint a deputy, was chosen from the free burgesses, by a majority of that body on the 24th of June, and sworn into office on the 29th of September; he was a justice of the peace within the borough and liberties, in which the county magistrates had concurrent jurisdiction. The burgesses filled up vacancies in their body by a majority, either from the freemen or the inhabitants at large, and appointed all the officers of the corporation; the freemen were admitted only by favour of the corporation. The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded in compensation were paid to Cornelius, Lord Lismore, and Robert Cornwall, Esq.; to the former, £12,300, and to the latter, £2700. A court of record, for debts and pleas to the amount of £3. 6. 8. late currency, used to be held every Tuesday before the portreeve. The Easter and Michaelmas quarter-sessions for the division are held here, and petty-sessions every Thursday. There is a chief constabulary police station in the town. The court-house, a neat building, erected at the expense of the county, contains also one of the two news-rooms in Enniscorthy: the market-house, built and kept in repair by the Portsmouth family, contains a large room occasionally used for concerts and public meetings. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Wexford.

The parish of St. Mary, Enniscorthy, comprises 2990½ statute acres, with very little wood, and no waste land. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ferns, united by act of council in 1778 to the vicarage of Clonmore, and the rectories of Templeshannon, Ballyhuskard, and St. John, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of Cæsar Colclough, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £185. 13., of which £53. 6. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar; the aggregate tithe of the benefice of the incumbent is £1169. 15. 6. There is a handsome glebe-house at Templeshannon, rebuilt by the incumbent, with a glebe of 23 acres; also a glebe of 90 acres at Ballyhuskard. The church

at Enniscorthy is a plain edifice without tower or spire; in repairing it, after the disturbances of 1798, a six-pound shot fell from one of the rafters; the chancel was rebuilt a few years since. There are also churches in the parishes of Clonmore and Ballyhuskard, which have been erected into perpetual cures. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising also the greater part of the parish of Templeshannon, part of St. John's, and a small portion of that of Templeshambo: the chapel, a spacious edifice, erected by subscription in 1808, is the cathedral of the Roman Catholic diocese of Ferns; and a house has been erected by Dr. Keating, Roman Catholic bishop, as a permanent residence for his curates. A convent for nuns of the order of the Presentation was established in 1826, as a branch from the convent at Wexford. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Primitive Methodists; and another class of Methodists assemble in the market-house.

The male and female parochial schools form a handsome range of building, erected in 1831 on the glebe, and are aided by a grant of £52 from the funds of Erasmus Smith's charity, and £20 from Lord Portsmouth's trustees. A school for girls is superintended by the ladies of the Presentation convent, by whom the children are taught reading, writing, the Catechism, and every description of useful and ornamental needlework; it is supported together with a large Lancasterian school for boys by subscription. An infants' school, established in 1831, is also supported by subscription. Bishop Vigors, in 1721, bequeathed £900 for the endowment of some almshouses, which were rebuilt in 1830 by the trustees, in a neat cottage style, at Summer Hill, near the town; they contain apartments for seven Protestant widows, who now receive £3 per annum each. Miss Toplay, of Dublin, left £80 per annum for poor women whose husbands had been killed or been otherwise sufferers in the disturbances of 1798, ten of whom now receive £8 per annum each; and Miss Grenville left the impropriate tithes of the parish of Ballyvalloo, amounting to about £45 per annum, for the endowment of an almshouse for the poor of this parish. A fever hospital, affording accommodation for 40 patients, was erected in 1829, on an acre of ground given for its site by Lord Portsmouth's trustees; and attached to it is a dispensary, with a surgeon's ward. The union workhouse, on a site of five acres purchased for £317, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £5600, and is constructed to contain 600 paupers.

The ancient castle, which is now the property of the Earl of Portsmouth, is a venerable quadrilateral building with a round tower at each angle, and is surrounded by a high wall of more modern date. Of the Franciscan monastery the only remains are a lofty square tower on four pointed arches, a great portion of the conventual buildings having been removed in order to furnish a site for the new market; a curious brooch of gold, enriched with emeralds and garnets, was found in clearing away the ruins. About three-quarters of a mile below the town, on the west bank of the Slaney, and in the parish of St. John, was a monastery for Canons Regular of the order of St. Victor, founded by Gerald de Prendergast in 1230, and subsequently made a cell to the abbey of St. Thomas-juxta-Dublin, by John St.

John, Bishop of Ferns, on which occasion it adopted the order of St. Augustine.

ENNISCRONE, a small market and post town, in the parish of KILGLASS, poor-law union of BALLINA, barony of TYRERRAGH, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Ballina, in the county of Mayo. This place is situated in the south-western extremity of the parish, on the borders of that of Castleconnor, and on the east shore of the bay of Killala; it is an excellent fishing-station, and has of late been much improved, as is more particularly noticed under the head of KILGLASS.

ENNISKEEN, CORR.—See **INNISKEEN**.

ENNISKEEN, a parish, in the union of BAILIEBOROUGH, partly in the baronies of LOWER KELLS and MORGALLION, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, but chiefly in the barony of CLONKEE, county of CAVAN, and province of ULSTER, on the road from Carrickmacross to Bailieborough; containing, with the post-town of Kingscourt, 11,548 inhabitants. This place, anciently the principal seat of the Danes, was called *Dunaree*, and still retains that name, as well as *Enniskeen*; it is surrounded by Danish forts, and on the summits of the neighbouring hills great quantities of money and of military weapons have been dug up at various times. The parish comprises 20,799 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which about 500 are woodland, from 200 to 300 bog, and the remainder under tillage; the system of agriculture is improved, and large quantities of bog and waste land have been reclaimed. Limestone abounds; there are excellent quarries of every kind of building-stone, and near the rock at Carricleck is very superior freestone, which is extensively worked for flagstones and pillars of large dimensions. On the estate of Lord Gormanstown, in the Meath district, are coal, lead, and iron ore, but none is raised at present; a coal-mine and an alabaster-quarry were formerly worked, but have been discontinued. The principal seats are, Cabra Castle, a handsome residence in a richly planted demesne; Corinsica; Northlands; Newcastle; Woodford; Lisnaboe; Plantation; Larchfield; and Cornakill. An annual fair is held at Muff on the 21st of August, and there are several at Kingscourt, noticed in the account of that town, where petty-sessions are also held. The *LIVING* is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £677. 10. The glebe-house is a neat residence, erected in 1831, by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 29 acres. The church, at Kingscourt, is a neat plain edifice, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £173. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is called Kingscourt; the chapel in the town is a spacious and handsome edifice in the later English style, and there is also a chapel at Muff. Here are a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and one for Wesleyan Methodists. Between Bailieborough and Kingscourt, about two miles from the former, is a pool called *Lough-on-Leighghs*, or the "healing lake," which is much resorted to by patients afflicted with scorbutic complaints; it is situated on the summit of a mountain rising, according to the Ordnance survey, 1116 feet above the level of the sea. On a lofty emi-

nence, about a mile from the lake, is a remarkable cairn; and two miles from Kingscourt, on the Dublin road, is the singularly beautiful and romantic glen of Cabra. There are ruins of Muff and Cabra Castles, and some remains of an old bridge.

ENNISKERRY, or **MUTTON ISLAND**, in the parish of KILMURRY, union of ENNIS, barony of IBERICANE, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the shore, on the western coast: the population is returned with the parish. This island, anciently *Iniscuoroch*, lies off that part of the coast which, from its rocky and dangerous character, is called the Malbay; and contains 158 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres of excellent land for feeding oxen and sheep, particularly the latter: hence the name "Mutton Island," from the fine flavour of the mutton. The highest point is 115 feet above the level of the sea, and on the shores are some curious natural caves, formerly used by smugglers for storing contraband goods. Here are an old signal tower, the ruins of an ancient structure founded at a very early period by St. Senan of Inniscattery, and a burial-ground called *Poulaulgullagh*.

ENNISKERRY, a post-town or village, in the parish of POWERSCOURT, union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Bray, and 10 (S. by E.) from Dublin, on the road from Dublin, by Dundrum, to Roundwood; containing 448 inhabitants. This place, which is of modern origin, and has risen chiefly under the auspices of the noble family of Wingfield, Viscounts Powerscourt, occupies a beautiful situation on the acclivity of a hill rising from the bank of a mountain river called the Kerry. It contains 68 houses, most of which are tastefully built in the cottage style and inhabited by families of respectability; and from its vicinity to the scenery of the Dargle, the Powerscourt demesne, the waterfall, the Scalp, and other objects of general attraction, it is a favourite resort for strangers and visitors from Dublin, for whose accommodation two very comfortable hotels and lodging-houses have been fitted up. The air is extremely pure and mild, and the equability of its temperature is highly favourable to persons affected with pulmonary diseases; a mail and a stage coach, and jaunting cars, ply daily between it and Dublin. The environs are very pleasing, and, exclusively of the seats noticed under the head of Powerscourt, there are several handsome villas in the immediate vicinity of the village, the principal of which are Summer Hill, Sea View, Enniskerry Lodge, and Wingfield Terrace. A constabulary police force is stationed here, and petty-sessions are held on alternate Fridays. Near the bridge is a school-house, with apartments for a master and mistress, erected by the fifth Lord Powerscourt; it lately merged into an infants' school, supported by the present lord, and part of the building is appropriated to the use of a lending library. A girls' school, a very neat building on the Scalp side of the Kerry, was erected by the late Lady Powerscourt, in 1828, and is also supported by his lordship. Here is a dispensary; and in 1825 a fever hospital was erected by subscription, towards which the late Lord Powerscourt contributed £200. Almshouses for six aged and infirm women were built partly by the fifth Lord Powerscourt and the Rev. R. Daly, rector of the parish. A district society has been established for selling clothing to the poor at reduced prices.



Seal.

ENNISKILLEN, a borough and market-town, a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of MAGHERABOY, but chiefly in that of TYRKENEEDY, county of FERMANAGH (of which it is the chief town), and province of ULSTER, 21½ miles (S.E.) from Ballyshannon, and 80½ (N.W.) from Dublin; containing, in the whole parish, 14,678 inhabitants: the borough and town extend into the parish of Rossory, and contain 5686 inhabitants. This place, which is said to derive its name from an island in Lough Erne, near which it is situated, was formerly called In-niskillen, and previously to the time of James I. was merely a stronghold of Maguire, chieftain of Fermanagh, who had a castle here. This castle was taken by the English forces under Sir Richard Bingham, in 1594; but no sooner had that general retired, leaving in it a royal garrison, than it was besieged by the forces of O'Donnell and his confederates. A detachment sent to its assistance by the lord-deputy was totally defeated; and the garrison, after holding out to the last extremity, being compelled to surrender, were inhumanly slaughtered by the assailants, who pleaded the like cruelty on the part of Bingham, when he took the place, as a justification of their revenge. The town, though it holds a conspicuous place in Irish history and is now the capital of the county, is of no great antiquity. The island on which it stands being considered an important spot for the establishment of a military force, a royal fort was erected about the commencement of the 17th century; and the advantage of its situation for a town induced James I., in 1612, to make a grant of one-third of the isle to William Cole, Esq., ancestor of the Earl of Enniskillen, on condition of his building a town upon it; of his settling here twenty British families to be incorporated as burgesses, some of whose descendants still hold burghage tenements; and assigning convenient places for a church and churchyard, a market-house, and public school, 30 acres for a common, and a site for a prison to be built for the custody of prisoners and malefactors within the limits of the county of Fermanagh. This last condition seems to imply that it was intended to make this the assize town and capital of the county from the very date of its foundation.

On the breaking out of the war in 1641, the town was defended by its founder and governor, then Sir William Cole, who despatched the first intelligence of that event to the English government; and so active were the inhabitants in opposing the enemy, that they not only repulsed the insurgents with great loss, but also made themselves masters of the castle of Maguire. While the Earl of Ormonde acted in concert with the royalists, the town opposed the parliamentary interest, and firmly resisted every attack made upon it by the forces of that party; but it was finally compelled to surrender to Sir Charles Coote. During the war of the Revolution the inhabitants firmly adhered to the cause of WILLIAM III., whom they proclaimed king; they chose Gustavus Hamilton as their governor, and bravely defended the town, which became a refuge for the Pro-

testants of the north-west, from all assaults of the adverse party. Owing to the embarrassment they caused to James's forces during the siege of Londonderry, the Protestants assembled here soon became celebrated as the "Enniskillen men." Lord Galway was sent with a detachment of James's army to reduce them, and for this purpose invested Cron Castle, their frontier garrison, situated on Lough Erne; after an unsuccessful stratagem on his part to produce intimidation, by ordering two painted tin cannoons to be drawn by eight horses towards the fort, the garrison, being reinforced from Enniskillen, made a vigorous sally upon the besiegers, drove them from the trenches, and returned in triumph with considerable booty and the mock cannoons which had with so much apparent difficulty been drawn up and planted against them. So successful and formidable were the frequent excursions of this Enniskillen band, that the ruling party in Dublin actually expected them speedily at their gates; and at length a plan was formed for attacking the town at once by three different armies. With this view, Macarthy, an experienced officer, who had been recently created a peer, encamped at Belturbet with 7000 men; Sarsfield, another general equally distinguished, led an army from Connaught; while Fitz-James, Duke of Berwick, prepared to attack the place from the north. The Enniskilleners, aware of the movements of the Connaught army only, marched out with great rapidity, surprised the camp, and routed the forces with much slaughter. On the approach of the Duke of Berwick, some companies sent from the town to seize a post which they might have defended against his numbers, ventured beyond the prescribed bounds, and were cut to pieces; but on the approach of Hamilton, governor of the town, the duke retired with his forces. Macarthy, at the head of an army which had already defeated Lord Inchiquin in Munster, marched towards Enniskillen, and his vanguard invested Cron Castle; a detachment under an officer named Berry was sent to the relief of the castle, but finding it necessary to retreat before a very superior force, which had been detached by the enemy to intercept him, he was pursued, and a skirmish followed, in which the townsmen were victorious. The arrival of the main bodies respectively under the command of Macarthy and Wolsley, the latter one of Colonel Kirk's officers, brought on a general engagement near Newtown-Butler and Lisnaskea, from both which places the battle has taken its name. The inferiority of the Enniskilleners in numbers was counterbalanced by superior resolution and energy; they defeated and pursued the assailants, granting quarter to none but officers: about 2000 were killed in the engagement, and of 500 who plunged into the lake only one escaped drowning; about the same number of officers were taken prisoners, among whom was their general Macarthy.

The town is situated on an island lying in the narrowest part of Lough Erne, or rather in a strait several miles in length, which connects the great northern and southern expanses of the lake, and in which are numerous inlets. It is remarkable for its respectable and thriving appearance, and for the advantages it possesses in the navigation of the lake, and in the facility afforded for excursions among the rich and beautiful scenery for which it is distinguished; it has increased considerably of late, and is still improving. The principal street

takes an irregular course across the island, from the bridge which connects it with the main land, on the east, to that which crosses the opposite channel on the west; the two bridges form the only outlets. Several smaller streets diverge from the main street; and contiguous to the eastern bridge, in the townland of Toneystick and parish of Enniskillen, is a suburb in which is an old redoubt, called the East Fort; while beyond the western bridge is another suburb, in the parish of Ros-sory, in which is the West Fort. The total number of houses is 866, about a third of which are slated and the remainder thatched. Here are barracks for artillery and infantry, and a constabulary police station. Among the buildings recently erected are, a range of respectable houses called Brook-place, built by Mr. Richard Kirkpatrick, on the mail-coach road to Ballyshannon; a very neat house, called Brook-View Lodge, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill commanding an extensive view of Lough Erne and the surrounding country; and a number of respectable houses, called Willoughby-place, which add much to the beauty of the town. There is a good TRADE in timber, coal, and slates, imported from Ballyshannon to Belleek, at the lower extremity of the lough, 18 miles distant, and thence brought by water to Enniskillen. The manufacture of leather is carried on upon a limited scale, and there are two distilleries and a brewery. A considerable trade is carried on in corn, of which great quantities are sold, partly for the supply of the town and of the distilleries here and at Belurbet, and partly for exportation to Sligo and Strabane; this place is also the chief retail market for a very large surrounding district. The patent granted to William Cole, in 1612, authorised the holding of a market on Thursdays, and a fair on Lammas-day, with tolls; and in 1813 a patent was granted to the Earl of Enniskillen for holding fairs on the 10th of each month, except March, May, and August. Besides the general market on Thursdays, a butter-market, which is now also very extensive, is held on Tuesdays. A butter and grain market have been built on land belonging to the earl, at an expense of upwards of £900; there is another market-house under the town-hall, also a pig-market; and convenient shambles have been erected at an expense of £750, which was advanced by the earl to the corporation. Branches of the Provincial and Ulster Banks are established; the former was opened in 1831, the latter in 1836. A linen-hall was built a few years since at an expense exceeding £400, but has never been used as a hall, and is lent gratuitously to the conductor of a private school. In the excise arrangements the town is within the district of Sligo.

An act of parliament was obtained in 1845, for the construction of a railway from Londonderry to Enniskillen, the length to be 56 British miles; the capital is £500,000, and the company are empowered to raise £166,666 by loan. Another act was obtained for a railway between Newry and Enniskillen, the length of which will be 71½ British miles; the capital being £900,000, with power to raise by loan £300,000. In the same year, also, an act was passed for effecting a railway communication between Dundalk and Enniskillen: as originally projected, this was a line of upwards of 77 miles, with the termini indicated by its name; but as the part between Clones and Enniskillen was almost identical with part of the Newry and Enniskillen scheme, that portion of the undertaking was abandoned, and the act was passed

only for a line from Dundalk to the Newry and Enniskillen line at Clones; the Dundalk company retaining the right, on repaying, after its completion, one-half of the cost of the line between Clones and Enniskillen, to a joint use of it. Thus reduced, the length of the line will be 40½ British miles; the capital is £750,000, with power to raise £250,000 by loan.

By the charter of James I., granted in 1613, the CORPORATION consisted of a provost, 14 burgesses, and all the inhabitants of the island as a commonalty. The provost was elected by the free burgesses on Midsummer-day, and was sworn into office on the 29th Sept.; he was a justice of the peace for the borough, and also usually for the county. The government was vested in the provost and free burgesses, who elected members of their own body, admitted freemen, appointed officers, and managed the property of the corporation. In 1840, the corporation was dissolved, and its property vested in the guardians of the poor of the union of Enniskillen. The borough court, held every Thursday, has jurisdiction to the amount of £3. 6. 8, late currency, and proceeds by attachment. The same charter conferred upon the entire corporation the privilege of sending two members to the Irish parliament, which they continued to do till the Union, since which time the town has returned one to the Imperial parliament. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 88, the right of election is vested in the resident burgesses and £10 householders, amounting, in 1843, to a constituency of 250, of whom 232 were £10 householders; the electoral boundaries comprehend an area of 156 statute acres. The assizes for the county and quarter-sessions of the peace are held in the county court-house, a plain building near the eastern bridge. The county gaol, built about 30 years since, is near the town, on the Dublin road: it is on the radiating plan, with the governor's house in the centre, and will contain 120 prisoners; the number of cells is 36, four of which are for females, and there are four day-rooms, four airing-yards, a treadmill, hospital, and school. The prisoners are regularly employed in breaking stones for repairing the roads, and in other useful works.

The parish comprises 26,440½ statute acres, of which 26,367 are in the barony of Tyrkenedy; 681½ are water. The residences of the nobility and gentry are numerous, including Ely Lodge, that of the Marquess of Ely; Florence Court, of the Earl of Enniskillen; Castle Cool, of the Earl of Belmore; Rosfad; Rockfield; Castle Archdall; Riverstown; Prospect; Gran; Levaghy; Dunbar; Crocknacreeve; Cork Hill; and Bellview. On the border of Lough Erne is Belleisle, the beautiful and romantic seat of the former earls of Rosse. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, forming the corps of the preceptorship of the cathedral, in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £412. 10.; and the glebe, consisting of 315 acres, with the glebe-house is valued at £393. 4. 6. per annum, making the income of the preceptor £705. 14. 6. The church is a plain building, erected in 1637; there is a chapel of ease at Tempo, and divine service is also performed in the school at Derryhean. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, including the town of Enniskillen, the parish of Ros-sory, and parts of Derryvullen, Cleenish, and Derry-brusk; there is a very large chapel in the town, in

which are also a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. *The Royal School of Enniskillen* was founded by Charles I., in 1626, and endowed with lands near the town, which, according to a survey made in 1795, comprise 3360 statute acres. The school-house in the town being too small, about 1777 the Rev. Mark Noble, who was then head master and had the absolute disposal of the school funds, built a spacious house for it at Portora, in the vicinity, capable of accommodating 70 boarders. The head master has a salary of £500 per annum, late currency, besides the payments from the pupils, and the house and grounds, which last include 33 acres; the first classical assistant has £250, and the second £100 per annum. Four scholarships of £20 per annum each are conferred by the Commissioners of Education on those scholars who are most distinguished for proficiency in study and for propriety of conduct; and are held during their stay at the school. The Rev. Mr. Burke bequeathed three sums of £110, late currency, for the use of three of the pupils on their entering Trinity College, Dublin. The commissioners also appropriate £400 per annum of the funds of this school to the endowment of five king's scholarships of £50 each, and five of £30 each, in Trinity College, to be held for five years by scholars elected by the board of the College, out of those who have been three years at least in either of the royal schools of Enniskillen, Armagh, or Dungannon. Besides others, there are nine national schools. The charitable institutions are, a mendicity society; a dispensary; and a county infirmary, which is a large building on an eminence outside the town, on the Dublin road. The union workhouse, on a site of 9½ acres, was completed in 1842, at a cost of £8750, and is constructed to contain 1000 paupers. Enniskillen is the birthplace of Lord Plunket; and gives the titles of Earl and Viscount to the family of Cole, by which it was founded.

ENNISMACSAINT.—See INNISMACAINT.

ENNISMAGRATH.—See INNISMAGRATH.

ENNISMAIN, GALWAY.—See ARRAN ISLANDS.

ENNISNAG, a parish, in the union of KILKENNY, partly in the barony of KNOCKTOPHER, but chiefly in that of SHILLELOGHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 5½ miles (S.) from Kilkenny; on the King's river, and on the road from Kilkenny to Waterford; containing 594 inhabitants. It comprises 1735½ statute acres, of which 10 are woodland, a large number arable, 200 pasture, and about 40 waste. There are two flour-mills. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and forms the corps of the treasurer of the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £126. 15. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £400 and a loan of £400 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1821; the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church, a neat structure, was erected in 1815 by aid of a gift of £900 from the same Board, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £124 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Danesfort.

ENNISTRAHULL, an island, in the parish of CLONCRA, union and barony of ENNISBROWN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (E.) from

Malin Head, on the northern coast; containing 54 inhabitants. It is situated in lat. 55° 26' 20", and lon. 7° 14' 10", and comprises 114 statute acres. Here is a lighthouse built by the corporation for improving the port of Dublin, exhibiting a bright revolving light, which attains its greatest brilliancy every two minutes; the lantern is 167 feet above the level of the sea at high water, and may be seen from all points 18 nautical miles in clear weather. On the northern side of the island is the small creek of Portmore, and on the southern side another called Portachurru. About a quarter of a mile to the north is a rocky shoal, and farther northward lie the Tarnore rocks, around which are always from 11 to 18 fathoms of water. In the channel between this island and the small isles called the Garvilans, the stream of tide does not flow eastward until nearly five hours after high water, nor westward until five hours after low water, when its velocity is nearly four miles an hour.

ENNISTUBRET.—See KILDYSART, county CLARE.

ENNISTURK, or INNISTURK, an island, in the parish of OMEY, union of CLIFDEN, barony of BALLYNAHINCH, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 4 miles (N. W.) from Clifden, and on the western coast: the population is returned with the parish. It contains 85 statute acres. The sound between it and the main land is deep, and forms a harbour, within which is Kingstown, a good inlet for small vessels, but difficult of access on account of the rocks at its mouth.

ENNISTYMON, a market and post town, and the head of a union, in the parish of KILMANAHEEN, barony of CORCOMOR, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 16½ miles (W. by N.) from Ennis, and 125 (W. by S.) from Dublin, on the river Inagh, and on the mail-road from Ennis to Miltown-Malbay; containing 360 houses, and 2089 inhabitants. The town, though irregularly built, has a picturesque appearance. A little below the bridge, the river, which has its source in the mountains to the south-east, rushes over an extensive ridge of rocks, and forms a beautiful cascade, at a short distance from which it joins the river Derry: the united streams fall into the Atlantic at Liscahan bay, about 2½ miles west of the town. Races are occasionally held at Lahinch, on the bay, for the amusement of visitors during the bathing season. Ennistymon had formerly a considerable market for strong knit woollen stockings, which were purchased in large quantities by dealers for supplying Dublin and the north of Ireland; but since the improvement in the stocking machinery this trade has gradually declined, and it is now chiefly confined to the immediate neighbourhood. The market, which is on Saturday, is well supplied with provisions, and is also a good mart for the sale of corn and pigs; fairs are held on March 25th, May 15th, July 2nd, Aug. 22nd, Sept. 29th, Nov. 19th, and Dec. 17th, for general farming stock. Sea-sand for manure is brought up the river, and in the vicinity are raised thin flags, used for roofing and other purposes: a body of manganese appears on the edge of a bog near the river. Coal was found in the neighbourhood several years since, and some of it sent to Galway and Limerick; but from its inferior quality the works were discontinued. Quarter-sessions are held four times in the year; also petty-sessions weekly, on Monday. The sessions-house and district bridewell

form a neat and commodious building, which is considered one of the best in the county. A senechal's court for the manor of Ennistymon is held about once in each month, for the recovery of small debts; and here is a chief constabulary police station.

The church of Kilmanahen, erected in 1830, is a handsome cruciform structure in the later English style, with an octagonal tower on its south side resting on a square base: it is advantageously situated at the northern entrance of the town; and on an eminence to the east are the ruins of the old church. The present Roman Catholic chapel is a large and substantial building, erected about 20 years since; the old chapel has been converted into a school. Male and female free schools are supported by subscriptions, and by the proceeds of an annual charity sermon; a school is supported partly by Archdeacon Whitty, and partly by the pupils' fees; and there is a public dispensary. The union workhouse, on a site of 6 acres held at a rent of £21, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £6600, and is constructed to contain 600 paupers. Immediately adjoining the town is Ennistymon Castle, formerly a seat of the O'Brien family, descendants of the earls of Thomond; it is boldly situated on the north bank of the river, is surrounded by a richly-wooded park, and contains some fine old pictures. At a short distance is the glebe-house, the residence of Archdeacon Whitty, a handsome and substantial mansion of recent erection, situated in a pleasing demesne ornamented by young and thriving plantations. An abbey is said to have formerly existed here, over which St. Luchtigbern presided.

ENORELY, or ENKIRILEY, a parish, in the union of RATHDRUM, barony of ARKLOW, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, on the road from Arklow to Wicklow, and on the eastern coast, opposite the Arklow sand-bank, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Arklow; containing 600 inhabitants. It comprises 3213½ statute acres, and takes in a considerable tract of sandy coast. The gentlemen's seats are Buckroneys House, Kilpatrick, and Ballyrogan. Enorely is a vicarage, in the diocese of Glendalough, separated from Arklow union by act of council in 1833, and now forming part of the union of Kilbride: the vicarial tithe rent-charge is £52. 10. A small part of the parish is included within the perpetual curacy of Redcross. In the Roman Catholic divisions Enorely is part of the district of Newbridge and Baronisk. A handsome school-house has been built by the Countess of Wicklow. On the grounds of Kilpatrick are two raths or moats. The church is in ruins.

ERRIGAL, or ARRIGLE, a parish, in the union and barony of COLERAINE, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Garvagh (which is described under its own head), 5748 inhabitants. A monastery was founded here by St. Columb in 569, and flourished until the ninth century, when it was plundered and destroyed by the Danes. The parish is bounded on the south by the Agivey water, and comprises 19,025½ statute acres: about 7500 acres are arable, 5500 pasture, 100 woodland, and the remainder bog and mountain; the last affording good pasturage to large herds of cattle. The vale of Glenullen, and all the lands around Garvagh and on the banks of the Agivey water, are fertile, and even many of the more elevated lands produce excellent crops, though agriculture has been but little improved. The moun-

tain range consists principally of the eastern slopes of Ballyness and Donald's hill, extending to the boundary of the barony, and is exclusively basalt, but every where produces sweet herbage. The inhabitants unite with agriculture the weaving of linen-cloth. Of the several handsome houses in the parish, the principal are, Garvagh, the seat of Lord Garvagh, adjoining which is the picturesque vale of Glenullen; Ballintemple; Woodbank; and Garvagh Cottage. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £225. The glebe-house, a small old building, is delightfully situated near the top of Glenullen; the glebe comprises about 254 acres. The church, erected in 1697, is a low plain building adjoining the town of Garvagh, to the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently made a grant of £201. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish is the head of a district, comprising also parts of Desertoghill and Balteagh, and containing two chapels, one at Ballerin and the other in Glenullen. There are places of worship in Garvagh for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and for Separatists from the old Seceding Synod; also one for Wesleyan Methodists, by whom a school founded by Dr. Adam Clarke is supported. Here are numerous forts, particularly in Glenullen, evidently constructed to protect the pass into the mountains: an old church at Ballintemple is a very interesting ruin. The Rev. G. V. Sampson, author of the Map and Memoir of Londonderry, and the Statistical Survey of the same county, was rector of this parish, and died at the glebe-house; he was buried at Aghanloo.

ERRIGAL-KEROGUE, a parish, in the union and barony of CLOCHER, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, on the river Blackwater, and on the road from Aughnacloy to Omagh; containing, with the greater part of the district parish and post-town of Ballygawley, 9171 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Errigal-Kieran, from the supposed dedication of its ancient church to St. Kieran, comprises 21,139½ statute acres, including 18 townlands which now form part of the district parish of Ballygawley. The greater portion is rich arable, meadow, and pasture land, with a large extent of profitable mountain, and a considerable tract of waste. The hills towards the south are low and fertile, but towards the north they rise into mountains, the flat summits of which are bog and heath; the mountain of Shantavny, according to the Ordnance survey, is 1035 feet above the level of the sea. The valleys are watered by streams which, in their descent from the mountains, form numerous picturesque cascades; and in one place are found fossils and shells, washed down from the beds of limestone. There are extensive quarries of limestone and freestone, from the latter of which was taken the stone for building several of the churches and gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood; and veins of coal have been found near Lismore, but though lying very near the surface, they have not been worked. The scenery is strikingly diversified; the glen called "Todd's Leap" abounds with romantic features, and at the southern extremity of the parish is a very handsome bridge of one arch over the Blackwater, which river is also crossed by two other bridges. The principal gentlemen's seats are, Ballygawley House, the residence of Sir H. Stewart, Bart., situated on a rising ground, sheltered in the rear

by the conspicuous precipice of the "Craigs;" Cleanally; Bloom Hill; and Ballygawley Castle. There are several large corn-mills, and a tuck-mill for finishing the woollen-cloths made in the various farmhouses. The manors of Donoughmore, Favour Royal, Cecil, and Ballygawley, are in the parish: in the first a court is held monthly, in which debts to any amount may be recovered; and in the three others are held similar courts every three weeks, with jurisdiction limited to £2.

The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of J. C. Moutray, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge is £285. The glebe-house, at Richmount, near Ballygawley, was built in 1780, by the then incumbent; the glebe comprises three townlands containing 347½ acres. The church, a handsome edifice in the later English style, with an embattled tower, was erected in 1831, near the site of the ancient structure, at Balinasaggard, at an expense of £1300, of which £1100 were a loan from the Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel is a small plain edifice, and there are two stations or altars, where service is occasionally performed. Here are places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, for Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. Some remains exist of the old church; in which are several of the carved stones of a friary founded by Con O'Nial; in the churchyard is a large stone cross, and not far from it a holy well. The friary was of the third order of Franciscans, and near it was an ancient round tower. There are many conical raths in the parish, the most remarkable of which is that on a steep height called the Craigs; and it is supposed that the native chiefs of Eirgal, or Uriel, had their seat in this parish, near which a monastery was founded by St. Macartin. In the townland of Sess-Kilgreen is a carved stone, part of a kistiven; in that of Lismore are the ruins of a square bawn, with round towers at the angles.

ERRIGAL-TROUGH, a parish, partly in the barony of CLOGHER, county of TYRONE, but chiefly in that of TROUGH, union and county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Aghnacloy, on the road to Emyvale, and on the river Blackwater; containing 9585 inhabitants. It comprises 24,792½ statute acres, of which 21,174½ are in Monaghan; 102½ are under water. About four-fifths of the soil are arable and pasture, and there is a great deal of mountain land used for grazing, with some bog on the western boundary; agriculture is improving. There is abundance of limestone and sandstone; and coal is supposed to exist in the Slieve mountains, though it has not been worked. On the north-western confines of the parish is Lough More. A small factory for weaving linen has been erected. The gentlemen's seats are, Fort Singleton, situated in a well-wooded demesne of 200 acres; Favour Royal, erected near the site of the ancient house, which was destroyed by fire in 1823, and surrounded by a richly-wooded demesne of 740 acres; and Laurel Hill. The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the see of Clogher. The tithe rent-charge is £300, of which £161. 11. are payable to the bishop, and the remainder to the incumbent;

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the glebe-house stands on a glebe of 40 acres. The church is a very neat modern structure. A handsome cruciform church, in the later English style, with a square tower at the north-east angle, was erected in the demesne of Favour Royal, in 1835, at an expense of £1000, by J. C. Monray, Esq., who endowed it with £50 per annum, augmented with £30 per annum by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; it is open to the public, there being no other church within three miles of Favour Royal, and is called St. Mary's, Portclare; the living is a donative, in the patronage of the founder. There is also a chapel in the eastern part of the parish. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains three chapels; one at Knockconnan, built in 1820, at an expense of £700; another on the townland of Drimbiston, built in 1823, at an expense of £500; and the third, built in 1787, in the townland of Mallyden: the two first were erected, and the last repaired, through the exertions of the Rev. C. McDermot, the parish priest. Of the several schools, one at Fort Singleton is supported by T. Singleton, Esq., who built the school-house, in which the curate of the parish performs divine service twice every Sunday. In that portion of the parish included in the county of Tyrone is a remarkable place called Altadawin, where it is said St. Patrick assembled the first of his followers: it is a valley, 150 feet deep, through the centre of which a tongue of land of considerable altitude extends, and on the summit of the tongue stands a large rock in the form of an altar, adjoining which is another rock, in the form of a chair. The valley is covered with trees, and a beautiful stream runs through it. A royal residence of an independent prince of the O'Nial family is reported to have stood in the parish.

ERRY, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Cashel, on the coach-road from Dublin to Cork; containing 715 inhabitants. It comprises 1857 statute acres; and is a rectory in the diocese of Cashel. The tithe rent-charge is £57. 15. 9., now paid to the incumbent, who is minister also of the parish of Ballysheehan, the two parishes having been lately ecclesiastically united: the church is noticed under Ballysheehan. In the Roman Catholic divisions Erry is part of the district of Boherlahan.

ESKER, a parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, partly in the barony of UPPERROSS, but chiefly in that of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, ¼ of a mile (E.) from Lucan; containing 857 inhabitants. This place constitutes one of the four manors in the county which formerly belonged to the crown. By an inquisition taken in the 15th of Henry VII. (1499), John Brownunsing was found seized in fee of eight messuages, eight gardens, and 35 acres of land, in Esker and Ballyowen, held of the crown at an annual rent, and which he bequeathed to the church of Esker, "in pure and perpetual alms." The parish comprises 2508½ statute acres. There are quarries of good building-stone. The gentlemen's seats are, Esker Lodge, Esker, St. Helen, Esker Cottage, Esker House, Ballyowen Lodge, and Finstown Lodge. The parish is in the diocese of Dublin: the rectory till lately formed part of the union and corps of the deanery of St. Patrick's, and the vicarage is part of the union of Leixlip, under which head the vicarial tithe rent-charge is stated: on

the last vacancy, the rectorial rent-charge was cut off from the deanery, and it is now paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. To the vicarage is attached a glebe of 23 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is within the district of Palmerstown, Clondalkin, and Lucan. The ruined church forms a conspicuous and picturesque object, appearing, from its extensive remains, to have been originally a large structure. In the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient castellated mansion of Ballyowen.

ETTAGEH, a parish, in the union of ROSCREA, partly in the barony of BALLYBRITT, but chiefly in that of CLONLISK, King's county, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Parsonstown, on the road to Roscrea; containing 1934 inhabitants. This parish comprises 7101 statute acres; the soil is generally a rich loam, and the land principally under tillage, with a small portion of bog. The gentlemen's seats are, Gloster, an ancient mansion situated in a fine and rather extensive demesne; and Golden Grove, the demesne of which, comprising 400 Irish acres, is richly wooded, and intersected by a small river which separates this parish from that of Roscrea, in the adjoining county of Tipperary. From the hill of Knockname are some good views. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, united to the vicarage of Kilcoleman, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £111. 9. 3., and of the whole union of the incumbent £163. 7. 8. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 58½ acres. The church is a plain small edifice, erected in 1813, by aid of a loan of £600 from the Board of First Fruits, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £100 for its repair. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Coolderry; and at Gloster is a school in connexion with the Church Education Society. Two old castles are yet entire, one at Ballynocken, the other at Glensacurra; they belonged to the O'Carrolls.

EVELEARY.—See INCHEGELLAGH.

EYERIES, a village, in the parish of KILCATEAN, union of BANTRY, barony of BERE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 222 inhabitants. It is situated near Eyeries Point, on Coulagh or Quoillah bay; a small stream, which rises in the mountains to the east, here flows into the bay; and the village is near the road running along the northern shore of the peninsula of Bere to the towns of Kenmare and Killarney, in the interior.

EYRECOURT, a market and post town, in the parish of DONONACHTA, union of BALLINASLOE, barony of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 11½ miles (N. W.) from Parsonstown, on the road by Banagher to Portumna; containing 1419 inhabitants. This town, which takes its name from the Eyre family, lords of the manor, contains 304 houses, neat and well built. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on the Monday after Easter-Monday, June 29th, July 9th, Sept. 8th, Dec. 20th, and in October. Here are a court-house (in which quarterly and petty sessions are held), a gaol, and a constabulary police station; also the parish church, and a Roman Catholic chapel built chiefly at the expense of C. B. Martin, Esq. A dispensary is supported in the usual way; and there is an endowed school for classical education.

EYRKE.—See EIRKE.

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FACTORY, a village, in the parish of ATHLUMNEY, union of NAVAN, barony of SKEEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER; containing 271 inhabitants. It consists of 47 houses.

FAHAN, LOWER, a parish, in the union of LONDONDERRY, barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Buncrana (which is described under its own head), 5823 inhabitants. This parish originally formed the Lower, or Northern, portion of the extensive parish of Fahan, from which it was separated in 1795; it is bounded on the west by Lough Swilly, and comprises 24,782½ statute acres. A great portion is mountain, affording good pasturage; Slieve Snaght, on the north-eastern boundary, rises 2019 feet above the level of the sea. The valleys are well watered and productive, and agriculture is improving. Freestone is abundant, and limestone is found in almost every part: there are also indications of lead, copper, and iron ore. At Neids' Point is a battery, erected in 1812, now under the care of a master-gunner and five artillerymen. Lough Swilly is very spacious and deep, affording anchorage for large ships; vast numbers of oysters, cod, and haddock are taken in it. Here are many gentlemen's seats, the principal of which are, Buncrana Castle, once the seat of the powerful sept of The O'Doherty, who governed the entire country for several centuries; Rockfort; Townsend Lodge; and River View. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Rector of Upper Fahan: the tithe rent-charge is £315. The church, in the town of Buncrana, was built in 1804 by aid of a gift of £500, and considerably enlarged in 1816 by a loan of £390, from the late Board of First Fruits; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £370 for its further enlargement and repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Upper and Lower Fahan and Desertegney; there is a large chapel at Cock Hill. At Buncrana is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; and the Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. Not far from Ballinarry is a very curious fort, or cairn, called Dooninary, chiefly composed of loose stones.

FAHAN, or FOCHAN, UPPER, a parish, in the union of LONDONDERRY, barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 7 miles (N. W.) from Londonderry, on the road to Buncrana; containing 2949 inhabitants. St. Columb founded here the abbey of Fathennura, also called Fochan Mor, or Fothennor, which subsequently became richly endowed, and for many centuries was held in veneration: it contained numerous relics of antiquity, among which was the Book of the Acts of St. Columb, written by the Abbot St. Murus, or Muran, (to whom the great church was dedicated) in Irish verse, and some fragments of which still remain; also a very large and ancient Chronicle, held in high repute. The parish is bounded on the west by Lough Swilly, and comprises 10,040½ statute acres; some of the land is very rich and well cultivated.

The mountains afford good pasturage; the Scalp rises, according to the above survey, 1589 feet above the level of the sea. Near Fahan Point are slate rocks, lying close upon the shores of the lough, but which have not yet been worked: there is also an abundance of mill-stone grit, which is quarried for making and repairing the roads; and the parish contains excellent freestone. The principal seats are, Glengollen, Birdstown, Roseville, and Fahan House. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £270. The glebe-house was erected by aid of a gift of £100, in 1822, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 52 acres. The church is a handsome edifice, built in 1820, by aid of a loan of £1000 from the same Board; it has a square tower with pinnacles. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to Desertegney and Lower Fahan, and has a large chapel, built in 1833. At Cashel is a meeting-house for Presbyterians. The parochial school is aided by subscriptions; the school-house, a large and handsome building, was erected in 1828. There are also two national schools. No remains exist of the abbey, but several valuable relics have been found; the east window of the old parish church is nearly entire, affording an elegant specimen of the architecture of the 15th century. St. Murus's Bed, or Grave, and a holy well, are much resorted to by the peasantry.

FAHEY, a parish, in the union of BALLINASLOE, barony of LONGFORD, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 2 miles (S. W.) from Eyrecourt, on the road to Portumna; containing 998 inhabitants, and comprising 3823½ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert, forming part of the union of Donoughaught; the rectory is appropriate partly to the see of Clonfert, and partly to the prebend of Kilmeen in the cathedral of Tuam. The tithe rent-charge is £55. 17. 6., of which £26. 5. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £9. 7. 6. to the prebendary, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Fahey is part of the district of Kilquane, or Queenborough, and contains a chapel.

FAITHLEGG, a parish, in the barony of GAULTIER, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (E.) from Waterford, and at the confluence of the rivers Snir and Barrow; containing 786 inhabitants. This parish forms the termination of a promontory commanding a magnificent and highly interesting view, comprehending, towards Waterford, the course of the Suir winding between cultivated hills and encircling Little Island, with the confluence of the rivers forming an expanse of nearly three miles, terminated in the back ground by Mount Leinster, and on the right by Tory Hill, Slievickielta, and the Wexford mountains. At the extremity of the promontory is the small village of Cheekpoint, formerly the Waterford post-office packet station, and the seat of a cotton and a rope manufactory, which upon the removal of the packets to Dunmore were discontinued. The parish comprises 1494 statute acres; the system of agriculture, with few exceptions, is unimproved. There is very little bog. Limestone for burning, and other manures, are brought hither by means of the Suir; stone of good quality for building is found in abundance; and slate and lead-ore, with a large proportion of cobalt, were procured till

late. Faithlegg House, the seat of the Power family, is spacious, and situated in a well-planted and highly improved demesne, commanding a fine view up the river; Woodlands is a pleasant residence, as is Ballycanvan. A patent exists for fairs, but none have been held for many years. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, and forms part of the union of Kill-St. Nicholas: the tithe rent-charge is £82. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions Faithlegg is part of the district of Passage; the chapel was built at the expense of N. Power, Esq. Dr. W. Downes, who was interred in the church (now in ruins), bequeathed £50 per annum, to be paid to the person employing the greatest number of poor persons in some useful manufacture; and large sums to the Dublin University, to be distributed as premiums among such students as had made the greatest proficiency in theology, and in reading the Liturgy of the Established Church with impressive solemnity. There are some remains of an old castle and a rath, near which several cannon balls have been found in turning up the ground; the former was defended against the forces of Cromwell in 1649, when they were besieging Waterford, by its proprietor, Aylward, but was surrendered to Capt. Bolton, who afterwards obtained possession of the estate, now the property of N. Power, Esq.

FALLS, UPPER, a district of the parish and poor-law union of BELFAST, in the barony of UPPER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER: the population is returned with Belfast. It is a perpetual cure, or chapelry, in the diocese of Connor, endowed with the small tithes, amounting to £37. 10., and in the gift of the Vicar of Belfast: the rectorial tithe rent-charge, amounting to £75, is inappropriate in the Marquess of Donegal.

FAMAGH-CHURCH, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (S. E.) from Thomastown, on the road to Innistogue; containing 106 inhabitants, and comprising 492½ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of Thomastown; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde, to whom the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £19. 10., is wholly payable. In the Roman Catholic divisions, also, the parish is part of the union or district of Thomastown.

FANLOBBUS, a parish, in the Western Division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, union of DUNMANWAY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, on the river Bandon, and on the road from Cork to Bantry; containing, with the post-town of Dunmanway, 12,253 inhabitants. It comprises 35,606 statute acres; about 370 acres are woodland, 16,100 good arable and pasture, and the remainder mountain and bog, a great part of which is reclaimable. Much of the land was brought into cultivation for flax, during the prosperity of the linen manufacture, for which the town of Dunmanway was formerly one of the principal marts in this part of the country; but at present wheat is the principal produce, and is raised in large quantities for the supply of the bolting-mills in the neighbourhood. The system of agriculture is still capable of improvement; the old heavy wooden plough is in general use. There is a large proportion of bog, and at Dareens are remains of an extensive forest of oak; at Mohany are some small slate-quarries, and at Corriscullighy is found calcareous

schist. The principal seats are, the Manor House, a handsome building, erected by the late H. Cox, Esq.; Manch House, an elegant villa four miles from the town, situated on a terrace, and surrounded with a highly cultivated demesne; Woodbrook; Kilronan; and Laurel Mount. There are fairs at Dunmanway, and the fair is annually held at Ballybauc on the 5th of August. The *LIVING* is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is partly inappropriate in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and partly constitutes the corps of the prebend of Dromdaleague in the cathedral of St. Finbarr, Cork. The tithe rent-charge is £692. 6., which is equally divided between the improprators and the vicar. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church, situated in Dunmanway, was rebuilt in 1821, by aid of a loan of £1200 from the Board of First Fruits, and has been repaired by a grant of £210 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the old burial-ground, about a mile and a half from the town, are some remains of the former church, consisting of a circular-headed window. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to part of Ballymoney, forming the union of Dunmanway, in which are three chapels, two being in this parish, one at Dunmanway, and the other at Togher. There is also a place of worship at Dunmanway for Wesleyan Methodists. About three miles to the north of the town is Togher Castle, a lofty tower, said to have been built by Randal McCarty, who also built the castle of Ballinacorrigh, at the same distance to the south-east, in the adjoining parish of Ballymoney. In Owen mountain, in this parish, the rivers Bandon, Ilen, and Moyalla, have their sources.

FARBANE, a town or village, in the union of PARSONSTOWN, partly in the parish of GALEN, and partly in that of WHERRY, barony of GARRYCASTLE, KING's county, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (N. E.) from Banagher, and 57 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Clara to Banagher; containing 537 inhabitants. This town, which is within a few miles of the junction of the Brosna with the Shannon, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the former river, over which is a bridge commanding a beautiful view of the verdant plains and rich plantations through which the stream winds its course. It contains 106 houses, and has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Clara and Cloghan; a customary market on Thursday; fairs on Ang. 2nd and Oct. 20th; and a constabulary police station. The parochial church of Wherry is situated here, and a large Roman Catholic chapel has been erected. There is also a dispensary. In the vicinity are several gentlemen's seats.

FARCEY, FARSIDE, or ROSTELLAN, a village, in the parish of AGHADA, union of MIDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Cloyne; on the road to Whitegate, and on the harbour of Cork; containing 212 inhabitants. It is situated at the head of a small creek, and consists of a range of 44 neat houses extending along the shore, and chiefly occupied by the domestics and workmen of the Marquess of Thomond, whose seat, Rostellan Castle, immediately adjoins the village. Fairs are held on Feb. 2nd and March 25th, for general farming stock. Near the village are a convenient quay and some stores, where coal, sea-sand, and other articles are landed. Here is the parochial school, founded by Bishop Brinkley,

who endowed it with two acres of land; it is almost entirely supported by the Marchioness of Thomond.—See ROSTELLAN and AGHADA.

FARIHY, a parish, in the union of FERMOY, partly in the barony of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, but chiefly in that of FERMOY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (W.) from Mitchelstown, on the road to Doneraile; containing 2092 inhabitants. It comprises 5494 statute acres: the land is of medium quality, and chiefly under tillage; the state of agriculture is gradually improving. There is a considerable portion of mountain pasture in the north, where the parish borders on the county of Limerick, from which it is separated by part of the range called the Galtees. Two small oatmeal-mills are worked by streams from these mountains, at the foot of which is the seat of Bownscourt. Farihy is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming the corps of the deanery of Cloyne, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £307. 10. The glebe-house was erected in 1815 by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £900, in 1819, from the late Board of First Fruits, and there is a glebe attached of 14 acres, besides a small plot of land in Cloyne, and the rent of some houses. The church, erected in 1720, a plain building with a tower surmounted by a small wooden spire, has lately undergone a thorough repair, for which purpose the Ecclesiastical Commissioners made a grant of £317. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kildorrery.

FARTAGH, or FERTAGH, a parish, partly in the barony of CRANAGH, but chiefly in that of GALMOY, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 8 miles (S. W.) from Durrow, on the old mail-coach road from Athy to Cashel; containing, with the post-town of Johnstown, 2998 inhabitants. A priory for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine was founded here in the 13th century by the Blanchfield family, and, after its dissolution, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to a member of the family of Butler. The ancient chapel is still remaining, and contains a large table monument with the recumbent figure of a warrior, supposed to be a member of the Fitzpatrick family; and another tomb with a female figure, having a singular head dress. A few yards to the west of this building are the roofless remains of a round tower, still 96 feet high, but cracked from the doorway to the summit. The parish comprises 6730 statute acres, which, with the exception of a very small portion of wood and a little waste, are good arable and pasture land. Near Ballyspellan is a quarry of fine limestone, used for tombstones. The principal seats are, Melross, and Foulkes Court, formerly the residence of Chief Justice Hely, and now the property of his descendant, C. Hely, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £272. 17. 4. The glebe-house, a convenient residence, was built in 1828, by the Rev. R. P. Vaghan, aided by a grant of £323 and a loan of £415 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe land was assigned by the late G. Hely, Esq., at an annual rent, on payment of a fine. The church is a very neat edifice, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having recently granted £174 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Eirke; there is a chapel at Johnstown, and another at Galmoy. Two schools

are under the Church Education Society, and attached to the Johnstown chapel is a school under the National Board. Here are the ruins of the castle of Killesheela. The Ballyspellan spa, in the parish, is a powerful chalybeate, and is in great repute for its medicinal properties.

FAUGHANSTOWN.—See FAUGHLEY.

FAUGHANVALE, a parish, in the union of NEW-TOWN-LIMAVADY, barony of TIRKEERAN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (S. E.) from Londonderry, on the coach-road to Coleraine; containing 5929 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the north by Lough Foyle, and comprises 18,582½ statute acres, the greater portion of which was granted in 1609, by James I., to the Grocers' Company of London, who in 1619 erected a strong and handsome castle surrounded by a bawn, in which they placed a powerful garrison. In the war of 1641 this castle sustained a siege for several months, and resolutely held out against the parliamentarians till the garrison was relieved; it was again besieged, and finally taken and dismantled, by the parliament: the ruins, however, were standing till 1823, when they were removed, and the present glebe-house erected on the site. Of the remainder of the parish, part is held in perpetuity equally by Lesley Alexander, Esq., and the heirs of the late Sir Wm. Ponsonby, who pay a chief rent of £300 per annum to the Goldsmiths' Company; part belongs to Major Scott; part to the see of Derry; and a few of the native townlands in the Grocers' portion to the Marquess of Londonderry. The land is generally fertile, especially round the villages of Faughanvale and Muff, and the system of agriculture has been greatly improved under the auspices of the North-West Agricultural Society, and of the gentry resident in the district. Many thousand acres of bog and waste land have been reclaimed, and brought into profitable cultivation; the lands are well drained and fenced, and there are now extensive and flourishing plantations, exclusively of the ancient oak woods of Walworth, which are principally in this parish. At Creggan and Tullynee are quarries of excellent slate, but they are only partially worked, for flags and tombstones. The seats are Willsborough, Foyle Park, Campsey, Creggan, Coolafeeny, Muff House, and Tollybrisland. A manorial court, in which debts not exceeding 40s. are recoverable, is held at Muff for that part of the parish which belongs to the Grocers' Company.

The **LIVING** is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Derry; the rectory forming part of the union of Templemore and of the corps of the deanery of Derry, and the curacy is in the patronage of the Dean. The tithe rent-charge is £525, payable to the dean, and the rectorial glebe comprises 1035 statute acres. The curacy was instituted in 1823; the stipend is £92. 6. 2., of which £69. 4. 7½ are paid by the dean, and £23. 1. 6½ from Primate Boulter's fund. The glebe-house, with a glebe of 10 acres, was given to the curate by the Grocers' Company. The church, a spacious and handsome edifice, with a square tower crowned with pinnacles, was built in 1824, by a loan of £1000 from the Board of First Fruits, near the ruins of a former church built by the Grocers' Company in 1626; it is in the village of Muff, and about three miles distant from the ruins of the original parish church. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church;

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the chapel is at Creggao; and at Tullynee is a place of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. The parochial school, at Muff, is supported by a grant of £30 per annum from the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, and by annual donations from the Grocers' Company and the rector; the school-house, a large edifice adjoining the church, was erected in 1814. A school at Gracetel is under the Fishmongers' Company, who pay the whole charges for children of cottiers, and one-half for those of farmers, on their estate; two schools are aided by the Marquess of Londonderry and Major Scott; and an agricultural school at Templemoyle is supported by shareholders and subscribers, and by the labour of the scholars on the farm. This last school was established in 1827, and attached to the building, which is capable of accommodating 70 boarders, is the farm, consisting of about 140 acres, cultivated in accordance with the most recent discoveries and improvements in agriculture; the institution is governed by a committee of management chosen from the patrons and subscribers. Some valuable sacramental plate, and furniture for the altar and pulpit, were bequeathed to the church, in 1665, by Bishop Wild, who also left £5 for the poor.

FAUGHART, or FAUGHER, a parish, in the union of DUNDALK, barony of UPPER DUNDALK, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (N. N. E.) from Dundalk, on the road, through Forkhill, to Armoagh; containing 1869 inhabitants. This place, also called Foghard, probably takes its name from a very ancient fort of singular construction, which occupies an elevated situation in the neighbourhood. In 638 St. Monenna founded a nunnery here for 150 sisters, over whom she presided for some years, but eventually she resigned her charge to Orhila and Servila, and erected a convent for herself at Kilslicve, in the county of Armagh. A monastery for Canons Regular was also founded at an early period, and dedicated to St. Bridget; but there are no remains of either of the buildings. The only vestiges are two small pillars or crosses, called respectively the Stone and Pillar of St. Bridget, one having the figure of a horse-shoe sculptured in high relief, and the other being a square pillar raised on two circular steps. The fort of Faughart consists of an artificial mount 60 feet high, surrounded by a deep trench with a counterscarp; the whole area of the summit is circumscribed by the foundations of an octagonal building, but whether a tower or only a parapet is uncertain. The parish is situated near the ancient frontier of the English pale; and in 1596, the Archbishop of Cashel and the Earl of Ormonde, on the part of the English government, held a conference here with the Irish chieftains, O'Nial and Mc'Donnel, to negotiate a treaty of peace, which was rejected by the latter. During the isorrection of the Earl of Tyrone, Lord Mountjoy frequently encamped at this place and in the neighbourhood, and in 1600 remained here from the 15th of October till the 9th of November, while the earl held the pass of Moira, about a mile distant.

The parish comprises 2480½ statute acres, three-fourths of which are arable and the remainder pasture; there is neither waste land nor bog; the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improved. Limestone of good quality abounds, and there are several limekilns. The principal gentlemen's seats are, Faughart House,

pleasantly situated in a well-planted demesne; Fort Hill, beautifully situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the town and bay of Dundalk, and having in the demesne a Danish fort, from which it takes its name; and Mount Bayly. A constabulary police force has been established. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £187. 10.; there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church, a very neat edifice, was erected by aid of a gift of £800 and a loan of £800 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1815; it is situated on the townland of Kilcurry, which is a detached portion of the parish of Ballymascanlon. In the Roman Catholic divisions this is the head of the district of Faughart and Jonesborough, comprising those parishes and part of Ballymascanlon, and containing two chapels, one in this parish and one in Jonesborough; the former is on the townland of Kilcurry. There are some remains of the ancient church of Urney, and also of the old castle of Dungooley on the townland of that name; the latter is thought to have been one of the seats of the Earl of Tyrone. St. Bridget is said to have been born in this parish.

FAUGHLEY, or FAUGHANSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of DEMIFORE, union of MULLINGAR, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S.) from Castle-Pollard, on the road to Mullingar; containing 1618 inhabitants, and comprising 7050½ statute acres. It extends along the entire north side of Lough Derveragh, and includes within its limits the hill of Knock Ion. The land is principally under an improving system of tillage; limestone abounds; there is very little bog. Near the upper end of the lake stands the seat of Gartlandstown. Faughley is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Rathgraff, or Castle-Pollard; the rectory is impropriate in the Marquess of Westmeath. The tithe rent-charge is £240, of which £106. 13. are payable to the impropror, and the remainder to the incumbent; the glebe consists of four acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Mayne and Faughanstown, also called Tarbotstown, and has a chapel at Milltown. A school at Dernagaragh is aided by a bequest of the late Colonel Monk. On contiguous eminences, overlooking Lough Derveragh, are two very large raths, and near Gartlandstown may be seen two others: at Dernagaragh are the ruins of an old castle; and on the shore of the lake stand the remains of the parochial church, near which are those of a chapel.

FAVORAN, or FOYRAN, a parish, in the union of GRANARD, barony of DEMIFORE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (N.) from Castle-Pollard, containing 2034 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by Lough Sheelin, and on the west by the river Inny, which separates it from the county of Longford, contains 6255½ statute acres. The surface is mountainous towards the south; in other parts the soil is fertile, and principally under tillage, except in the lower situations towards the north, where are large quantities of bog. Limestone abounds, but the state of agriculture is rather backward. The gentlemen's seats are, Clare Island, a handsome residence beautifully situated on the shore of Lough Sheelin; and Williamstown. Fairs are held at the village of Finac. The parish is a curacy, in the diocese of Meath, forming

part of the union of Rathgraff, or Castle-Pollard; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of Christ Church cathedral, Dublin: the tithe rent-charge is £117. 1. 6., the whole payable to the vicars-choral, who allow the curate a small stipend for discharging the clerical duties. Application was made some years since to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for aid in the erection of a church, and Lord Longford guaranteed to advance the whole amount required by the Commissioners to be subscribed. In the Roman Catholic divisions Favoran is part of the district of Castle-Pollard, and has a chapel at Tullystown. There are the remains of an ancient church; at Togher are those of a castle; and near Finac is a breastwork, the vicinity of which was the scene of several battles.—See FINAC.

FEACLE, a parish, in the union of SCARIFF, barony of UPPER TULLA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 4½ miles (W. N. W.) from Scariff, on the new road to Gort; containing 10,156 inhabitants. This parish, which is the largest in the county, comprises 36,972 statute acres; two-fifths consist of arable and pasture land, and the remainder, with the exception of a small portion of woodland, is coarse mountain pasture, waste, and bog, a large portion of which is improvable. It presents, throughout, a succession of heathy mountain and cultivated valley, extending to the confines of the county of Limerick, and includes the extensive and picturesque lake called Lough Graney, or "the lake of the sun," situated nearly in its centre. Prior to the year 1828, there was scarcely a road on which a wheel carriage could be used; but through the spirited exertions of James Molony, Esq., of Kiltannan, excellent roads have been constructed, partly by the Board of Public Works and partly by the county; and this district has now a direct communication with Limerick, Gort, Ennis, Killaloe, and Loughrea. These roads encompass three sides of Lough Graney, the banks of which are in several places finely planted: the soil in the vicinity of the lake is well adapted for the growth of oak and larch. A beautiful river flows from this lake, which is 18 feet above the level of the Shannon, through Lough O'Grady, at the south-eastern extremity and partly within the limits of the parish, and falls into the Shannon at Scariff bay. Feacle contains a tuck-mill, and there were formerly extensive iron-works at a place still called Furnace-town. A receiving-house for letters is in connexion with Killaloe. Among the gentlemen's seats are, Caher, situated in a finely-planted demesne on the banks of Lough Graney; Ayle; Lakeview; Kilbarron, rebuilt on the site of the old mansion; and Gleubonnow, which has been enlarged, and the grounds around it much improved: a handsome house, also, was lately built on the shore of the lough.

It is a rectory, vicarage, and perpetual cure, in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory is part of the union of Omulod, the vicarage, part of the economy estate of the cathedral of Killaloe, and the perpetual cure is in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter, who, as trustees of the economy fund, allot a stipend of £69. 5. to the curate, lately augmented by £23 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church, a small neat edifice, was built about the year 1824, by aid of a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. The Roman Catholic parish was till recently co-extensive with that of the Established Church. The principal chapel, at Feacle, is a

spacious cruciform structure, built in 1827, under the superintendence of the Rev. T. McInerny, at an expense of £1300; it is provided with galleries: the site was granted by Henry Butler, of Castle Crinn, Esq., who also contributed £50 towards its erection. A school-house on an extensive scale has been built near the chapel by subscription. The chapels at Killeeran and Cahirmurphy are intended to be taken down, and a large chapel erected at Knockbeagh, on a site presented by J. Molony, Esq., who will also contribute liberally towards its erection. A new chapel has been built at Killeenana; and that district, and Cahirmurphy, have been separated from the old Roman Catholic parochial division, and now form a distinct parish. On the shores of Lough Graney is found a fine sand, chiefly composed of crystals, and much used for scythe boards.

FEDAMORE, a parish, partly in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, but chiefly in that of SMALL COUNTY, union and county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (S.) from Limerick, on the road to Bruff; containing 4076 inhabitants, of whom 173 are in the village. This parish comprises 6739 statute acres. The soil is remarkably fertile; about one-fourth of the land is under tillage, and the remainder, with the exception of 800 acres of valuable bog, is good pasture and meadow land. The meadows are subject to inundation from the river Commogue, and sometimes the crops of hay are entirely swept away. The neighbourhood is highly interesting, and embellished with several gentlemen's seats, the principal of which are, Ballyneguard, that of the Croker family, a handsome mansion in a well-wooded and richly-varied demesne of 700 plantation acres; Sandville; Grange; and Friarstown, the ancient residence of the Hunt family. The village contains 27 houses. Fairs are held on May 5th and Oct. 9th, chiefly for cattle and pigs, and occasionally for horses; and there is a constabulary police station. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, united at an unknown period to the vicarage of Glenogra, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £415.7.9., of which two-thirds are payable to the lessees of the appropriators, and the remainder to the vicar; the tithe of the whole vicarial benefice is £284.13.6. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £300 and a loan of £300 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1816; there are 12 acres of glebe attached to it, and the entire glebe land of the union is 30 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Ballycane, Manister-Nenagh, and Kilpeacon, in which are two chapels; the chapel at this place is a large and handsome edifice, which cost £700. The parochial school is endowed with half an acre of land from the glebe on which it is situated; a residence for the master was built at the expense of the Rev. Godfrey Massey, then curate of the parish. A school at Grange is liberally supported by H. O'Grady, Esq., who built the school-house. At Fanningstown, near the northern boundary of the parish, are the remains of Temple Roe, a church erected by the Knights Templars in 1288. Adjoining the demesne of Ballyneguard is Rockstown Castle; and in it is Williamstown Castle, erected by the Bourke family, a plain square building in its exterior,

but curiously fitted up internally in the Gothic style; it has been renovated, and restored to its ancient appearance, by the Messrs. Pain, architects. At English-town is another castle, built by Sir J. Fitzgerald.

FEENAGH, CLARE.—See FINOGH.

FEENY, a village, in the parish of BANAGHER, union of NEWTOWN-LIMAVADY, barony of TYRKEERAN, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (S.W.) from Dungiven; containing 156 inhabitants. It is situated on the road to Londonderry, and consists of 31 houses.

FEIGHAN OF FORE or FOWRE (ST.), a parish, in the union of OLDCASTLE, barony of DEMIFORE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Castle-Pollard, on the road to Kells; containing, with the market-town of Collinstown (which is separately described), 2945 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on Lough Lene, and is of great antiquity, was formerly a borough, comprising the parishes of St. Feighan and St. Mary, and appears to have originated in the foundation of a priory for Canons Regular, about the year 630, by St. Fechan, who, while presiding over 3000 monks, died here in 665. From this time till 1169 the priory, and the town which had risen up around it, were repeatedly destroyed by fire; but in 1209, Walter de Lacy refounded the priory, under the invocation of St. Taurin and St. Fechan, for Benedictine monks, and made it a cell to the monastery of that order at Evrecux, in Normandy. The town appears to have acquired all the privileges exercised by corporate boroughs in Meath. In 1436, Henry VI. granted certain customs upon all merchandise coming to its market, or to any other within three miles of it, for the purpose of inclosing the place with a stone wall, as a barrier against the incursions of the Irish, who had thrice destroyed it by fire; and in 1448 he made his farmer of the priory lands, though a layman, prior of the monastery, in reward for the trouble he had taken, and the expense he had incurred, in erecting a strong castle for the defence of the town. After the Dissolution, the priory was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1588, to Christopher, Baron Delvin, whose successor, Richard, Lord Delvin, obtained for the town the grant of a fair. It appears to have been a borough by prescription, and to have sent two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation were paid to Arthur, Marquess of Downshire. There are still some remains of the abbey and of an anchorite's cell, the latter a small massive building of very ancient character; also the ruins of several square towers evidently built for defence, round which may be traced the walls of a considerable town, two of whose gates are still remaining. The present village, which is situated at the base of the Ben of Fore, in a fertile valley sheltered by some high hills, separating it from Lough Lene, contains only 20 small houses, and possesses but a few indistinct remains of its ancient importance.

The parish extends along the borders of the county of Meath, having on one side the small Lough Glory, and on the other the White Lake, between which is a range of heights terminating in a lofty mountain called the Ben of Fore. It comprises 11,082 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres: a small portion is mountain land, and the remainder principally under tillage; the soil is light and gravelly.

Limestone abounds, but of inferior quality; and there are some quarries of good building-stone. Lough Lene, about half a mile south of the village, is a fine sheet of water, studded with small islands and surrounded by rising grounds: on the south-east issues a stream which, passing under the hills, emerges close to the village, where it turns a mill, and thence continuing its course under the name of the Gloré, it falls into the river Juny; another stream, issuing from the east of the lake, takes an opposite course and falls into Lough Dele. The principal gentlemen's seats are, Benison Lodge, Lough Park, Barbavilla, Hilltown, and Sallymount. A market, fairs, and petty-sessions are held at Collinstown. The parish is a curacy, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Rathgraff, or Castle-Pollard; the rectory is wholly appropriate to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £292. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district comprising also the parishes of St. Mary and Kilcumney, and containing two chapels, situated respectively at Fore and Collinstown. A school is supported by Mr. Smythe, of Barbavilla. On a high hill to the south-west of Lough Lene is a fort, said to have been constructed by Turgisius, the Danish king of Ireland. The family of Nugent, marquesses of Westmeath, have a burial-place at Fore; and there are some remains of a monastery on one of the islands in Lough Lene. The surrounding country abounds with raths.

FEIGHCULLEN, a parish, partly in the barony of EAST OPHALY, but chiefly in that of CONNELL, unions of NAAS and EDENDERRY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Kildare, and on the Grand Canal; containing 1357 inhabitants. It comprises 4175 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, including a large tract of bog and about 20 acres of common: the state of agriculture is gradually improving. At Grange Hill is a vein of lead-ore. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, and in the gift of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £135. The glebe-house was built in 1827, by a gift of £400, and a loan of the same amount, from the Board of First Fruits; there is a glebe of six acres. The church is a small but handsome structure, erected in 1829, by a gift of £830 and a loan of £277 from the Board of First Fruits; and for its repair a grant of £248 was recently made by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilmaogue, also called Allen and Milltown: the chapel is a large building, at Milltown. A public school is established there, for which a house was built by the late Rev. J. Lawler, P. P.

FENAGH, a parish, in the union of MOHILL, partly in the barony of CARRIGALLAN, partly in that of MOHILL, but chiefly in the barony of LEITRIM, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Ballinamore, on the road to Carrick-on-Shannon; containing 4426 inhabitants. In the time of St. Columba a monastery was founded here, over which St. Callin, or Kilian, presided, and which became celebrated as a school of divinity, being resorted to by students from all parts of Europe. The conventual church is still remaining, and has an east window of curious design; across the gable is a band carved in high relief, and on the north side is sculptured the figure of a griffin, with

a cord in his mouth. The western portion, which is groined, was fitted up for the Protestant parishioners, and divine service was performed in it till the erection of the present church, about the close of the last century. The PARISH comprises 9764 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which about 6920 are arable and pasture land, 670 bog, and the remainder waste. The surface is greatly diversified with hill and dale, and studded with several small lakes; the soil is generally poor, and the system of agriculture unimproved. Limestone of good quality is raised for burning, and there are some quarries of gritstone at Cornagan, from which mill-stones are procured. The village of Castlefore, in this parish, on the road from Ballinamore to Cashcarrigan, is of small extent, and takes its name from a castle built by Colonel Coote, about the middle of the 17th century, and which was plundered and burnt through the treachery of a female servant; from the present remains the structure appears to have consisted of three irregular sides, defended by three bastions, half a one of which is still in existence. There was anciently a furnace for smelting iron-ore found in the neighbourhood, and the iron made here was considered equal in quality to that of Sweden. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £143. 5. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £92, and a loan of £830 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1829, and £400 from the incumbent; the glebe comprises 800 acres. The church, built in 1757, is a plain edifice, without either tower or spire. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; the chapel has been rebuilt. About half a mile north-east of the village are the remains of a cromlech, called by the peasantry *Leaba Dearmaid i Grainne*, "Darby and Grainne's bed." At Cookilla, two miles north of Fenagh, was an abbey thought to have been founded by St. Columb; it is on the shore of a small lake, of which about 16 acres are in this parish, and near it is a stone with the figure of a fish carved on it: the lake abounds with fish of excellent flavour. A bell, said to have been given by St. Patrick on his landing in this country, and an Irish MS., called the "Annals of Fenagh," are preserved here with much care. In the parish is a sulphureous spring. Judge Fox and Dr. Patrick Duigenan, both judges in the Prerogative Court, and Edmund Bonke or de Burgo, author of the *Hibernia Dominicana*, were educated in the parish.

FENIT, formerly called FENOR, an island and parish, in the union of TRALEE, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Tralee, and on the north side of Tralee bay: the population is returned with the parish of Ardfer. Between this island and the main land, with which it is connected by a long narrow isthmus, is a creek called Barra harbour, fit only for small craft. The creek is entered from the north by a narrow passage between rocky cliffs nearly 100 feet high, and it is the opinion of scientific men that a sea wall might be constructed, and the whole of the creek drained; it is not much used as a harbour, and a large tract of valuable land would be thus brought into cultivation. The island has been latterly much improved by draining, and is remarkable for producing good crops of barley. Sea-weed and sand are procured in great abundance on

its shores, and used for manure: the state of agriculture is improving. The manufacture of kelp was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but it has been long on the decline. Opposite Samphire Island are procured limestone flags of superior quality and unusual size, which have been used in the construction of the Tralee ship-canal. Between Samphire Island and the south shore of Fenit is good anchorage, where vessels may take shelter from the prevalent northeasterly winds. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Ardferret, and forms part of the union and corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Ardferret: the tithe rent-charge is £75. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Ardferret. There are some remains of an old church; and on the north-eastern shore of the island, near the entrance of the harbor, are those of Fenit Castle.

FENNAGH, or FENAGH, a parish, partly in the baronies of FORTH and RATHVILLY, but chiefly in that of IDRONE EAST, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. E.) from Leighlin-Bridge; on the rivers Slaney and Burin, and on the road from Bagnalstown to Newtown-Barry; containing 4314 inhabitants. This parish comprises 10,524 statute acres; about 600 are mountain, nearly 120 bog, and the remainder arable and pasture land in a good state of cultivation: there are some quarries of fine granite. The village of Fennagh is beautifully situated, commanding grand views of Mount Leinster; the surrounding country is thickly planted, and the gentlemen's seats in the vicinity afford some good specimens of ancient architecture. Here was a well fortified castle, the seat of one of the kings of Leinster; the principal seats at present are, Castlemore House, Hardy Mount, Janeville, Lumclone, Kilconner, Ballydarton, Upton, Clonfert, and Garryhill House. A receiving-house for letters in the village is in connexion with Leighlin-Bridge; and here is a constabulary police station. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin: the rectory is in the patronage of the Crown; the vicarage is endowed with the townlands of Castlemore, Ballyhenard, Tullowbeg, Drumphrey, and Ardowen (which in the vicar's title are called chapelries), and is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge is £484. 12., of which £311. 11. are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house is a neat building, erected in 1823, by aid of a grant of £350, and a loan of £450, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church, a neat plain edifice, was erected in 1791; and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £206 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Myshall; the chapel is at Drumphrey. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends; also a dispensary. At Raneegeragh are some remains of a castle, which anciently belonged to the Kavanaghs; at Drumphrey are the ruins of an ancient monastery; and at Castlemore is a remarkable moat.

FENNAGH, county of CLARE.—See FINOCH.

FENNOR, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of LOWER DULACK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S.) from Slane, on the road from Dublin to Londonderry; containing 301 inhabitants, and comprising 1127 statute acres. The Boyne, which bounds the parish on the north, is here crossed by a

good stone bridge. Fennor is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, entirely inappropriate in Blaney T. Balfour, Esq., to whom the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £78, is payable. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Slane. There are some remains of the old church, near which are those of an ancient mansion.

FENNOR, a parish, in the union of THUALES, barony of SLEEVARDAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Johnstown, on the coach-road from Dublin by Cashel to Cork; containing 2338 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north and west by the Bog of Allen and by a small stream separating it from the barony of Eliogarty, comprises 7918 statute acres, which, with the exception of a considerable tract of bog, are chiefly under tillage. In the Bog of Allen, and in this parish, is one of those verdant spots called islands, containing about 60 acres of excellent pasturage for sheep: the substratum of the island is limestone, but of almost every other part of the parish, freestone. The river, at a very trifling expense, might be greatly improved by deepening the shallow parts, and would thus afford a facility for draining the bog, and supply abundance of water for turning the several mills upon its banks. Some limestone of a blue colour is worked for agricultural uses, but the general manure is a compost of lime and clay. Here is a constabulary police station. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, forming the corps of the prebend of Fennor in the cathedral of Cashel, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £366. 18. 6. The glebe-house was erected in 1824, by aid of a grant of £350, and a loan of £450, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is a neat structure, rebuilt by aid of a gift of £800 from the same Board, in 1815. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Gartnahoo, or Buolick. The ruins of the castles of Fennor and Graigue Padeen are in the parish, in which are also the remains of the old church, and several Danish raths.

FENOAGH, or FINNOUGH, a parish, in the union of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, barony of UPPERBIRD, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from Carrick-on-Suir; containing 1164 inhabitants. This parish, which is separated by the Suir from the county of Kilkenny, comprises 3613 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, and part of the union of Dysart; the tithe rent-charge is £145. 7. 9. On an eminence commanding a fine view of the Earl of Beshorough's improved grounds on the opposite side of the river Suir, is an erect stone of large dimensions, concerning which many strange traditions are prevalent in the neighborhood; and about 40 yards distant are three subterranean apartments, discovered in 1810.

FERBANE.—See FARBANE.

FERMANAGH, an inland county of the province of ULSTER, bounded on the east by Monaghan and Tyrone, on the north by Tyrone and Donegal, on the west by Donegal and Leitrim, and on the south by Cavan. It extends from 54° 7' to 54° 40' (N. Lat.), and from 7° 1' to 8° 5' (W. Lon.); and comprises an area of 457,195 statute acres, of which 289,238 are arable land, 114,847 uncultivated, 6155 plantation, 210 under towns, and 46,755 under water. The population, in

1821, amounted to 130,997; in 1831, to 149,555; and in 1841, to 156,481.

The *Erdini*, according to some authorities, were the inhabitants of this district in the time of Ptolemy; but Whitaker considers it to have been part of the territory of the *Nagnate*. By the ancient Irish it was called *Feor Magh Eanagh*, or "the Country of the Lakes," and *Magh Uire*, or "the Country of the Waters;" it was also called *Ernai* or *Ernagh*, and the inhabitants who lived round Lough Erne were *Ernains* and *Erenochs*, a name supposed to be derived from the Erdini. It was divided into two great portions; one styled Targoll, the ancient seat of the *Facmonii*, and of the *Macmanii* or the Mac Manuses; the other named Rosgoll, and occupied by the *Guarii* or *Guirii*, from whom the Mac Guires, or Maguires, derive their origin. This family was so powerful that the greater part of the county was for several centuries known by the name of Mac Guire's country. Fermanagh was made shire ground in the 11th of Elizabeth by the name which it still retains. The unsettled state of the district at this period may be inferred from an anecdote told of its chieftain: when the lord-deputy sent to inform him that he was about to fix a sheriff in his territory, Maguire's answer was, "that her majesty's officer would be received, but at the same time he desired to know his *eric*, the fine to be imposed on his murderer, in order that, if he happened to be slain by any of Maguire's followers, the amount might be levied on the offender's chattels." This was one of the six counties which escheated to the crown by the flight of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel, on an imputed conspiracy, and which were included in the celebrated scheme of James I. for the improvement of the north of Ireland, under the name of the PLANTATION of Ulster. According to the arrangements therein made, the county is supposed to have consisted of 1070 tates of 30 acres each, besides 46 islands, great and small: of these, 212 tates, containing about 6360 acres, were assigned to the Church, and the remainder disposed of among the English and Scotch settlers, who, from their undertaking to fulfil the conditions of the plantation, were called Undertakers. A portion, consisting of 390 tates, was assigned to the head of the Mac Guire family; and nearly all the rest of the native inhabitants were here, as in the other five counties, removed to waste lands in Munster or Connaught. The principal settlers were Sir James Balford, Sir Stephen Butler, Sir Wm. Cole, Sir John Hume, Malcolm Hamilton, John Archdall, George Hume, and John Dunbar, who were Scotchmen; John Sedborough, Thomas Flowerdew, Edward Hatton, Sir Hugh Warrall, George Ridgwaie, Sir Gerrard Lowther, Edw. Sibthorp, Henry Flower, Sir Edw. Blennerhasset, and Thomas Blennerhasset, Englishmen; besides whom, Sir John Davis, Capt. Harrison, Sir Henry Follitt, and Captains Gore and Atkinson, acquired large tracts in the allotments set apart for such natives as were suffered to reside. Of these, Con Mac Shane O'Neal and Brian Mac Guire were the only persons of sufficient consequence to be noted in the report to the English government on the state of the plantation in 1619.

In the war of 1688, this county became famous by the gallant stand of its inhabitants, under the name of the Enniskillen men, in favour of King William. They not only maintained themselves in the town of Ennis-

killen, thus preserving this important pass between Ulster and Connaught, in spite of all the attempts to obtain possession of it; but also made incursions into the neighbouring counties, from which they carried off many prisoners and much booty; and paralysed the operations of a large portion of the Irish army before Derry, from an apprehension of an attack from this quarter. After the relief of that city, they joined the army of William in Ulster, and from their gallant demeanour and knowledge of the country rendered him good service, and made the name of the Enniskilleners respected among their English friends and dreaded by the Irish enemy. The military spirit thus drawn forth has been maintained ever since, so that not only do the sons of the native farmers frequently prefer a soldier's life abroad to that of an agriculturist at home, but young men from other counties anxious to enlist travel hither to the recruiting parties which are always ready to receive them.

According to the ecclesiastical arrangements the county is partly in the diocese of Kilmore, but chiefly in that of Clogher. For the purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Clonckilly, Coole, Glenawly, Knockuiny, Lurg, Magheraboy, Magherastephana, and Tyrkenney: it contains the borough, market and county town of Enniskillen; the market and post towns of Irvinestown (formerly Lowthers-town), Lisnakea, and Brookborough; the market-town of Maguires-Bridge (which has a sub-post); and the post-towns of Florence-Court, Kesh, Tempo, Church-Hill, Newtown-Butler, Belleek, and Lisbellaw; together with the villages of Ballinamallard, Ederney, and Holywell. Prior to the Union it sent four members to the Irish parliament, viz., two knights of the shire, and two burgesses for the borough of Enniskillen; since that period it has returned three representatives to the Imperial parliament, the number for the borough having been then reduced to one. The elections take place in the county town. The county constituency, as registered in 1843, amounted to 2309, of whom 251 were £50, 207 £20, and 1692 £10 freeholders; 22 £20, and 111 £10, leaseholders; and 26 rent-chargers. Fermanagh is included in the north-west circuit. The assizes and general quarter-sessions of the peace are held at Enniskillen, where the county gaol and court-house are situated: quarter-sessions are also held at Newtown-Butler, where are a sessions-house and bridewell. The local government is vested in a lord-lieutenant, 21 deputy-lieutenants, and 46 other magistrates, together with the usual county officers, including a coroner. The constabulary police, which has 20 stations, consists of a county inspector, 5 sub-inspectors, 5 head-constables, 18 constables, and 93 sub-constables, with 7 horses; the expense of whose maintenance, in 1842, amounted to £6954, defrayed equally by grand jury presentments and by government. The district lunatic asylum is at Armagh; the county infirmary is at Enniskillen; and there are dispensaries at Church-Hill, Rosslea, Kesh, Brookborough, Maguires-Bridge, Lisnakea, Derrylin, Letterbreck, Tempo, Newtown-Butler, Holywell, Ballinamallard, and Lisbellaw. The amount of grand jury presentments for 1844 was £20,642. In the military arrangements the county is included in the Belfast district, and contains barracks for artillery and infantry at Enniskillen, adapted for 14 officers and 547 men, with 98 horses.

The surface is very uneven, and presents great varieties both of soil and aspect. On the eastern verge of the county the land is elevated and sterile, and on the western still more so: indeed, with the exception of small portions in the north and south, the county may be said to consist of hills environed by mountains, with its centre depressed into a great natural basin or reservoir, serving as a receptacle for the numerous rivers and streams from the higher grounds, whose accumulated waters form one of the noblest lakes in Ireland. Of these mountains the most elevated is *Cuilcagh*, which, though generally considered as belonging to Leitrim and Cavan, has its lofty eastern extremity, 2188 feet high, altogether in Fermanagh. The *Slievebaught* or *Slabby* mountain, which forms the boundary towards Monaghan and Tyrone, extends far westward into this county; and, in like manner, that of *Barnesmore*, in Donegal, penetrates southward into it. The most conspicuous of the mountains which are wholly within the county is *Belmore*, 1312 feet high, between the Shannon and the Erne. *Tossel* or *Topped* mountain, of inferior elevation, commands a range of prospects, which for grandeur, variety, and extent is not surpassed by any other in the north of Ireland. *Turau* mountain, rising boldly from the waters of Lough Erne, forms a beautiful and striking feature of its scenery. The other mountains of remarkable elevation are, *Glenkeel*, near Derrygonnelly, 1223 feet; *North Shean*, 1135; *Tappahan*, on the borders of Tyrone, 1110; and *Carnmore*, near Rosslea, 1034 feet.

But the grand distinguishing characteristic of the county is *LOUGH ERNE*, which extends 40 miles from north-west to south-east, forming in reality two lakes, embayed by mountains and connected by a deep and winding strait, on an island in the centre of which stands the county town of Enniskillen. Of the two lakes, the northern or Lower, between Belleek and Enniskillen, is the larger, being upwards of 20 miles in length and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in its greatest breadth, and comprising 27,645½ statute acres; the southern or Upper, between the latter town and Belturbet, is 12 miles long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and comprises 9278 statute acres. Both are studded with islands, which in some parts of the Upper lake are so clustered as to create the appearance rather of a flooded country than of a spacious lake. It is a popular opinion that the number of these islands equals that of the days in the year; but accurate investigation has ascertained that there are 109 in the Lower lake, and 90 in the Upper. The largest is *Boa* or *Bow* Island, near the northern extremity of the Lower lake; it takes its name from being mostly under pasture. *Ennismacaint*, also in the Lower lake, is noted for a burying-ground, which is held in great veneration; *Devenish* Island, in the same lake, near Enniskillen, is particularly remarkable for its ancient round tower and other relics of antiquity, all of which are described in the article on the parish of that name. The other more remarkable islands in this division are, *Eagle*, *Innimakill*, and *Gully*, all richly wooded; *Cor* and *Ferne*, mostly under pasture; and *Herring* Island, said by some to derive its name from the quantities of fresh-water herrings once found near its shores. *Innismore*, the largest island in the Upper lake, forms part of the two nearest parishes on the main land. *Belleisle* has long been celebrated for its natural beauties, which were much heightened by the judicious

improvements they received when it was the residence of the earls of Rosse; it is connected with the main land by an elegant bridge. Near it is *Lady Row's* Island, so called from the improvements bestowed on it by that lady: *Knockniny* was used as a deer-park by the nobleman just named. In descending the lake from Belturbet, the first two miles present the appearance of a large river winding through the county, without any striking features to arrest attention; but as the lake widens, rich and picturesque views open upon the eye. The banks on each side, as well as the islands that present themselves in rapid succession, are clothed with stately timber, which rises boldly from the water's edge, occasionally interrupted by sweeps of low marsh overgrown with rushes and enlivened by herons and other aquatic fowl. After narrowing in to the strait of Enniskillen, and expanding again into a still wider sheet of water in the Lower lake, it is finally contracted into a river, which quits the county for the county of Donegal at the village of Belleek, in a magnificent fall. The lakes called Lough Melvin, Lough Macnean, and Lough Kane, which form part of the boundary between Fermanagh and Leitrim, may be considered as partly belonging to the former county.

The soil, in some parts is a rich loam upon a substratum of limestone or calcareous gravel; in others, a light friable soil on slaty gravel; and again, in others, a heavy soil mixed with stones, beneath which is blue or yellow clay on a substratum of basalt, here called whinstone. But throughout almost every part, the soil is wet and cold, obstinately retaining the surface water unless counteracted by constant draining. The size of farms varies from 3 acres to 500; those of large size are mostly near the mountains, and occupied in grazing young cattle. Considerable tracts of land are let in bulk, and the holders of them are generally middlemen, who sublet in small portions: proprietors of this description are called *Terney* bogs, or "Little Lords." The manure, which is seldom used for any crop except potatoes, is generally a compost of stable-dung, lime, and bog mould; the scourings of ditches are sometimes used as a substitute for lime. Marl is in high repute: it is of a dusky white colour, and mostly found at the bottom of bogs. Near Florence-Court and in some other places it shews itself in large ridges resting upon gravel, whence issue numerous springs impregnated with vitriolic acid: in the vicinity of these springs the marl is found in various curious shapes, cylindrical, spherical, oblong, and curved, highly indurated, and of a dirty red colour, but when exposed to the action of a winter's atmosphere, and used either in top-dressing or as a compost, it retains its efficacy for two or three successive seasons. The staple crops are oats and potatoes, with some wheat: flax, barley, turnips, clover, and vetches are occasionally planted; the culture of barley is every year extending, but that of the green crops is chiefly confined to the gentry and wealthy farmers. In the mountain districts, much of the land is cultivated with the spade or the old heavy wooden plough; in other parts, the use of the improved iron plough and light angular harrow is universal, as well as that of other new and improved implements. The old car with solid wooden-wheels has given way to the light cart with spoke-wheels, and the slide-car is rarely used, except in the most mountainous districts.

The mountain farms are chiefly appropriated to the rearing of young CATTLE, numbers of which are annually purchased in Leitrim, Sligo, and Donegal, at a year old, and kept by the mountain farmer for one or two years, when they are sold to the graziers of the adjoining counties. Great numbers of milch-cows are kept, and a large quantity of butter made, which is mostly salted in firkins, and bought up in the neighbouring markets, for the merchants of Belfast and Newry. Perhaps less attention is paid to the breed of cattle in this than in any other county in Ireland; almost every sort of stock known in the kingdom is to be found here in a day's journey, but so crossed as to defy the possibility of distinguishing the original breeds; that best adapted to the soil and climate is the long-horned Roscommon. Sheep are numerous in some districts; they are generally a small mountain breed, and mostly kept for the purpose of furnishing wool for domestic clothing, but many of the gentry have very excellent stocks, being for the most part a cross between the Leicester and Sligo breed. Pigs, though found in all parts, are by no means so numerous as in the adjoining county of Monaghan; indeed in many instances the food which should be given to the pig is carefully saved for the cow. Goats are so numerous as to be highly detrimental to the hedges, which are every where stunted by the browsing of this animal. The horses generally are bad, being neither of the hack nor waggon kind; larger than the pony, and smaller than the Galloway; but great numbers of a very superior description are brought into the county by dealers for the use of the gentry. The fences for the most part are dry stone walls, or sods, except in the lower and level districts, where white-thorn and other quicksets have been planted; these, wherever properly protected, thrive remarkably well. Draining is sometimes practised, mostly by open trenches; irrigation, rarely or never. Every part of the county appears to produce forest-timber spontaneously, particularly ash and beech; to such an extent does the former grow, as to be called the weed of the country; and towards the northern part and in some other districts, excellent ash and beech are to be seen growing to a large size as hedge-row timber. At Crum and Castle-Caldwell are excellent and extensive woods of oak, beech, and ash, and much full-grown ornamental timber and young plantations adorn Florence-Court and Castle-Coole; indeed, plantations are more or less connected with the residence of almost every gentleman, and they are yearly increasing. The fuel universally used is turf, cut from the numerous bogs scattered over the county, from the lowest levels to the sides and even summits of the mountains. Coal is sometimes brought to Enniskillen, but the expense of conveyance limits its use to the more wealthy part of the community.

In a GEOLOGICAL point of view this county is highly interesting. The great central limestone district of Ireland terminates in it, and the western coal and iron formation commences; here the granite of Donegal forms a junction with the basaltic range which, with little intermission, extends to the coast of Antrim; here also the Eocene (that extraordinary chain of low hills, extending from Lough Neagh to the remotest part of Galway and Mayo,) seem to form a nucleus, whence they radiate in every direction; so that within a very limited space are found almost every kind of rounded

nodule, from the jasper and agate down to the softest clay-slate. Generally speaking, the rock of the county is either secondary limestone abounding with organic remains (particularly encrinurus), or quartose sandstone, in some districts equal in closeness of grain, uniformity of structure, and durability, to any in the British islands. Limestone of several kinds is found in the islands of Lough Erne, and in other places on the main land; the quarries of the latter are extensively worked. Near Florence-Court is brown marble beautifully veined; it receives a fine polish, and when worked into ornaments presents a surface which, for mellowness of tint and variety of veins, is not excelled even by the celebrated marble of Iona. In the parish of Killasher are large beds of marble, having a perpendicular face 53 feet in height, projecting boldly from the neighbouring cliffs; it is of a grey colour, and often beautifully clouded, but has never been worked for ornamental purposes. Near the foot of Cuilcagh are vast deposits of ironstone, veins of which can also be traced in the bed of the neighbouring streams: numerous mines were opened, and the ore was extensively wrought so long as the forest afforded fuel; but when this source failed, the works were abandoned, and the furnaces and mills have since gone to decay. In this mountain and in the Tosset are thin seams of coal, which appear to form the verge of the great Leitrim and Roscommon field, the indications and strata of the base of Cuilcagh exactly corresponding with those of the Iron mountain in the county of Leitrim; some slight excavations have been made by the peasantry, but no effort on an extended scale has been attempted to search for this valuable fossil. In the hills of Glengarron are also indications of coal; but the great quantity of turbary in every part affords so many facilities for procuring turf at a cheap rate, as to prevent any effort towards the working of collieries. The canal between Loughs Neagh and Erne being finished, and several railways being in progress, there is every reason to hope that the mineral treasures of Fermanagh will prove a new source of national wealth and prosperity.

Fermanagh may be said to be almost exclusively an agricultural county: the only staple manufacture is that of linen, which in some districts is briskly carried on; the cloth for the most part is seven-eighths; a stronger kind, principally for domestic use, is made from the refuse and tow. Flax-spinning is general throughout the county; scarcely a house is without a wheel and reel. The yarn is carried to the market-towns, and bought up in large quantities for the manufactures of the more northern counties. Wool-spinning prevails in the mountain districts, and excellent flannels and blankets are made: druggets, with linen warps of a very superior quality, are also manufactured; likewise a very useful stuff, principally for domestic wear. The fish most common in Lough Erne are salmon, perch, pike, bream, trout, and eels. It is said that perch first appeared in this lake about the year 1760, and that they were seen in all the other lakes in Ireland and in the Shannon at the same period. There are some large eel-weirs at Enniskillen, where great quantities of that fish are caught: they come from the sea when young, and are intercepted in their return; those which are not sold fresh, or sent to Dublin, are cured in barrels containing about eight dozen each, and disposed of at Belturbet.

There is also an eel-weir near the falls of Belleek; but this village is more remarkable for its salmon-fishery, considered, in conjunction with that at Ballyshannon, a little lower down the river, to be one of the most productive in Ireland. Large flights of wild geese and swans occasionally visit Lough Erne towards the close of the year; the appearance of which is considered to prognosticate a severe winter.

The only river of any consequence is the *Erne*, which entering the county a short distance from Belturbet, flows into Lough Erne at its southern extremity, and, after passing Belleek at its northern extremity, runs into Donegal bay at Ballyshannon; all the other rivers empty themselves into Lough Erne. The *Finn* enters the county from the county of Monaghan, and is navigable for boats as high as Cumber Bridge, on the confines of Monaghan; the *Pettigo* and the *Omna* rise near Lough Derg, in Donegal, and after uniting their streams fall into the lake Erne a mile south of the town of Pettigo; the *Scillies* rises near Church-Hill and takes a southern direction to the lake. There are upwards of fifty smaller streams, all contributing to augment the waters of the great central reservoir. The *Uster Canal*, uniting Lough Neagh and Lough Erne, enters this county from Monaghan, not far from Clones; thence proceeding towards Belturbet, it falls into Lough Erne. The roads are numerous, but for the most part badly laid out; many of them are flooded during winter, exceedingly inconvenient, and kept in indifferent repair. The railways are noticed under the head of Enniskillen.

The ANTIQUITIES are not remarkable. The number of Danish raths in all parts is very great, but none of them are singular in their construction. Tumuli also occur, surrounded with circles of upright stones; when opened, urns and stone coffins have been found in them. At Wattle Bridge, three miles from Newtown-Butler, on the banks of the Finn, are the remains of a Druidical temple. There are but few remains of monastic institutions: those of Devenish and Gola are the only structures in which traces of the original buildings can be discovered: the abbey of Ennismac-saint, Cleenish, Kilsillery, and Rossory have been converted into parish churches; those of Atriomduilt, De-rough, Domnachmore, Inniscasin, Iniscoe, Innisrocha, and Loughva are now known only by name. About a mile from Pettigo stand the ruins of Castle Mac Grath, the residence of the first Protestant bishop of Clogher, from whom the building took its name. Lis-gool, a castle on the bank of the Rale opposite to Enniskillen, suffered during the civil war of 1641, being burnt by the Irish. The ruins of Callahill castle are near Florence-Court; Castle Hume, which was the seat of Lord Loftus, is also a pile of ruins. Enniskillen, which was little more than a fort in Elizabeth's time, has since completely changed its character; the castle is in ruins, and its defences and outworks have been gradually converted by the progress of civilization into peaceful and substantial dwelling-houses. The chief modern residences of the nobility and gentry are noticed in the articles on the parishes in which they are respectively situated.

The peasantry are a fine race, much superior in appearance to those of any of the other northern districts: they are tall, well formed, and robust; their countenances display the bloom of health, and they possess

that uninterrupted flow of spirits which is the constant attendant on regular living and active, yet not overstrained, industry. Whether from habit or a natural propensity, the people do not rise until a late hour in the morning, and the cows are not milked until noon. The cottiers who dwell in the more retired and mountainous parts are poor, and their cabins are wretched huts, with a wattled door, and a straw mat on the inside; many even of the herdsmen, who are able to give their daughters a marriage portion of £20 and a feather bed, live in these cabins. The lower classes have no confidence in physicians: when one is called in, the patient despairs of life; hence a dislike is entertained for the whole medical profession. Yet, notwithstanding the reluctance to spend money upon medicine, considerable sums are lavished on the wake which precedes interment. The English language is universally spoken, and most of the children are educated in the parochial and national schools. *Mineral Springs* are very numerous: Renny gives a list of twenty, partly chalybeate, partly sulphureous. Of the former are those of Aghalon, Coolanran, Drumcroc, Killinshauvally, Largy, and Tollyveel; of the latter, Aghnahinch, Ashwood, Derryinch, Derrylester, Killasher, Lisbleak (two springs), Meham (two springs), Owen Brewn, and Pettigo: the water of the last-named is more strongly impregnated with the mineral than even the celebrated spring at Swanlinbar. A spring at Maguires-Bridge, and two at Dramgon, are sulphureous, with a prevailing admixture of an alkali. Four miles north-west of Enniskillen, near Ballycassidy, are some natural caves called the *Daughton*: the entrance is by a large arch, 25 feet high, the roof being composed of various pieces of rock in regular order; the passage leads to a second vault of the same form, but not so high, and thence it is continued by narrow windings to a brook, which, passing through unknown recesses, discharges itself at the first entrance. At Belcon, a small distance west of Enniskillen, is a celebrated well, called *Davagh Phadric*, reputed the best cold bath in Ireland, and in great esteem for nervous and paralytic disorders; it discharges a large stream which turns two mills at the short distance of 150 yards. This county gave the title of Viscount to the Verney family, now extinct.

FERMOY, a market and post town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the barony of CONDONS and CLONGIBBONS, county of CORK, and province of MUNDSTER, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Cork, and $108\frac{1}{2}$ (S. W.) from Dublin, on the river Blackwater, and on the coach-road from Cork to Dublin; containing 7513 inhabitants, of whom 6379 are in the town. The ancient name, Seward informs us, was *Magh Feine*, or "the sacred plain," derived from a Druidical temple, or sanctuary, which existed here in the third century: *Fier Magh Feine* signified an inhabitant of this consecrated spot, and, being shortened into *Fier Magh*, gave at once the English word *Fermoy*. This town, which is now a grand military depot, is said to have originated in the foundation, in 1270, by Sir Richard de Rupella or Roche, of a Cistercian abbey which was known as the abbey of Our Lady de Castro Dei, and after its dissolution was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Rich. Grenville, Knt. The abbey lands contained by estimation 550 acres, at a rent of £15. 18. 4.; they were purchased, in 1640, of Sir Bernard Grenville, by Richard, first earl of Cork, and were

then assigned by the lord treasurer of England to Sir George Harvey for that nobleman's use. The town, which commanded an important pass of the river, over which a bridge had been erected the preceding year, was, in 1690, attacked by 1500 of the Irish in the service of James II., commanded by Gen. Carrol. The garrison, consisting only of a small party of Danes under Col. Donep, had recourse to the stratagem of two trumpets sounding a march as of reinforcements advancing to their aid, and the assailants retreated with precipitation.

Though the inhabitants had obtained letters-patent for a market and fairs, this place, at the close of the last century, consisted of a common carrier's inn and a few mud cabins only; in 1791, the late John Anderson, Esq., having purchased four-sixths of the manor from the Forward family, to whom it had passed from the Earl of Cork, erected a commodious hotel and some good houses, and laid the foundation of the present prosperity of Fermoy. In 1797, Government wishing to form a military station in a central part of the south of Ireland, made overtures to the proprietor, who, foreseeing the advantages to be derived from such an establishment, presented a site for that purpose, and erected temporary barracks on the south side of the river. A bandsome and substantial range of buildings, now called the East Barracks, was erected on the north-east side of the bridge in 1806, and in 1809 a second range, called the West Barracks. The former occupy three sides of a quadrangle 800 feet long and 700 feet wide, with barracks in the rear for cavalry, the whole covering an area of 16½ statute acres, and affording accommodation to 112 officers and 1478 non-commissioned officers and privates of infantry, and to 24 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and privates of cavalry, with stabling for 112 horses, and other requisite appendages. The West Barracks were, till lately, nearly similar in arrangement, but less extensive. The whole establishment was adapted for 14 field officers, 169 officers, and 2816 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for 152 horses: attached to the West Barracks was an hospital for 42 patients, and at a short distance from the East Barracks is the general military hospital for about 130 patients. In 1840, the West Barracks were sold by government to the Poor-Law Commissioners, and they now form the workhouse of the Fermoy union.

The town is finely situated on the opposite banks of the river Blackwater, over which is a stone bridge of 13 arches, widened about 50 years since by Mr. Anderson, and contains 856 houses. It consists of a spacious and handsome square, the south side of which was the guard-house of the temporary barracks; and of several principal streets connected with others in a parallel direction by shorter streets intersecting them at right angles; also of Barrack-street, and a range of neat houses extending from the north end of the bridge. The streets are partially paved, and watched, under the provisions of an act of parliament obtained in 1808. The inhabitants are amply supplied with water; a company of shareholders has been formed for introducing gas-lights, and a site for the necessary works has been assigned by the proprietor. There is a circulating library; and a news-room is supported by subscription at the principal hotel, where also is a billiard-room, and where assemblies and concerts are held. The theatre,

some few years after it was built, was converted into a coach-manufactory; but a spacious warehouse on the north side of the river is occasionally fitted up for dramatic performances by the Cork company. Races are held annually about the end of September, continuing for a week, and it is in contemplation to apply for a queen's plate; the race-course, a fine area of 120 acres to the north of the town, is also used as a ground for military exercises. The environs abound with pleasing scenery; and the east side of the bridge, which is the only remaining portion of any building connected with the ancient village, is richly covered with ivy, presenting a picturesque object, heightened by the water of a mill-dam, which, crossing the river diagonally under the numerous arches of the bridge, has the appearance of a natural waterfall. Adjoining the bridge is the entrance to Fermoy House, the residence of the late J. Anderson, Esq., to whom not only the town owes its prosperity, but the entire country is indebted for the important advantages resulting from the introduction of the mail-coach system and the formation of many useful lines of road. It is a handsome mansion, beautifully situated on a gently sloping lawn bounded by the river.

A full regiment of infantry is generally stationed here, and the town is the head-quarters of the North Cork militia: the supply of the garrison, in addition to that of the fixed population, affords employment to tradesmen and artisans of every kind; and hence the necessities and luxuries of life are found in as great profusion as in any of the larger towns in Ireland. There are some extensive flour-mills and corn stores, and within the last few years trade has more than doubled itself; Fermoy, in fact, has nearly absorbed the business of the more ancient but less fortunate towns of Castle-Lyons, Glanworth, and Kilworth, which are now decaying owing to their proximity to this place. The staple trade is in corn and butter, of which considerable quantities are sent off; but a great impediment to commercial prosperity results from the want of water conveyance, the Blackwater not being navigable within many miles. Coal and culm are brought by lighters from the sea to Tallow, and thence by land carriage to Fermoy, a distance of 12 miles; and in the same tedious manner is the produce of the neighbourhood conveyed to the shipping-place for exportation, although it is calculated that a railroad or canal might be made at a moderate expense from this town to Tallow, the line between those places being nearly level throughout. Branches of the Provincial and the National Bank of Ireland, and a savings' bank, have been established. The market is on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with live stock, provisions of every kind, and various articles of merchandise; fairs for general farming stock are held on June 21st, Aug. 20th, and Nov. 7th. The market-place, near the river, though well adapted to the purpose, is used only for corn. Two mails from Cork to Dublin, and Bianconi's cars, pass daily to Limerick and Kilkenny, through the town. The quarter-sessions for the East Riding are held here in January; and a manorial court, formerly held every three weeks, with jurisdiction extending to debts not exceeding 40s., late currency, is about to be revived: the local justices preside at petty-sessions every alternate Monday, and a constabulary police force is stationed here. The court-

house, a neat and appropriate building at the east end of the town, was erected in 1808. In the excise arrangements, Fermoy is within the district of Mallow.

The parish comprises 3481 statute acres. The land is generally of good quality, and the system of agriculture has within the last few years been greatly improved, under the auspices of an agricultural society established by the late Mr. Anderson, which holds its annual meetings in October for the distribution of premiums, on which occasion there is a ploughing-match. The substratum on the north side of the river is limestone, and on the south a kind of brown stone; there is no bog, and but very little waste land. About a mile from the town are the extensive nursery-grounds of Mr. P. Baylor, on which about 50 persons are generally employed; the produce is sent to Cork, Limerick, and other towns. The principal seats are Mill Bank, Fermoy House, Fermoy Lodge, Ashfield, Uplands, Corren, Grange Hill, Richmond, Richmond Lodge, and Fairfield. The *LIVING* is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of Sir Robert Abercromby, Bart., the present lord of the manor, in whom also the rectory is inappropriate, by purchase from the Anderson family. The title rent-charge is £443. 12. 6., which is wholly payable to the proprietor. The curacy was endowed with £30 per annum by the late Mr. Anderson, and with £80 per annum by the Board of First Fruits; the curate receives also a stipend for the performance of a separate service for the military every Sunday in the church. There is no glebe-house; the glebe, at the northern extremity of the parish, comprises about 4 acres. The church, a plain structure with a square tower formerly surmounted with a spire, which has been taken down, was erected in 1808, at the joint expense of Mr. Anderson, who presented the site, and at different times contributed nearly £3000; of the late Mr. Hyde, who gave £1500; and the Board of First Fruits, which gave £500 and granted a loan of £2000. The internal arrangement corresponds with its external appearance: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £172 for repairs.

In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to that of Clondullane, the greater part of Litter, and a part of the parish of Kilcrumper. The chapel, a spacious edifice on an eminence, was erected by subscription, towards which Mr. Anderson contributed the site and £500; the altar-piece, of light tracery, is embellished with a good painting of the Crucifixion. A convent for nuns of the order of the Presentation has been built in a very handsome style on the brow of a hill to the south of the town, to which it is a great ornament; it consists of a centre connected by corridors with two wings, one of which is a chapel, and the other a school-house for girls. The whole was completed at an expense of £2500, of which £1500 were obtained from funds appropriated by Miss Goid to the establishment of convents in this county, and the remainder raised by subscription. There are also places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyan Methodists. Of several public schools, one was founded, and endowed with £1000, by the Rev. Dr. Adair, and is kept in a house given by Mr. Anderson. The Fermoy college school, conducted by Mr. Browne, for the preparation of young gentlemen for the university, was originally built by Mr. Anderson for a military college; the buildings occupy two sides of a

square, comprising, besides the usual accommodations, a gymnasium, reading-room, and ball-court, and are surrounded by 11 acres of play-ground. The national school of Fermoy is a large and substantial building, erected at an expense of £600, and affording accommodation for 400 children. The union workhouse, on a site of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres purchased for £2800, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £3251, and is constructed to receive 900 paupers. Nothing remains of the old monastery of Our Lady de Castro Dei, which was taken down to afford materials for building several houses in the town, and the only memorial of it is preserved in the name of a street built upon the site, and thence called Abbey-street. At Corrin, under the mountain of that name, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the town, is a chalybeate spa; and at Grange, close to Castle Hyde, is a sulphureous and chalybeate spring; both strongly impregnated; but their use is neglected by the inhabitants. Fermoy formerly gave the title of Baron to the ancient family of Roche.

FERMOYLE, a district parish, in the union and barony of COLERAINE, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Coleraine. This district, which has its name from that of the rock below which the church is built, was formed in 1843, of nine townlands, all taken from the parish of Dunboe. The scenery is wild and mountainous, and the land of middling quality, and for the most part badly cultivated, being principally rough grazing-ground; it is, however, susceptible of much improvement by draining. The Clothworkers' Company, whose estate Fermoyle is, encourage their tenants by allowing them three pence per perch towards effecting this desirable object; and several farms, though the holders of them are mostly poor, already present a better appearance: in some instances, the landlords have allowed the rent, sometimes giving more, to be laid out in benefiting the soil. A handsome church in the early English style, and considered to be one of the prettiest in the diocese, has been built on ground of which a free grant was made by the Clothworkers' Company, who also contributed £50 towards the erection; the cost, exceeding £500, was raised chiefly by subscriptions collected by the Rev. Charles Monsell, son of the Archdeacon of Derry. The edifice stands midway between the old and new roads leading from Newtown-Limavady to Coleraine, and is capable of accommodating more than 200 persons. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Derry, and patronage of the Archdeacon: the salary of the incumbent is £90, of which £30 are paid by the company, who promise a residence; £20 by the archdeacon; and £40 from the Curates' fund. Within a mile of the church is a place of worship for Presbyterians. Male and female schools, for which a house has been built by subscription, are under the Church Education Society, and are mainly supported by Archdeacon Monsell, his son, and the curate, the Rev. Knox Homan; they are also aided by the Clothworkers' Company, who allow the masters of all schools on their estate £10, and the mistresses £3, per annum. There are likewise a national and a Scriptural school.

FERNS, a post-town and parish, and the seat of a diocese, in the union of ENNISCORRY, partly in the barony of GOREY, but chiefly in that of SCARAWALSH, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$

miles (N.) from Wexford, and 50½ (S. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Gorey to Enniscorthy; containing 2860 inhabitants, of whom 632 are in the town. This place, according to Colgan, derives its name from Ferna, son of Caril, King of Deccies, who was slain here in battle by Gallus, son of Morna; but according to other writers, from "Fearn," signifying either an alder-tree, or the well-known weed so common in uncultivated districts. It is said to have been granted, in 598, by Brandubh, King of Leinster, to St. Edan, who built a monastery here, in the church of which his benefactor and himself were interred. Early in the 9th century, the growing importance of the town, which had gradually risen around the monastery, was checked by successive incursions of the Danes, in 834, 836, and 838; afterwards in 917 and 928; and in 930 they plundered the abbey and burnt the town. In 1041 the city was destroyed by Dunchad, son of Brian, and in 1165 it suffered from an accidental fire. In the following year it is said to have been burnt by DERMOD MAC MURROUGH, the last king of Leinster, to prevent its falling into the hands of Roderic, King of Ireland; but according to more numerous authorities, it was destroyed by the confederate army under Roderic, who, advancing to Ferns during Dermot's absence in England, took the castle and restored Dervorghal, whom Dermot had forcibly carried off, to her husband O'Rourke, King of Breffny. On his return from England, towards the close of 1168, Dermot secretly took refuge in the Augustinian monastery which he had founded here; and after the capture of Wexford by his English auxiliaries, he concentrated his forces at this place, where he remained for three weeks refreshing his men, and concerting plans of future operations. After a successful attack on the King of Ossory, Dermot again retired to Ferns, whither Roderic, alarmed at his continued successes, advanced to give him battle. Dermot, sensible of his inferiority in numbers, stationed his troops in the bogs and woods which surrounded the castle, thus awaiting the contest; and Roderic, fearing to attack him in that position, concluded, at the solicitations of the clergy, a treaty of peace, in which he acknowledged Dermot's right to the crown of Leinster. Dermot died the year following, and was interred either in the cathedral of Ferns or at Balinglass. After his death, Strongbow visited this city, where he subsequently solemnized the marriage of his daughter, by a former wife, with his standard-bearer, Robert de Quincey, whom he created Lord Daffren and appointed constable of Leinster.

The city appears never to have recovered from its devastations; for when it was given by Henry II. to Robert Fitz-Aldelm, it was described as an inconsiderable place, and exposed to the hostile assaults of the native chieftains. Fitz-Aldelm, having seized the castle of Wicklow, gave this lordship in exchange to the sons of Maurice Fitzgerald, who began to build a strong castle here, which was treacherously razed to the ground before it was completed. The castle, which subsequently became the occasional residence of the bishops of the diocese, and of which there are some remains, was most probably built in the reign of John, by William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. It was attacked, in 1312 and 1313, by the O'Tooles, who also set fire to the city; and Bishop Esmond, whose prelate was disputed, maintained himself in it for a time by force of

arms against William Charnells, who had been appointed to succeed him. The latter, after the sheriff had declared his inability to displace the former, put himself at the head of his own servants and forcibly obtained possession of the castle, in the occupation of which he was much annoyed by the Irish septa. In the reign of Henry VIII., Mac Murrough, chieftain of Leinster, was made governor of the castle for the king; and during the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, the custody of it was given to Richard Butler, Viscount Mountgarret. In 1641, Sir Charles Coote, the parliamentary general, dismantled the fortress, and greatly oppressed the inhabitants. The town is romantically situated on the river Bann, in an open and healthy district, and is sheltered on the north and west by a range of mountains. It consists chiefly of one irregular street, and contains 118 houses indifferently built, retaining no trace of its ancient importance. The market has been long discontinued; but fairs are held on Feb. 11th, March 25th, May 12th, June 29th, Sept. 4th, Oct. 29th, and Dec. 27th. Here and at Ballycarney are constabulary police stations.



Arms of the ancient Bishopric.

The DIOCESE OF FERNS appears to have been founded by St. Edan, commonly called St. Maidoc or Mogue, a descendant of Colla Vais, King of Ireland; who, having left his country, resided for some years with St. David, bishop of Menevia, in Wales, by whom he was carefully instructed in the principles of the Christian religion. Upon his return to Ireland, St. Maidoc founded a church at Ferns, which soon after became the seat of a diocese. In a great synod subsequently held at Leinster, Brandubh decreed that the archbishopric of Leinster should for ever remain in the chair and see of St. Maidoc; who, after presiding over it for nearly 50 years, died in 632 and was succeeded by St. Molin. The see was governed by a regular succession of bishops till 814, from which date there is a chasm of more than a hundred years, arising probably from the ravages of the Danes of Ulster. It was afterwards governed by Laidneue, under the title of Comorban, who died in 937; of his successors little worthy of notice is recorded till the arrival of the English in Ireland. On the refusal of Giraldus Cambrensis to accept the see, which, with that of Leighlin, had been offered to him by John, Earl of Merton, *Albin O'Mulloy* succeeded in 1186; and during his prelatey it was forcibly deprived of two manors by William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. *Adam de Northampton*, who succeeded in 1312, was attainted of treason for his adherence to Edward Bruce, and for furnishing Robert Bruce with provisions, arms, and men during his invasion of Ireland. The revenues of the see were greatly diminished during the prelatey of *Alexander Devereux*, who succeeded to it in 1539, and remained in undisturbed possession, notwithstanding the changes then taking place in religion; the manor of Fethard was alienated by *Hugh Allen*, who succeeded in 1582, but it was subsequently recovered by *Bishop Ram*. During the prelatey of *Bishop Graves*,

who was consecrated in 1600, the see of Leighlin, which had been for some time vacant, was united with Ferns; and his successors continued to be bishops of Leighlin and Ferns from that period till 1836, when, on the death of the last bishop, *Dr. Elrington*, both dioceses were annexed to the see of Ossory, and the temporalities of Ossory became vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The diocese of Ferns is one of the sixteen which constitute the ecclesiastical province of Dublin. It comprises a small part of the county of Wicklow and of Queen's county, and nearly the whole of that of Wexford, extending 46 miles in length and 18 in breadth, and comprehending a superficies of 570,564 statute acres, of which 550,800 are in the county of Wexford, and 19,764 in that of Wicklow. The estates belonging to the see comprise 13,370 statute acres of profitable land; and the gross revenue of the ancient bishopric of Ferns amounts to £5882. 15. The chapter consists of a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and the ten prebendaries of Kilrane, Coolstufte, Fethard, Edermine, Taghmon, Kilrush, Tomb, Clone, Crosspatrick, and Whitechurch. The consistory court, held at Ennis-corthy, consists of a vicar-general, two surrogates, and a registrar, who is also keeper of the records, the earliest of which are of the date 1618. The total number of parishes in Ferns is 142, which, with the exception of two without cure of souls, are comprised within 65 benefices, of which 34 are unions of two or more parishes and 31 are single parishes; of the benefices, one (the deanery) is in the patronage of the Crown, 10 in lay patronage, and the remainder in the patronage of the Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, or Incumbents. The number of parish churches is about 70, and there are two other places in which divine service is performed; there are 31 glebe-houses. The diocesan school, the master of which is paid a salary by the bishop and beneficed clergy of the diocese, is at Wexford. In the Roman Catholic divisions this diocese, as originally constituted, still forms a distinct bishopric, and is one of the three suffragan to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin: it comprises 36 parochial unions or districts, and, exclusively of the friary chapel at New Ross, contains 90 chapels, served by 36 parish priests and 54 coadjutors or curates. The Roman Catholic episcopal parishes or districts are Ennis-corthy and Camolin; the Bishop resides at the former place.

The parish comprises 10,412½ statute acres; the greater portion of the land is under tillage, and there is a considerable tract of hilly pasture. Among the gentlemen's seats are, *Ballymore*, the residence of the Donovan family, proprietors of the town and the largest estate in the parish; and *Cloemon Hall*, of T. Derinze, Esq., beautifully situated on the eastern bank of the Slaney, which here abounds with rich and varied scenery: the latter is a handsome modern mansion of the Grecian-Doric order, erected from a design by Mr. Cobden, and is surrounded by an extensive and finely wooded demesne, in which are the ruins of a castle formerly belonging to the ancestors of Lord Baltimore. The living is a vicarage, united by act of council, in 1776, to the rectory of Kilbride, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate. The tithe rent-charge payable to the incumbent is £749. 19. 11., of which £390 arise from Kilbride, and

£359. 19. 11. from Ferns. The glebe-house is pleasantly situated on a rising ground near the church; it was originally built by the Rev. Samuel Hayden, in 1782, at an expense of £777, and has been enlarged by the present incumbent at a cost of upwards of £1000. The glebe comprises more than 27 acres of cultivated land, held under the see at a yearly rent of £15, by deed executed in 1778. The present Cathedral, which is also the parish church, was erected in 1817, by aid of a loan of £500 from the late Board of First Fruits: it is a small structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles; and adjoining it is a building used as a chapter-house. In removing the ruins of the old cathedral, the date 632 (the year of St. Edan's death) was found inscribed on several pieces of timber, and also on a huge beam of oak; an ancient monument to the memory of that saint is still preserved in the present church. In the wall of the churchyard have been inserted the fragments of one of those crosses which are usually referred to the 10th or 11th century. The late Episcopal Palace, equally conspicuous for the simple elegance of its design and the beauty of the grounds, was commenced during the pre-lacy of Bishop Cope, who, in 1785, obtained an act enabling him to carry into effect two bequests, one made in 1715 and the other in 1772, for the erection of an episcopal residence at Ferns. It is now the property of R. Butler Bryan, Esq. The church of the ecclesiastical district of Ballycarney (*which see*), recently erected out of the parishes of Ferns, Templeshanbo, and Monart, is situated in this parish. In the Roman Catholic divisions Ferns is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Kilbride and Kilcomb: the chapel, erected in 1826, is a neat building, with a low tower of granite surmounted by a cupola supported on eight pillars of grit-stone; adjoining it is a good house for the priest. About 100 children are taught in a public school, aided with £30 per annum by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity; there is also a school in the chapel-yard, under the National Board; and a dispensary is supported.

Of the Augustine monastery founded by Dermot Mac Murrough, the chief remains are, the walls of a narrow building with lancet-shaped windows, and a tower of two stages, the lower of which is quadrangular and the upper polygonal and covered with moss and ivy, which give it a circular form; within is a geometrical staircase leading to the top of the square part of the tower. There are extensive remains of the ancient castle on an eminence in the town. It appears to have been of great strength, of quadrangular form, and defended at the angles with round towers, one of which is still entire, and contains a beautiful small chapel with a groined roof, the interior of which was recently fitted up; the tower commands from its summit a pleasing and extensive prospect, and is the property of R. Donovan, of Ballymore, Esq., who is using every precaution to preserve it. Part of one of the other towers is also remaining. Near the churchyard is St. Mogue's well, said to have been sunk by Molin, successor to St. Edan, and held in veneration for the miraculous efficacy attributed to its waters.

FERRITERS ISLANDS.—See BLASQUETS.

FERRYBANK, a village, in the parish of KILCULLIHEN, union of WATERFORD, within the liberties of the

ancient county of the city of WATERFORD, and in the province of MUNSTER, on the river Suir: the population is returned with the parish. The river is here crossed by a long and handsome wooden bridge, connecting the village with the city of Waterford, of which Ferrybank may be considered a suburb. There are a large distillery, an establishment for building and repairing vessels, and several store-houses and respectable dwelling-houses.

FERRYCARRIG.—See CARRIG.

FERTAGH, county of KILKENNY.—See FARTAGH.

FERTIANA, a parish, in the union of THURLES, barony of ELIOTARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (S.) from Thurles; containing 1174 inhabitants. This parish comprises 3607 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, and forms part of the mensal of the bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £138. 9.



Seal.

FETHARD, a market and post town, a parish, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (N.) from Clonmel, and 79 (S. W.) from Dublin by Urlingford; containing 4410 inhabitants, of whom 3915 are in the town and liberties. This

place, which appears to have derived its name from the Irish *Faith-Ard*, "the summit or hill of the plain," is of considerable antiquity. In 1306, the friars Eremites of the order of St. Augustine obtained from Edward I. a full and free pardon for having acquired, contrary to the statute of mortmain, some land for rebuilding a monastery which had been founded here at a very early period. In 1376, Edward III. bestowed on the provost and commonalty certain customs, to enable them to surround their town with walls, and a similar grant was made to them by Henry IV. The monastery, to which was attached a certain portion of the town, was granted, on its dissolution, by Henry VIII. to Sir Edmund Butler, Knt., at an annual rent of 5s. 4d. Irish; and in 1553, Edward VI. gave the burgesses a new charter, with liberties and immunities similar to those of Kilkenny, all which were confirmed and extended by a charter of James I. In 1650, the town was besieged by Cromwell, to whom, after a short resistance, it capitulated on honourable terms; the original articles are still extant, in the possession of W. Barton, Esq., of Grove. The town is irregularly built, and contains 717 houses; the inhabitants are supplied with good water from a public pump, and the Paving and Cleansing act, 9th George IV. cap. 82, has been in operation here since 1840: there are some extensive barracks, at present occupied by infantry. The old walls, in which were five gates defended by towers, are much dilapidated. The river Clashanly or Clashaluin (more correctly Glaiseluin, "the lovely stream," from *Glaise*, "a stream," and *Aluin*, "lovely"), which rises in the Bog of Allen, passes through the town and gives motion to two flour-mills, which, except in dry seasons, are constantly at work, and furnish the principal trade of

the town. The market is on Saturday, but, from its vicinity to that of Clonmel, is of very inferior importance. Fairs are held on April 20th, Friday before Trinity-Sunday, Sept. 7th, and Nov. 21st, and are well supplied with cattle; the November fair is the largest in the county for fat stock. Ferns has latterly become a great depot for the sale of culm from the Slievadagh collieries, eight miles distant: it is calculated that 30,000 barrels, or about 5000 tons, have been sold here in a year.

The corporation, which continued till the passing of the act 3rd and 4th Victoria, c. 108, consisted by the charter of James I. of a sovereign, twelve chief burgesses, a portreeve, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, serjeant-at-mace, and other officers. The sovereign, who was also coroner and clerk of the market, was chosen annually from the burgesses by a majority of that body, and might with their consent appoint a vice-sovereign, who also was a justice of the peace within the borough. The burgesses, as vacancies occurred, were chosen from the freemen by the sovereign and burgesses; the portreeve was annually elected from the freemen by the chief burgesses, and the freemen were admitted only by favour of the corporation. The recorder was chosen by the sovereign and chief burgesses, and held his office during pleasure; the town-clerk was appointed either by the sovereign or the chief burgesses, and the serjeant-at-mace by the sovereign. The corporation, under their charter, continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised, and the sum of £15,000 awarded in compensation was paid in moieties to Cornelius, Lord Lismore, and T. Barton, Esq. A tboles court, in which the sovereign presided, assisted by two burgesses, was held every three weeks, for the recovery of debts within the borough to any amount. Petty-sessions are held generally on alternate Mondays before the county magistrates, and a constabulary police force is stationed in the town.

The parish comprises 1530 statute acres, which, with the exception of a small portion of woodland and about 130 acres of common, are chiefly good arable land. Near the town are some limestone-quarries, whence very large blocks are procured; the stone takes a fine polish, and is used for tombstones and other purposes. Grove, the handsome seat of the Barton family, is pleasantly situated in an extensive demesne intersected by the river Clashanly and richly planted; the house commands a view of Kiltinan Castle and the Waterford mountains; the park is well stocked with deer, and in the grounds are the ruins of an old church. There are several other gentlemen's seats in the vicinity of the parish. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, united by act of council, in 1682, to the rectories and vicarages of Pepperstown, Kilbragh, Cloneen, and Rathcoole, and to the entire rectories of Kilconnel and Ralstown, together forming the union of Fethard, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £105, and of the whole union £1021. 5. 6. The glebe-house is a neat building, erected in 1796, at a cost exceeding £1300, of which £100 were a gift from the Board of First Fruits; there are four glebes, comprising together 22 acres. The church is the remaining aisle of an ancient structure, the chancel of which is in

ruins; it is in the decorated English style, with a venerable tower (in which are four fine-toned bells), and an east and west window of very elegant design, and is 100 feet in length and 50 in breadth: the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £440 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Killusty, and containing a chapel in each; the chapel of this parish, a large plain building, was erected on ground given by W. Barton, Esq., There is also a chapel attached to the Augustinian friary in the town, an ancient edifice with a very handsome east window, the beauty of which is concealed by a modern roof intercepting the crown of the arch. Here is a place of worship for Presbyterians, erected in 1739, in connexion with the Synod of Munster, the minister of which receives a grant of royal bounty; also a place of worship for Primitive Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school-house, a good slated building, was erected at an expense of £325, of which £100 were a grant from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and Mr. Barton gave £50; the site was part of the glebe, given by the rector, the Rev. H. Woodward. There are likewise a national school; a school established by Mrs. Barton for females, who are also taught spinning and needlework; a charitable loan fund; and a dispensary. Remains of the ancient walls exist, with four of the gateway towers; in removing some stones near one of them a gold ring was recently found, bearing the inscription, "No Frende to Fayth." At Market Hill is a mineral spring; at Kiltinan, a subterraneous stream; and in the neighbourhood are the remains of many castles, one of which, at Knockelly, occupies about an acre of ground.

FETHARD, a small sea-port and a parish, in the union of New Ross, barony of SUELBURNE, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from New Ross, and 81 (S.W.) from Dublin, on the bay of Fethard; containing 2178 inhabitants, of whom 406 are in the town. This place is supposed to have derived its ancient name, "Fiodh Ard," from the abundance of wood in the neighbourhood, though at present no part of the county is more destitute of timber. Robert Fitz-Stephen, on his first invasion of the country, landed his forces in a bay about a mile to the south of the town, since called Bagenbon bay, from the names of the ships Bag and Bon, both of which, immediately after his landing, he burnt in the presence of his men, telling them that they must either succeed in their enterprise or perish in the attempt. After the settlement of the English in Ireland, this place was given by Strongbow to Raymond le Gros, who had married his sister Basilia, and who is said to have immediately erected a strong fortress here for the protection of his newly acquired territory. Basilia, with the concurrence of Fitz-Stephen, granted the church lands and tithes of the whole lordship to the abbey of St. Thomas, near Dublin: and some of its earlier lords obtained for the inhabitants a charter of incorporation. The castle afterwards became the residence of the bishops of Ferns; Alexander Devereux, the last abbot of Dunbrody, and the first bishop of Ferns after the Reformation, died here in 1556, and was buried in the church, in the aisle of which his tombstone still remains. In 1648, the manor of Ferns was exchanged by Bishop Andrews for value belonging to the Loftus family.

The town or village, which is neat and well built, consists principally of one wide street on the line of road from Ross to Bagenbon Head, and contains 65 houses, partly occupied by persons in the coast-guard department, a branch of which is constantly stationed here: a sub-post office is in connexion with Arthurs-town. Some trade is carried on in coal, timber, iron, and slates; and cattle and pigs are occasionally shipped from the port, for which its situation affords very facility. About 15 boats are employed in conveying limestone from the south-west side of the parish, near Loftus Hall, to this place, whence it is sent up the Scar river into the interior of the country. A considerable fishery of herrings, lobsters, and other fish of superior quality, especially plaice, is carried on off the coast. The harbour, which was constructed by government in 1798, and is capable of receiving about four small sloops, is situated on the north side of Inguard Point: between the pier heads are from 11 to 12 feet of water at high spring tides, and from 8 to 9 at ordinary neap tides. There is also a harbour for small craft at Slade, in the parish of Hook, between which and this place is Bagenbon bay, one of the best shipping-stations on the coast, for vessels of all burthen, both for its depth of water, and from its being sheltered from the west and north-west winds. Fairs for cattle are held on January 31st, April 30th, July 25th, and October 20th. The town was incorporated in 1613, by charter of James I. by which the corporation was made to consist of a portreeve and 12 free burgesses, in whom was vested the right of nominating freemen to form a commonalty, and of returning two members to the Irish parliament. They had also the power of holding a court of record weekly, for the recovery of debts not exceeding five marks, with the privilege of a market and a fair: but this corporation has long been extinct. The borough continued to send two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded in compensation were paid to Charles, Marquess of Ely, and C. Tottenham, Esq.

The PARISH, which is the property of the Marquess of Ely, is on the western side of Fethard bay, and, with the parishes of Hook and Templetown, forms a peninsula that separates Waterford harbour from Ballyteige bay. It comprises 3929 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which the greater portion is under tillage, and the remainder good meadow and pasture land: the soil is fertile, and the system of agriculture improved; the chief manure is sea-sand and lime. On the shore is a species of hard red granite, which is used for millstones and other purposes; several unsuccessful attempts to procure coal and slate have been made. Fethard Castle, the property of the Marquess of Ely, is pleasantly situated on the left of the road to New Ross; Innyard, the seat of the Lyns family, stands in tastefully disposed grounds. There are numerous comfortable farmhouses and bathing lodges in the parish, which is much frequented for the benefit of sea-bathing. The sands are firm and smooth: the surrounding country is pleasant, and the air salubrious; and the neighbourhood abounds with objects of interest, among which are the remains of the abbey of Dunbrody, Tintern, and Clonmines. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, and forms the corps of the prebend of Fethard in the cathedral of Ferns, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is

£247. 10. The glebe-house, a handsome building, was erected in 1830 by the Rev. C. W. Doyne, the incumbent, at an expense of £1060, towards which the Board of First Fruits contributed £277, and a loan of £461; the glebe comprised originally 1½ Irish acre, to which 5 acres were added by purchase in 1834. The church, an ancient structure in a very dilapidated state, is about to be rebuilt. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Hook; the chapel, on the lands of Dungalph, is a neat cruciform edifice, recently built by subscription. On the narrow promontory of Bagenbon Head are the remains of an encampment, said to have been formed by Fitz-Stephen on his landing; and at Fethard are the ruins of a castle, at one angle of which is a round tower in good preservation. Bagenbon Head projects considerably from the line of the coast; the land is high, and the shore bold; the water is deep, with a stiff clay bottom covered with sand, extending nearly to the base of the cliffs. Bagenbon bay has afforded refuge to many vessels in heavy gales, and the Milford packets have frequently put in and landed the mails, when it has been impracticable for them to reach Waterford; there is a martello tower on the Head.

FEWS, a parish, in the union of DUNGARVAN, barony of DECIES-WITHOUT-DRUM, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (W. N. W.) from Kilmacthomas, and on the river Mahon; containing 1570 inhabitants, and comprising 6818 statute acres. Its surface is chiefly mountainous, and in several places commands fine views towards the ocean. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Mothell: the rectory is impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The tithe rent-charge is £166. 3., of which £110. 15. 6. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Kilrosanty and Fewes, and has a neat chapel.

FIDDOWN, a parish and village, in the union of CARRICK, barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, on the high road from Kilkenny to Carrick; containing, with the post-town of Pilltown (which is separately described), 4519 inhabitants, of whom 280 are in the village. This parish, the name of which is said to be derived from *Fiodh*, "wood," and *Doon*, a "rath" or "fort," is bounded on the west by the river Lingawn, which is crossed by a good stone bridge, and on the south by the river Suir; it comprises 11,109 statute acres. The soil in some parts is of astonishing fertility, and there is no waste land; the system of agriculture has much improved within the last few years, through the exertions of the Irish Farming Society. There are numerous limestone and sandstone quarries; and near Pilltown is a quarry of variegated grey marble, susceptible of a high polish. The village of Fiddown consists of 41 houses, and has fairs on April 25th, June 10th, September 29th, and November 30th. It is on the bank of the river Suir, which is navigable throughout the extent of the parish for vessels of large burthen, and abounds with excellent salmon and trout. Besborough, the fine mansion of the Earl of Besborough, and from which his lordship takes his title, is situated in a well-wooded park of more than 500 acres: it is built of brown blue limestone, and is 100 feet in front by 80 in depth; the great hall is supported by four Ionic columns of Kilkenny marble, each of a single stone 10½

feet high. The house was erected in 1744 from a design by David Bindon, Esq., and contains a fine collection of pictures. The other seats are, Belline, an elegant residence surrounded by a beautiful demesne; Fannings-town; Tybroughny Castle; Willmount; Cookestown; and Garrynarc.

The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, united by act of council, in 1689, to the rectories of Owning or Bewley, and Tubrid, and the rectories and vicarages of Castlanc and Tipperaghney, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £515. 5., and of the whole benefice £921. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan £1500 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1817; the glebe comprises 45 acres. The church is situated in the village, on the site of an abbey of which St. Maidoc or Momoedoc is said to have been abbot in 590: it is an ancient structure, handsomely fitted up by the late Earl of Besborough, and contains several monuments to the Ponsonby family, among which is one to Brabazon, first Earl of Besborough, who died in 1758, consisting of half-length figures of the earl and his countess, on a sarcophagus of Egyptian marble, under a pediment supported by four Corinthian columns and four pilasters of Sienna marble. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Templeorum; the chapel, a neat building, is at Pilltown. Throughout the parish are ruins of ancient churches, Danish forts, and Druidical altars or cromlechs. Several vestiges of antiquity have been found at Belline, and many are still to be seen in its immediate neighbourhood. The horns, with a great part of the skeleton, of a moose-deer, were found in a bed of soft marl, and are preserved at Besborough House.—See **PILLTOWN**.

FIERIES.—See **MOLAHIFFE**.

FINAE, a village, in the parish of FAVORAN, union of GRANARD, barony of DEMIFORE, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (N. W.) from Castle-Pollard; on the road from Oldcastle to Granard, and on the confines of the county of Cavan; containing 260 inhabitants. In 1331, Sir Anthony Lucy, lord-justice, defeated the Irish forces near this place, after an obstinately contested battle; and in 1644, General Monroe routed a detachment of Lord Castlehaven's army here, where also, in 1651, the parliamentary forces under Colonels Hewson and Jones obtained a victory over the royalists, commanded by Pheagh Mac Hugh O'Byrne, and took the village by storm. The counties of Westmeath and Cavan are separated at Finae by a stream connecting Lough Sheelin with Lough Kinala, and over which is a stone bridge of nine arches. The village consists of 43 houses, badly built, and in a state of dilapidation. A receiving-house for letters here is in connexion with Granard; and fairs are held on March 17th, the Saturday before Whitsuntide, Sept. 18th, and Nov. 15th.

FINDONAGH.—See **DONAGHCAYE** and **FINTONA**.

FINGLAS, a parish, in the NORTH-DUBLIN poor-law union, partly in the barony of NETHERCROSS, but chiefly in that of CASTLEKNOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Dublin Castle, on the coach-road to Ashbourne, and on a small stream which falls into the Tolka at Finglas-bridge; containing 2187 inhabitants, of whom 678 are in the village. In the reign of Henry II., Strongbow, aided by Milo de

Cogan and Raymond le Gros, with 500 men, here routed the Irish army consisting of several thousands, and nearly took King O'Connor prisoner. On June 18th, 1649, the Marquess of Ormonde, with the royal army, encamped at Finglas previous to the fatal action of Rathmines: on July 5th, 1690, King William, after the victory of the Boyne, here took up a position and mustered his army, amounting to more than thirty thousand effective men; and hence a detachment, under the Duke of Ormonde, marched to take possession of Dublin. The manor was long vested in the Archbishop of Dublin: Fulk de Saundford, one of the prelates of this sec, died here in 1271, and Archbishop Fitz-Simon, also, in 1511. The PARISH comprises 4696 statute acres, chiefly pasture: there are good quarries of limestone, and a stone for building, called calpe. The Royal Canal and Great Western railway pass through the townlands of Ballybogan and Cabra. An extensive cotton-mill at Tolka-bridge was burnt down in 1828; the ruins remain. A large tannery existed at Finglas Wood for nearly two centuries, and was till lately carried on by J. Savage, Esq., one of the same family as the original proprietor; the residence is very ancient, and it is reported that James II. slept one night here. By the 4th of George I. a grant was made to the Archbishop of Dublin of markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays, fairs on April 25th and Sept. 29th, and a court of pie-poudre during the markets, by paying 6s. 8d. per annum to the crown; they are now discontinued. A noted pleasure-fair is held on the 1st of May. This is a station of the city of Dublin police; and in the vicinity are four private lunatic asylums, and several handsome residences.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, united to the curacy of Ballycoolane, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the rectory, with the curacy of St. Werburgh's, Dublin, and the chapelries of St. Margaret's, Artaine, and the Ward, constitutes the corps of the chancellorship of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £555. 4. 5., of which £346. 11. 10. are payable to the chancellor, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was erected in 1825, by aid of a loan of £550 from the late Board of First Fruits; there is a glebe of 16 acres of profitable land, divided into three portions, two of which are at a short distance from the parsonage. The old church stood on the site of an abbey said to have been founded by St. Canice, or, as some think, by St. Patrick, the former of whom was the first abbot: several of the early saints were interred here, and there were monuments to members of the families of Flower and Bridges, and one to Dr. Chaloner Cobbe, an eminent divine. A new church was erected by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1843, at a cost of £886, of which sum the parishioners subscribed £200; it will accommodate 200 persons, and a provision is made for the addition of a transept, should it be required by an increase of the congregation. It stands on a portion of the glebe land allocated by the vicar for the purpose, and has in front the green, which is parish property, and, being well planted, forms an ornamental approach. The monuments, and other venerable remains, were removed from the old to the new church. This place gives name to a rural deanery, extending over Finglas and its chapelries, Castleknock, Clonsillaigh, Chapelizod, Glasnevin, Coolock, Raheny, Clontarf, and Clonturk or Drumcondra. In the Roman Catholic

divisions the parish is the head of a union or district comprising Finglas, St. Margaret's, the Ward, Killeek, and Chapel-Midway, in which are two chapels, in Finglas and at St. Margaret's. The parochial schools are aided by the chancellor of St. Patrick's and the vicar: an infants' school was established in 1835; and there are two national schools, and a dispensary. Lands and tenements producing about £41 per annum, have been left to the vicar and churchwardens, in trust, for the benefit of the poor and other purposes: the amount is chiefly expended on the parish schools. A widows' house affords shelter to six poor widows; and the sum of £298. 16. is vested in the funds, and the interest appropriated to purchasing bread for the poor.

The parish contains two strong ramparts, one of which, at the rear of the glebe-house, is called King William's rampart. In the grounds of J. Savage, Esq. coins of the reigns of James II. and William and Mary have been found. Here is a well dedicated to St. Patrick, slightly chalybeate, and once much celebrated: some bushes near this well were formerly covered with rags of linen, being part of the dresses of those who had drunk of and were benefited by the water, and hung up by them as votive tablets to commemorate their cure. A tradition had existed that a cross of extreme antiquity and sanctity, blessed by St. Patrick, had once stood in Finglas, and given name to the barony; that a detachment of Cromwell's soldiers, in their way to the siege of Drogheda, in 1640, had cast it down; and that pious people had buried it somewhere, to protect it from further profanation. Doctor Walsh, the present learned vicar, lately made diligent search for this cross, and, directed by a very aged man, at length discovered the relic, and disinterred it from where it had been concealed for nearly two centuries. It is a ponderous mass of granite weighing two tons; the arms issue from a solid circle, on which is traceable sculpture in relief: the vicar had it erected in front of the old church, and means to remove it to a similar situation before the new. The vicarage of Finglas was held for the few later years of his life by Dr. T. Parnell, the intimate associate of Swift, Addison, Pope, and other distinguished literary characters.

FINGLAS, a parish, in the union of ROSCREA, barony of CLONLISK, KING's county, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (E.S.E.) from Moneygall, and on the confines of the county of Tipperary; containing 312 inhabitants. It comprises 702 statute acres; and is a rectory, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Donkerrin: the tithe rent-charge is £37. 10., and the glebe consists of 21 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions Finglas is part of the district of Moneygall.

FINISH, or FEENISH, an island, in the parish of MOYRUS, union of CLIFDEN, barony of BALLYNAHINCH, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 17 miles (S.E.) from Clifden, and near the entrance to Kilkerrin bay on the western coast; containing 103 acres of land, held in common by the inhabitants. The population is returned with the parish.

FINNOE, a parish, in the union of NENAGH, barony of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (W.S.W.) from Burris-o-Kane, on one of the roads from Nenagh to Portumna; containing 1576 inhabitants, and comprising 5054 statute acres. About 500 acres are bog; the remainder being

mostly pasture land. A lake covering about 60 acres was drained 90 years since; the land is reclaimed, and very productive. The state of agriculture generally is much improved. Large quantities of shell marl are found at Springfield; and there is plenty of limestone for the purposes of agriculture, and for building. A small river, called Ballyfinboy, separates this parish from Burriss-o-Kane, and empties itself into the Shannon at Castle-Biggs. The principal seats are Finnoe House, Ormond Cottage, Rodeen, Bell Park, and Bellgrove. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, episcopally united in 1790 to the rectory and vicarage of Cloghprior, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of Finnoe is £160. 15. The glebe-house, situated on a glebe of 4a. 3r. 26p., half a mile from the church, was built by aid of a gift of £400, and a loan of £400, in 1819, from the Board of First Fruits; there is also a glebe of 28 acres, for which the incumbent pays £17 per annum. The church is a neat edifice, repaired and improved by aid of a loan of £323, in 1829, from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilbarron; there is a chapel on the townland of Ballyquinnlavin, which is on the boundary of Finnoe and Kilbarron. A Protestant school, under the Church Education Society, is situated near the glebe-house; and at the chapel is a national school. Ballyfinboy Castle is a square tower in good preservation. Many large elk-horns have been found at Springfield bog; and on that townland is a strong chalybeate spa, partially used.

FINOGH, FEENAGH, FENNAGH, or PHINAGH, a parish, in the union of ENNIS, barony of LOWER BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 14 mile (N. W.) from Six-mile-bridge, on the road to Ennis; containing 1018 inhabitants, and comprising 2854½ statute acres. The land is in general of good quality, and chiefly under tillage; and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. Fairs are held at Rossmannagher on Jan. 6th, May 10th, June 15th, Sept. 12th, and Oct. 15th, mostly for sheep and pigs. Immediately adjoining is the seat of Rossmannagher; the other seats are Deer Park, Springfield, and Streamstown. The parish is in the diocese of Killaloe; the rectory forms part of the union of Tomfmlough, and the vicarage, part of the union of Kilfinaghty. The tithe rent-charge is £112. 10., of which two-thirds are payable to the rector, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Finogh is part of the district of Six-mile-bridge. The ruins of the old church still remain, in the burial-ground; and at Rossmannagher are those of an ancient castle.

FINTONA, a post-town, in the parish of DONAGHCARRY, union of OMAGH, barony of CLOGHER, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 7 miles (S.) from Omagh, and 97½ (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Omagh to Enniskillen; containing 1327 inhabitants. At the plantation of Ulster by James I., this district was placed in the lesser proportion of Fentonagh, and was granted, in 1611, to Sir Francis Willoughby, who neglecting to comply with the terms of the grant, the lands reverted to the crown. In 1614, 2000 acres were granted to John Leigh, Esq., who, prior to 1619, had built a bawn and house, in which he resided, and then commenced building the town. The place now

consists of one main and several smaller streets, very irregularly formed, comprising 294 houses, some of which are well built; and is situated in a fertile vale, on both sides of the Fintona water, occupying an advantageous position for trade, in a fine and improving country. The manufactures are the weaving of linen and the making of spades. The market is on Friday, and is supplied with all kinds of provisions; large quantities of brown linens, also, are sold every alternate Friday to the bleachers, who attend from a great distance. A fair is held on the 29nd of every month, which is large and well attended. Petty-sessions are held on the second Monday in each month; and a court leet and baron for the manor of Castlemaine once a month, for the recovery of debts under 40s., by a seneschal appointed by C. Eccles, Esq., lord of the manor. A sub-post office here is in connexion with Enniskillen and Omagh: there is a constabulary police station, for which most convenient barracks have been built; and another at Barr. The gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood are Ecclesville, Derrabard House, Cavan House, and Cavan Lodge. The parochial church, and a Presbyterian and a Wesleyan meeting-house, are in the town, within a short distance of which is the Roman Catholic chapel.

FINTOWN.—See INNISKEEL.

FINUGE, a parish, in the union of LISTOWEL, barony of CLANMAURICE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Listowel; on the river Feale, and on the road from Listowel to Tralee; containing 1545 inhabitants, of whom 151 are in the village. The parish comprises 3695 statute acres, the greater part of which consists of arable land; of the remainder, about 850 acres are coarse pasture, 480 bog, and 100 woodland. Some of the arable land is of superior quality: the state of agriculture generally is gradually improving. Ballinrudeary, the occasional residence of the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, is beautifully situated in a richly wooded demesne on the banks of the Feale; it is an irregular building partly thatched and partly slated, and the cottage front is covered with a profusion of climbing plants. A fine carriage-road extends for upwards of a mile through the demesne, nearly parallel with the windings of the stream. Adjoining the dwelling-house, and on the verge of the river, are the picturesque ruins of the ancient castle of Ballinrudeary. The other seats are Ballyhorgan, Finuge House, Killcorin House, Finuge Cottage, Bellarne, Tanavalla, and Ballygrinnan. The parish is in the diocese of Ardferit and Aghadoe: the rectory is inappropriate in A. Stoughton, Esq.; and the vicarage forms part of the union of Aghavallin. The tithe rent-charge is £96. 18., payable in moieties to the impropror and the vicar. There are no remains of the church, but the ancient burial-ground is still used.

FINVARRA, a village, in the parish of OUGHTMANNA, union of ENNISTYMON, barony of BURREN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 2½ miles (W.) from Burren, and on the bay of Galway; containing 393 inhabitants. This village, which is situated in a detached portion of the parish, is chiefly remarkable for a point of the same name which stretches into the bay from the peninsula formed by the parish of Abbey, and on which a martello tower has been erected.

There is a similar tower to the north-east, on Aughnish Point, which forms a detached portion of the same parish. Finvarra Point is on the north-east side of the bay of Ballyvaghan, and to the south-west of the entrance of the harbour of New Quay.

FINVOY, a parish, in the union of **BALLYMONEY**, barony of **KILCONWAY**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, 5 miles (S. W.) from **Ballymoney**, on the road to **Kilrea**; containing 6405 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the river **Bann**, and on the east by the **Mainwater**, comprises 16,474½ statute acres; about one-third is bog and barren heath, and the remainder, with the exception of 90 acres in the river **Bann** and a small lough of about 5 acres, is good land. The surface is varied; the parish is divided into three portions by two bogs which intersect it, and parallel with which are two mountainous ridges, one called the **Craigs**, and the other **Killymorris**. The system of agriculture has, within the last few years, been greatly improved: there are some quarries of basalt, which is raised for building and for mending the roads; and coal and ironstone are supposed to exist in several parts, but neither has yet been worked. Bricks are manufactured, there being plenty of clay along the banks of the **Bann**. The principal gentlemen's seats are **Moore Lodge** and **Cullytrummin**, the latter not at present inhabited. Fairs are held at **Dunloy** on the 15th of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.: in the immediate vicinity of that village is the hill of **Dunloy**, which has an elevation of 707 feet above the level of the sea at low water. The river **Bann** is not navigable up to this parish, the approach being obstructed by the falls of **Portna**.

The living is a rectory and perpetual curacy, in the diocese of **Connor**: the rectory forms part of the union and corps of the prebend of **Rasharkin**, in the cathedral of **Connor**; the perpetual curacy, which was instituted in 1808, is in the patronage of the **Prebendary**. The tithe rent-charge is £337. 10., of which two-thirds are payable to the rector, and one-third to the perpetual curate. The glebe-house was built in 1810, at a cost of £500, of which £450 were a gift, and £50 a loan, from the **Board of First Fruits**; there is also a glebe. The present church was erected in 1820, on the site of the original structure, by aid of a gift of £200 and a loan of £400 from the **Board of First Fruits**; the **Ecclesiastical Commissioners** lately granted £129 for its repair. In the **Roman Catholic** divisions the parish is united to that of **Rasharkin**; the chapel is at **Killymorris**. There is a place of worship for **Presbyterians** in connexion with the **General Assembly**. A parochial school was founded in 1822; and at **Dunloy** and **Eden** are national schools. There are forts, artificial caverns, and **Druidical** remains in various parts of the parish; among the last is a cromlech of hard black stone, within a circle 45 feet in diameter. This interesting relic is situated beyond the summit of the **Craigs**; and at the distance of a furlong from it is a square fort inclosing an area of 9000 square feet, surrounded with a deep trench. Within 300 yards of the fort are three erect tapering pillars, supposed to be monumental memorials of certain chiefs slain and buried on the spot. The view from the **Craig rocks** embraces that side of **Lough Neagh** which is towards the river **Bann**, and the mountains of **Derry** in the distance. At **Lisheaban** is a mineral spring, the water of which has the taste and smell of gunpowder.

FIRCALL.—See **GLISH**.

FIRKEEL, a village, in the parish of **KILNAMANAGH**, union of **BANTRY**, barony of **BERE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**; containing 153 inhabitants. It is situated within the peninsula that separates **Bantry bay** from the **Atlantic Ocean**, and consists of 28 houses.

FISHER-STREET, a village, in the parish of **KILLAGH**, union of **ENNISTYMON**, barony of **CONCOMER**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (N. W.) from **Ennistymon**; containing 227 inhabitants. It is situated near the coast of the **Atlantic Ocean**, and consists of 35 houses.

FITHMONE.—See **KILFITHMONE**.

FIVE-MILE-TOWN, or **BLESSINGBOURN**, a post-town, in the parish, union, and barony of **CLOGHER**, county of **TIRONE**, and province of **ULSTER**, 6 miles (W. by S.) from **Clogher**, and 79½ (N. W.) from **Dublin**, on the road from **Lisnaskea** to **Clogher**, and on the confines of the county of **Fermanagh**; containing 693 inhabitants. This place has been sometimes called **Mount-Stewart**, from the name of its founder, **Sir William Stewart**, to whom **James I.** granted 2000 acres of land termed **Ballynacole**, and who, prior to 1619, built the castle of **Aghentine**, and commenced the village, which was to be occupied by **British** tenants. He afterwards obtained a charter for markets and fairs; the latter are now held on the third Monday in every month. The town consists of one principal and two smaller streets, and comprises about 140 houses, several of which are modern and well built. The post-office is in connexion with **Brookborough**; a constabulary police force is stationed here, and petty sessions are held on alternate Thursdays. A neat chapel of ease, with a spire, was built in 1750, at the expense of **Mr. Armor**. A public school is supported by **Colonel Montgomery**, who built the school-house; and there are two other public schools. The ruins of **Aghentine Castle**, in the neighbourhood, are boldly situated on elevated ground: it was destroyed by **Sir Phelim O'Neil**, in 1641.

FLAT ISLAND, in the parish of **KILLERY**, union of **SLIGO**, barony of **TIRAGHRILL**, county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**. It lies in **Lough Gill**, and comprises 4 statute acres.

FLORENCE-COURT.—See **KILLESHEA**.

FLURRY-BRIDGE.—See **BALLYMASCANLÁN**.

FOATY, or **FOTA ISLAND**, partly in the parish of **CARRIGTOHILL**, and partly in that of **CLONMELL**, union of **MIDLETON**, barony of **BARRYMORE**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 6 miles (N.) from **Cork**, and in the harbour of **Cork**. This island, which comprises 750 statute acres, solely the demesne of the **Barry** family, has been connected on the north side with **Carrigtohill** by a handsome bridge and causeway, whence a fine line of road passes along its south-eastern side to **Belvelly**, where by another lofty bridge the road enters the **Great Island**, close under the ruins of the old castle and martello tower. Near the termination of the northern bridge is an entrance lodge to **Foaty**, the seat of the late **J. Smith Barry, Esq.**, and near **Belvelly** is another lodge of similar design. The mansion is spacious, and beautifully situated in the midst of thriving plantations; the demesne extends on every side close to the shores of the harbour, of which it commands a fine view as well as of the richly varied scenery of the river **Lee**. Not far from the house, on the border

of a picturesque bay, is a small castle of elegant design; and on the opposite shore is the castle of Blackrock, with the interesting and beautiful scenery around. Near the south-east extremity of the demesne are some very neat cottages, occupied by the numerous workmen employed on the estate; and a male and female school, with residences for the master and mistress, built by Mr. and Mrs. Smith Barry.

FOGHARD.—See FAUGHART.

FOHENAH, or FOHANA, a parish, in the union of BALLINASLOE, partly in the barony of CLONMACNOON, but chiefly in that of KILCONNELL, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by E.) from Ahascragh, on the road from Kilconnell to Ahascragh; containing 2004 inhabitants. This parish comprises 8686 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. There are good limestone-quarries, and an oatmeal-mill. The bog has been reclaimed by Lord Clonbrock at a large outlay of capital, according to the suggestions of Thomas Bermingham, of Carmana, Esq. The seats are, Clonbrock, the residence of his lordship, situated in an extensive demesne, finely planted and tastefully kept; and Lowville. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert; the rectory is partly appropriate to the see and partly to the vicarage, which forms part of the union of Kilconnell. The tithe rent-charge is £124. 12. 4., of which £24. 4. 8. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the remainder to the incumbent. The church is in ruins, and the ground used as a cemetery. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to the half-parish of Kilgerill, or Kilgirdle; the chapel is a thatched building. At Ballinabanaba are the remains of a castle. The skeleton of a very large elk was dug out of a bog in 1835.

FOLLISTOWN, or FOLLISTOWN, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of SKREEN, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Navan, near the road to Duleek; containing, with the parish of Staffordstown, 138 inhabitants. It comprises 653 statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, entirely inappropriate in F. Murphy, Esq., of Kilcarn, to whom the tithe rent-charge, amounting to £27, is payable. The clerical duties are performed gratuitously by the incumbent of Skreen.

FONTSTOWN, formerly FULESTOWN, a parish, partly in the barony of WEST OPHALY, but chiefly in that of NARRAGH and RIEBAN EAST, union of ATHY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (E.) from Athy, on the coach-road from Dublin to Cork by way of Casbel; containing 1386 inhabitants, and comprising 5279 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. About 810 acres are bog, the remainder being nearly equally divided into pasture and arable land: within the parish is a small part of the bog of Monavolough. There are quarries of good building-stone of a flinty nature, worked for home consumption. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda: the tithe rent-charge is £200. 15. 6. The glebe-house was built, in 1807, by aid of a gift of £100, and a loan of £400, from the late Board of First Fruits, and additions have been made at a cost of £600: the glebe comprises 17 acres. The church is a very neat structure with a tower and spire, in the later English style of architecture, built in 1825, at an expense of £1400, of which £1200 were a gift from

the late Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Narraghmore, or Crookstown. A handsome school has been erected at an expense of £376, of which £160 were a grant from the court of Chancery, out of the estate of the Marquess of Drogheda; it is supported by a yearly allowance of £30 from the same source, by a small grant of land, and £20 annually from the rector. In digging for marl some time since, the skull and horns of a large elk were found; and about 12 years since, a coin of the reign of Ethelred was picked up in a field here.

FOOK'S-MILLS, a village, partly in the parish of CLONGEEN, but chiefly in that of BALLYLENNAN, union of NEW ROSS, barony of SHELMALIER, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Taghmon, on the old mail-road to New Ross; containing 96 inhabitants. It has about 20 houses, including a good country inn; and in the immediate vicinity are, Rosegarland, the seat of the Leigh family; Longraigue; Raheenduff; Faree; and Rockview.

FORAN.—See TEMPLEORAN.

FORD, a village, partly in the parish of KILLANCOOLY, but chiefly in that of KILMUCKRIDGE, union of GOREY, barony of BALLAGHKEEN, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Oulart; containing 327 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Oulart to the sea, and consists of 79 houses.

FORDSTOWN, a village, in the parish of GIRLEY, union of KELLS, barony of UPPER KELLS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Athboy, on the road to Kells; containing about 14 houses, and about 157 inhabitants. Here is a constabulary police station; also the Roman Catholic chapel for the district of Girley, a handsome modern structure.

FORE.—See FEIGHAN OF FORE, ST.

FORENAGHTS, KILDARE.—See FURNAGHTS.

FORGNEY, or CLONCALL, a parish, in the barony of ABBEYSRUDD, union and county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. E.) from Ballymahon, on the road to Mullingar; containing 2193 inhabitants, and comprising 5454 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. About 32 acres are woodland, 1945 arable, 1782 pasture, and the remainder bog and waste. A canal passes within a quarter of a mile of the parish. The seats are, New-castle, situated in a demesne of more than 480 acres; Cloncallow; Creevagh; Prospect; Clinan; and Forgney. The living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Meath, comprehending the parishes of Forgney and Nogheval, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £150. The church is a plain building, built originally by, and enlarged in 1810 at the expense of, the Countess Dowager of Rosse, and to the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £316. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Moyvore, and contains a chapel. There are the remains of an old church, adjoining which is a burial-place. Oliver Goldsmith was born at Pallice, in 1728; the house is in ruins.

FORKHILL, a town and parish, in the union of NEWRY, partly in the barony of LOWER ORIOR, but chiefly in that of UPPER ORIOR, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Dundalk, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from

Dundalk to Armagh; containing 8128 inhabitants, of whom 217 are in the town or village. This was constituted a parish by act of council in 1771, by separating 12 townlands from the parish of Loughgilly, and 11 from Killevy. It comprises 12,590 statute acres, of which 8380 are arable, and the remainder bog and mountain; the state of agriculture has much improved. Among the many mountains is Slieve Gullion, on the eastern boundary, rising 1895 feet above the level of the sea; they all afford pasture, and some have been lately planted. There are quarries of excellent stone, used for building. The town consists of 46 houses; it has a sub-post office in connexion with Dundalk, and is a constabulary police station. Fairs are held on May 1st, Aug. 1st, Sept. 29th, and Dec. 8th. The linen and cotton manufacture are carried on to a limited extent, and within the parish are four corn-mills, from which a considerable quantity of meal is exported through the port of Dundalk to Liverpool. The principal seats are Forkhill House, Forkhill Lodge, Longfield, and Bellmont. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £482. 10.; the glebe-house was built in 1776, by the then incumbent, and the glebe comprises 164 statute acres. The church is a plain structure, erected in 1773. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district comprising also a portion of Killevy or Meigh, in which union are two chapels; the chapel at Mullaban, in this parish, is a plain commodious building. There is a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house in the town. Seven schools were founded and are supported by the trustees of the late Richard Jackson, Esq., of Forkhill Lodge; another is aided by an annual donation from the same source, and one by the rector. Besides these, are two national schools. A dispensary in the parish is also maintained by the trustees of Mr. Jackson; who by will dated July 20th, 1776, left a great portion of his extensive property to pious and charitable uses. In consequence of some litigation as to its division, it was determined by act of parliament that a portion of the rents of the estate of Forkhill should be applied to the use of the poor children of the testator's tenants, as directed in the will; the lands then assigned for this purpose yielding £375 per annum. After deducting £200 per annum for agency, &c., one-half of the residue of the net revenue was appropriated to the propagation of the Christian religion in the east, and the other half to his sister and her heirs. Mr. Jackson made also many minor charitable bequests. Mrs. Barton, by deed in 1803, gave £40 per annum, to be equally divided among 20 poor women of the parish; and Mrs. Jackson bequeathed £10 per annum, payable out of the Killesandra estate, in Cavan, to the rector, for the benefit of the poor. On the top of the mountain of Slieve Gullion is a large heap of stones near a cave, supposed to have been the burial-place of some Druid, or ancient chieftain; not far from which is a deep lake. Near this was formerly Ross-kugh, or the fort of Carrick-Brand, a considerable military station with extensive outworks.

FORTH MOUNTAIN, an extra-parochial district, partly in the barony of FORTH (from which it derives its name), partly in that of BARGY, and partly in that of SHELMALIER, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. W.) from Wexford;

containing about 1100 inhabitants. During the disturbances of 1798, this place was selected as a military station by the insurgents, who encamped their forces, amounting to several thousands, on the north-eastern extremity of the mountain called the Three Rocks, previously to their attack on Wexford. To reinforce the garrison of that town, a detachment of the Meath militia, with a party of artillery and two howitzers, was sent from Duncannon Fort, under the command of Capt. Adams: on passing near the foot of the mountain, however, the detachment was intercepted by a large party of the insurgents, the whole cut to pieces, and the howitzers and ammunition captured. Immediately afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell marched out from Wexford with 200 of the Donegal regiment and about 150 of the yeoman cavalry, to support the 13th regiment commanded by Major-General Fawcett, who was expected from Duncannon Fort; but the Major-General having heard of the disaster of the Three Rocks, fell back with his regiment, after having advanced as far as Taghmon. Colonel Maxwell, who had been also apprised of the destruction of the detachment, advanced towards the insurgents, expecting Fawcett, of whose retreat he was ignorant. On his arrival near the Three Rocks, he was attacked by a numerous body of the insurgents, who rushed down from the mountain with a view of cutting off his retreat; but they were repulsed by a steady fire from the Donegal regiment, and Colonel Maxwell seeing no appearance of Major-General Fawcett, and finding his forces exposed to great risk without any prospect of advantage, retreated to Wexford. The Three Rocks now became the chief rendezvous of the insurgents, whose numbers were so formidable, that it was considered necessary by the garrison and inhabitants of Wexford to abandon the town, of which the former took possession.

The mountain rises two miles south-west of Wexford, to an elevation of about 500 feet above the level of the sea, and extends upwards of three miles in the same direction, having a mean breadth of nearly two miles; it is chiefly composed of quartz, with a slight covering of alluvial soil, partly under cultivation and partly producing only furze and heath, which serve for fuel. Many of the peasantry have located themselves on its sides, and by immense labour have cleared away the stones from a considerable tract and converted it into good arable land, of which they remain in undisturbed possession. Its summit presents a variety of fantastic forms, and commands a grand and very extensive prospect. In the Roman Catholic divisions the sides of the mountain are included in the respective districts or parishes immediately adjoining.

FOSSEY, or TIMBOE, a parish, in the union of ATHY, partly in the barony of STRADBALLY, partly in that of EAST MARYBOROUGH, but chiefly in that of CULLINAGH, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. W.) from Stradbally, on the road to Ballinakill; containing 2142 inhabitants, and comprising 10,653 statute acres. There is plenty of limestone, and shafts have been sunk for coal. Fairs are held on April 5th, July 2nd, and Oct. 18th. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is appropriated in J. Hone, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £290. 15., of which £193. 17. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to

the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions this parish forms part of the district of Stradbally, and contains a handsome chapel.

FOULKE'S-MILL.—See **FOOK'S-MILLS**.

FOUR-MILE-WATER, a village, in the parish of **KILRONAN**, union of **CLONMEL**, barony of **GLANAHEIN**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Clonmel, and on the river Suir, over which is a good stone bridge: the population is returned with the parish. It has a constabulary police station, a neat and commodious Roman Catholic chapel, and some remains of a castle.

FOWRE.—See **FEIGHAN OF FOWRE**.

FOXFORD, a market-town, in the parish of **TOOMORE**, union of **SWINFORD**, barony of **GALLEN**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 8 miles (S.) from Ballina, and 132 (N. W. by W.) from Dublin, on the river Moy, and on the road from Ballina to Swinford; containing 680 inhabitants, and consisting of 141 houses indifferently built. The Irish, or Celtic, term for Foxford is *Belass*, signifying the "mouth of a cataract." During the disturbances of 1798, when the French under General Humbert had taken possession of Ballina, the garrison, under Colonel Sir T. Chapman and Major Keir, retreated to this place; and Humbert, on abandoning Castlebar, passed with his army through the town, on his route to Sligo. It is a place of great antiquity, and was formerly the key of Tyrawley; from it the district, which extends a considerable distance, even into the adjoining county of Galway, takes its name. It is mostly surrounded by a chain of high mountains. The beautiful river Moy, which in its course receives the principal waters of the county of Mayo until it discharges itself into the sea at Ballina, runs through the town, where it is crossed by a very ancient bridge of several arches, now in a state of decay. By the dissolution of the Linen Board, 140 looms in this town and neighbourhood were thrown out of employment: the only trade now carried on is in corn. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held, chiefly for cattle, on May 15th, June 25th, Oct. 3rd, and Dec. 10th. There are a market and court house, where petty-sessions are held on alternate Fridays; a sub-post office in connexion with Ballina; a constabulary police station; and an infantry barracks. In the excise arrangements, the town gives name to, and is the head of, a district comprising the towns of Ballina, Claremorris, Killala, Castlebar, Westport, Newport, Swinford, Foxford, Ballinrobe, and Hollymount, in the county of Mayo; and Tuam and Headfort, in the county of Galway. The place is remarkable for the longevity of the inhabitants, being one of the healthiest spots in this or any of the adjoining counties. In it stand the parish church and a Roman Catholic chapel; and there are two public schools. About three miles distant, on the Castlebar road, are the ruins of an extensive monastery, still inhabited by a solitary individual of the order, and as soon as one dies, his place is supplied by another. At a ford a little below the town is a huge rock, called Cromwell's rock, where it is stated the Protector's army crossed the Moy, during the civil war. A few years since, whilst the streets were undergoing some repairs, a deep pit was sunk at the corner of the main street, to raise gravel; on which occasion a great number of human skulls and skeletons was dug up.

FOYNE'S ISLAND, in the parish of **ROBERTSTOWN**, union of **RATHKEALE**, Shand Division of the barony of **LOWER CONNELLO**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (N.) from Shanagolden, and near Lehy's Point, on the southern shore of the river Shannon: the population is returned with the parish. This place has been recommended by Captain Mudge, the government engineer, as affording extensive and secure anchorage for shipping, and consequently as a proper situation for the construction of docks and quays; at present it is seldom resorted to by mariners, but the steamers plying between Limerick and Kilrush call off the island to take up passengers. There was formerly a battery of 24 guns on the island, erected for the protection of the shipping trade of the river. On the south side is a handsome marine villa, the summer residence of the Earl of Dunraven; and there are several neat cottage residences in different parts of the island.

FOYRAN.—See **FAVORAN**.

FRACTIONS, EAST AND WEST, detached portions of the barony of **MAGONIHU**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**; the former being locally situated in the parishes of Drishane, Kilmeen, and Nohoval-Daly, in the barony of Duhallow, county of Cork; and the latter in the parishes of Glenbegh and Killorglin, barony of Magonihy, county of Kerry. They contained in the whole, in 1831, 5295 inhabitants, of which number 285 were in Drishane, 1045 in Kilmeen, and 1304 in Nohoval-Daly, containing together 2634; and 616 in Glenbegh, and 2046 in Killorglin, together amounting to 2662 inhabitants. In the ecclesiastical divisions they are considered as forming parts of the parishes above enumerated.

FRANCIS' ABBEY, ST., an extra-parochial district, in the centre of the city of **LIMERICK**; containing about 1500 inhabitants. This district comprises the site, garden, and precincts of the ancient Franciscan monastery founded in the reign of Henry III. by Fion de Burgo, and in which he was interred in 1287. The abbey continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when it was granted to Alderman Sexton, and the district now forms part of the estate of the Earl of Limerick. It is situated in the Island, or English town, and wholly surrounded by the parish of St. Mary, to which it nominally belongs; and in the Roman Catholic divisions it forms part of that parish. There are no vestiges of the buildings, nor can their exact site be ascertained.

FRANKFORD, or **KILCORMUCK**, a market and post town, in the parish and barony of **BALLYBOY**, union of **PARSONSTOWN**, King's county, and province of **LEINSTER**, 9½ miles (S. W.) from Tullamore, and 59 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the Silver river, and on the road from Tullamore to Parsonstown; containing 252 houses, and 1345 inhabitants. A considerable corn-market is held every Saturday, and fairs on May 28th and Nov. 8th: the town is a constabulary police station, and has petty-sessions on Saturdays. It gives name to the Roman Catholic union or district of which Ballyboy is the head parish, and contains the chapel; here are also a meeting-house under the Home Mission Society, and a dispensary. A monastery for Carmelites, or White friars, was founded at this place by Odo, son of Nellan O'Molloy, dynast of the circumjacent territory of Fircal, or Fearcall; the founder died in 1454, and was buried before the high altar. On

the suppression of monasteries, this house and its dependencies were granted to Robert Leycester, Esq., from whose family they passed by marriage to the Magawleys, whose seat, Temora, is in the vicinity. The present name of the town seems to be derived from the family of Frank, of whom James Frank, Esq., founded here a charter school, in 1753, for upwards of forty children. Near the town is Broghill Castle, formerly the chief seat of the O'Molloys, and once held by the sept of O'Connor: it was taken, in 1538, by Lord Leonard Gray.

FREAGHILLAN, an island, in the parish of KILMEENA, union of NEWPORT, barony of BURRISHOOLE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies in Clew bay, and comprises $19\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres.

FREAGHILLAN, an island, in the parish of BALISAKEERY, union of BALLINA, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies in the river Moy, at its junction with Killala bay, and comprises $4\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres.

FREAGHILLAN, EAST and WEST, islands, in the parish and barony of BURRISHOOLE, union of NEWPORT, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT; situated in Clew bay, and comprising $4\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres.

FREAGHILLAN LU LUGGAGH, an island, in the parish and barony of BURRISHOOLE, union of NEWPORT, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies in Clew bay, and contains 4 statute acres.

FREEMOUNT, a village, in the parish of KNOCKTEMPLE, union of KANTURK, barony of DUHALLOW, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Kanturk, on the road from Liscarrol to Newcastle; containing 197 inhabitants. It is a constabulary police station, and contains the chapel which gives name to the Roman Catholic district, a plain cruciform building.—See KNOCKTEMPLE.

FREEPORT.—See RAHOON.

FREHILL, an island, in the parish of KILGAVOWER, union of WESTPORT, barony of MURRISK, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies on the western coast, and comprises five statute acres.

FREIGH, or **FREGH ILAN**, an island, in the parish of MOYRUS, union of CLIFDEN, barony of BALLYNARINCH, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 13 miles (S. E.) from Clifden, and at the entrance of Birterbuy bay, on the western coast; containing 54 acres of land. The population is returned with the parish.

FRENCHPARK, a market and post town, in the parish of TAUGHBOYNE, union of CASTLEREA, barony of FRENCHPARK, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Boyle, and 91 (N. W.) from Dublin, at the junction of the roads from Elphin, Boyle, Castlereagh, and Ballaghaderreen; containing 94 houses, and 515 inhabitants. Much advantage is likely to result to this place from the mail-coach road now constructed so as to pass through it. Silicious sandstone for building is found within a quarter of a mile, and limestone abounds. The agricultural improvements have led to the erection of a market-house, a market being held on Thursdays, which is much frequented by the Sligo merchants, who purchase butter in firkins for exportation; considerable quantities of yarn are also sold, and it is an extensive pig-market. Six fairs are held during the year, on Jan. 1st, March

17th, May 21st, July 12th, Sept. 21st, and Nov. 10th. Petty-sessions are held in the town; it is a constabulary police station, and has a dispensary. The noble seat of French Park, which gives name to the town, is contiguous: the mansion is a massive structure of brick, with two projecting wings; the demesne comprises about 1458 statute acres, finely wooded. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel, towards the erection of which the French family contributed largely. In the deer-park of the demesne is a remarkable cave consisting of five rooms, supposed to be Druidical. On the verge of a bog, within half a mile of the town, are the ruins of Clonsanvill Abbey, which, from the open and level character of the surrounding country, form an imposing object: it is said to have been founded by St. Patrick, and re-erected by Mac Dermot Roe in 1385; it was dedicated to the Holy Cross, and belonged to the Dominican friars. The remains consist partly of the walls of the church, the tower of which rests on the pointed arches of a square building which appears to have formed the habitable part of the monastery; and partly of some detached chapels within the cemetery. The chancel is now raised off for tombs, the cemetery being still much used. One of the most remarkable relics is a cross of sandstone flag, rising 11 feet from the ground, and said by tradition to mark the spot beyond which a corpse might not be carried by the relatives and friends, but there delivered up to the monks.

FRESHFORD, or **AGHOURA**, a post-town and parish, in the barony of CRANAGH, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Kilkenny, and 63 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Kilkenny to Johnstown; containing 2650 inhabitants, of whom 2075 are in the town. This place, anciently called *Aghoure* or *Achadhur*, signifying the "green ford," was the site of an abbey founded about the commencement of the seventh century, by St. Lactan, who was its first abbot. The parish comprises 2171 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres: there is no bog or waste; the state of agriculture is fast improving, and the land is almost equally divided between tillage and pasturage. There are limestone-quarries, in which manganese is said to exist. The principal seats are, Upperwood, the elegant mansion of the De Montmorency family, which is in a handsome and well-planted demesne; Balreen Castle, an ancient fortress, the property of the late Earl of Kilkenny; Kilrush, an ancient seat of the St. George family; and, near the town, Lodge Park, the seat of the Warrens. This last was originally the property of the Mountgarret or Butler family, but was forfeited, and given by Cromwell to a Mr. Warren, one of his followers, whose descendants now possess it. The town, which comprises 386 houses, is neat and well built, and part of the estate of Mr. De Montmorency; it is a station of the revenue and of the constabulary police, and has fairs on Aug. 5th and Dec. 17th, and pig-fairs on Oct. 31st and Dec. 5th. Here are a dispensary, a fever hospital, and a society for relieving the bedridden poor. A flour-mill, called the Manor mill, is remarkably well supplied with water from the Freshford river. A manor court is held every third week, for the recovery of debts under 40s.; and petty-sessions are held every fortnight.

The **LIVING** is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory; forming the corps of the prebend of Aghoure (anciently

called the Golden Prebend) in the cathedral of Kilkenny; and episcopally united to the parishes of Clomanto, Kilrush, Clashacrow, Rathbeagh, Tubrid Britain, Sheffin, Clontubrid, and Coolcashin, together constituting the union of Freshford or Aghoure. The first six parishes are in the patronage of the Bishop, and the remaining three in that of the Dean and Chapter. The tithe rent-charge of Freshford is £138. 9. 4., and the gross revenue of the union £645. 14. 1.: the glebe-house is in Clashacrow. The church was rebuilt in 1730, and has a fine Norman porch with the date 1133, and an inscription in ancient Irish, purporting that "the priest Mae Roen and chief gave an acre of land to the church," which formerly belonged to the abbey. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising Freshford, Tullaroan, Ballynamara, Clashacrow, Ballylarkin, and parts of Odogh, Barnchurch, and Clomanto; in which district are a chapel at Freshford, one at Odogh, and one at Tullaroan. The parochial school is maintained by the rector and by a bequest of £10 per annum from the late Colonel Brown; the school-house, a slated building, was erected at a cost of £120, of which £60 were a grant from the lord-lieutenant's fund: connected with this is an infants' school, supported by subscription. There is also a national school, adjoining the Roman Catholic chapel. About 300 children are educated, exclusive of those taught in a Sunday school. Near Kilrush are the ruins of Ballylarkin Castle, once the seat of the Shortall family; in the parish are also the remains of an ancient manor-house, which belonged to Sir Toby Caulfield, and was a place of importance during the parliamentary war.

FRIENDSTOWN, or **FREYNESTOWN**, a parish, in the union of **BALTINGLASS**, barony of **UPPER TALBOTSTOWN**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Dunlavan, on the road to Stratford-upon-Avony; containing 294 inhabitants, and comprising 1568½ statute acres. The land is in tillage and pasture, and agriculture is improving. Friendstown is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough, forming part of the union of Dunlavan; the rectory is appropriate to the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. The tithe rent-charge is £51. 15., of which £32. 7. 4. are payable to the dean and chapter, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Dunlavan. Here are the ruins of an old church.

FUERTY, a parish, in the barony of **ATHLONE**, union and county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Roscommon; containing 5810 inhabitants. It is intersected from north to south by the river Suck, which is crossed by a long causeway bridge at Castlestrange and another at Castlecoote; and comprises 13,475½ statute acres, of which 8782 are allotted under the tithe act: about 800 acres are bog, 130 woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture. There are quarries of limestone, which is abundant; and an excellent quarry of grit-stone of peculiar solidity and hardness. At Castlecoote are extensive flour-mills, producing 10,000 bags annually, and employing more than 40 men; and the parish contains a nursery of forest and fruit trees. Fairs are held on Aug. 4th and Nov. 21st, for the sale of live stock, linen, frieze, &c. The principal seats are, Castlestrange, Rockley Park, Coolmeen, Emla, Cloverhill, Castlecoote, and

Mount Prospect, the two last the property of Sir C. H. Coote, Bart. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Essex. The tithe rent-charge is £180, of which £117. 14. are payable to the improprator, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was built in 1827, by a gift of £400, and a loan of £50, from the late Board of First Fruits: there is a glebe of 18 acres, 6 of which are good arable, the remainder being very inferior land. The church is a neat building with a square tower in an unfinished state; it has some handsome monuments to the Mitchell family. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains a chapel on the townland of Creevemully, a building in good repair. Here are several public schools under the Elphin Diocesan Society and the London and Ladies' Hibernian Societies. About a mile north-west of Athleague, on the side of the vale of the Suck, are the ruins of a large old mansion with tall chimneys and gables, having a round tower at one of the angles. Of the several Danish raths, one, called *Lisadaghearlagh*, or the "Fort of the two Earls," is traditionally said to have been contended for by two earls, who at length consented to divide it between them by a trench, which still appears diametrically drawn across it.

FULESTOWN.—See **FONTSTOWN**.

FURNAUGHTS, or **FORENAUGHTS**, a parish, in the union of **NAAS**, barony of **SOUTH SALT**, county of **KILDARE**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Naas, on the road to Blessington; containing 62 inhabitants. This small parish comprises 563½ statute acres. It is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Kildare, united with that of Hainstown, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of Furnaughts is £14. 15. 6., and of the whole benefice £19. 19. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kill. In the demesne of Furness are the interesting ruins of the old church; also a rath.

FURNISH, or **FURINISH**, an island, in the parish of **KILCUMMIN**, barony of **MOYCULLEN**, union and county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Galway, and on the south side of Casheen bay, on the western coast; containing about 50 statute acres of arable and pasture land. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fisheries. There is good anchorage on the east side of the island, well sheltered, and having a sufficient depth of water for any vessel.

FYNISH.—See **INNISMACNAUGHTEN**.

G

GAGHTA, an island, in the parish of **KILCOMMON**, union of **BALLINA**, barony of **ERRIS**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**. It lies at the entrance to Blackwood bay, and contains $4\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres.

GAILE.—See **GEALE**.

GALBALLY, a town and parish, in the poor-law union of **KILMALLOCK**, barony of **COSTLEA**, county of

LIMERICK, and province of **MUNSTER**, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Tipperary, on the road to Mitchelstown; containing 6651 inhabitants, of whom 777 are in the town or village. This place, in which are the ruins of religious establishments, appears to have been formerly of considerable importance; an abbey for Franciscan friars was founded near the town in 1204, by Donagh Cairbre O'Brien, and flourished till the Dissolution, when it was granted to John of Desmond. In 1601, the Lord-President Carew summoned the chiefs of every county in the province to meet him at this place, where he appointed Lord Barry general of the whole force of Munster. The abbey being included in the forfeiture of Sir John Fitzgerald's estates, the rectory, parsonage, and vicarage of Galbally, the parsonage and prebend of Killenellig with all the glebe and tithe except those belonging to the vicar, were, with other lands belonging to the abbey, in 1611 granted to Thomas Cantwell, Esq. The ancient town was situated at the head of the glen of Aherlow, which, being the only pass into Tipperary from the northern and eastern parts of Cork and the western parts of Limerick, was frequently contested by the rival chieftains, but remained for more than 300 years in the possession of the O'Briens and Fitzgeralds. The present town is situated near the foot of the Galtee mountains, and contains 132 houses, of which some are well built of stone and roofed with slate, but the greater number are mean thatched cabins. Fairs for black-cattle and pigs are held on May 12th and October 15th, and petty-sessions every alternate Wednesday. A receiving-house for letters here is in connexion with Mitchelstown; and a constabulary police force has been established.

The parish comprises 15,457 statute acres, the greater part of which is mountainous. There are large portions of waste land, which is, however, gradually being brought into profitable cultivation; the mountains to their very summits afford good pasturage for numerous herds of cattle, and there is a considerable quantity of bog. Limestone abounds, and within the parish are quarries of good building-stone and slate, and a thin stratum of coal. The scenery is boldly diversified, and there are several handsome seats, of which the principal are Massy Lodge, the elegant residence of Lord Massy; Riversdale; Castlereagh; Janeville; Annagurra; and Stagdale, with a fine avenue of beech-trees. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Duntrileague, and of the corps of the prebend of Killenellig in the cathedral of Emly. The tithe rent-charge is £450: the glebe-house is a large handsome residence, built in 1790, at a cost of £1400, of which £1300 were paid by the then incumbent and £100 were a gift from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 11 acres. There are some remains of the parish church, consisting of the side walls, 121 feet in length, of rude masonry, and perforated with narrow circular-headed windows. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a union, comprising also the parish of Clonbeg; the chapel in the village of Galbally is a spacious building, erected in 1834, at an expense of £900; there is also a chapel at Clonbeg. A parochial school, capable of holding 600 children, has been erected at an expense of £300, and is chiefly supported by the Massy family; there are two national schools, and a dispensary.

GALBOOLY.—See **BOLV**.

GALEY, a parish, in the union of **LISTOWEL**, barony of **IRAGHTICONNOR**, county of **KERRY**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 8½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Tarbert, and on the river Gale; containing 3041 inhabitants. It comprises 12,605 statute acres, a large portion of which is in pasture: along the river the land is of excellent quality. There are large tracts of bog in the parish, amounting to nearly two-fifths of its entire surface, about one-fifth is under tillage. The state of agriculture is improving; a considerable portion of the bog is now being drained, and other improvements are in progress. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe; the rectory is inappropriate in A. Stoughton, Esq., and the vicarage forms part of the union of Aghavalla. The tithe rent-charge, amounting to £152. 6., is payable in equal portions to the impropriator and the vicar. Is the Roman Catholic divisions Galey is partly in the district of Listowel, but chiefly in that of Lisselid.

GALGORM, a village, in the parish of **AROGHILL**, union of **BALLYMENA**, barony of **LOWER TOOME**, county of **ANTRIM**, and province of **ULSTER**, 1 mile (W.) from Ballymena, and on the river Maine; containing 35 houses, and 156 inhabitants. The castle of Galgorm, built by the celebrated Dr. Colville, is a handsome square embattled structure, near the seat of the Earl of Mountcashel; the whole of the rooms are wainscoted with Irish oak.

GALLEN, or **GILLEN**, a parish, in the union of **PARSONSTOWN**, barony of **GARRYSTOWN**, county of **LEINSTER**, 6 miles (N. E.) from Banagher, on the road to Firbane; containing, with part of the town of Firbane and the whole of the post-town of Cloghan (which are separately described), 5309 inhabitants. This parish formed part of the ancient possessions of the family of the **McCoghlans**, proprietors of the surrounding territory, who built a strong castle here, which was surrendered to Ireton in the parliamentary war; the last male representative of this family, Thomas Coghlán, Esq., M. P. for the borough of Banagher, died in 1790. A monastery was founded here in 490 by St. Canoc, or Mocanoc, which continued to flourish till 820, when it was burnt by Felim **McCrimhain**; after its restoration it was occupied by some monks from Wales, who founded in it a celebrated school, from which circumstance it is supposed to have derived its name. Though repeatedly plundered, and destroyed by fire, it subsisted till the Dissolution, when the site and lands were granted to Sir Gerald Moore. An abbey was also founded near Firbane, by St. Diarmid, who died in 563, and was succeeded by St. Coengán; it was plundered in 1041, and destroyed by fire in 1077, soon after which it appears to have been abandoned, as no notice of it occurs since 1082. The parish comprises 19,326½ statute acres, of which about one-third is bog and waste; the remainder, with the exception of a small portion of woodland, is equally divided between pasture and tillage. The system of agriculture is improving, and limestone is found in abundance. The principal seats are, Gallen, beautifully situated in a richly wooded demesne bordered by the river Brooma, and containing the picturesque remains of the ancient monastery; Strawberry Hill; Castle-Iver; and Clonana Castle. At Castle-Iver are some mills for oatmeal, worked by steam. Fairs are held on May 15th.

Aug. 15th, Oct. 29th, and Nov. 17th; the May and October fairs are the principal for horses, cattle, and pigs.

It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate. The tithe rent-charge is £311. 10. 9., and is equally divided between the impropriator and the vicar; the glebe comprises 222 statute acres, valued at £154 per annum. The church, a small neat edifice, situated at Cloghan, was built by a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1813. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the union of Banagher, or Reynagh, in the diocese of Ardagh; the chapel at Cloghan is a spacious plain building. A school is endowed with a house and garden by the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, and one at Shillestown with a house and half an acre of land by Mr. Judge; and there are three national schools. Some remains exist of the ancient castle of Clonana.

GALLOON, a parish, partly in the baronies of KNOCKNINNY and CLONKELLY, but chiefly in that of COOLE, union of LISNASKA, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Lisnaska; on Lough Erne, and on the road from Cavan to Enniskillen; containing 11,135 inhabitants. The parish comprises 25,287 statute acres, of which 432 $\frac{1}{2}$ are in the barony of Knocknanny, 9341 $\frac{1}{2}$ in that of Clonkelly, and 15,513 $\frac{1}{2}$ in that of Coole; about two-thirds are good arable and pasture land, 1455 $\frac{1}{2}$ are in Lough Erne, 1072 in small lakes, and of the remainder a large portion is bog, which is easily reclaimable. The system of agriculture is in a very unimproved state; limestone is abundant, and freestone of good quality is procured for building and other purposes. The only seat of importance is Crom Castle, the residence of the Earl of Erne, about three miles from Newtown-Butler, a handsome mansion recently erected, in which is still preserved the armour worn by McCarthy Moore at the battle of Kilgarret. The lake affords considerable facility of conveyance, and it is in contemplation to open the port of Ballyshannon by the river Erne; there is a large flour-mill at Roosky, in this parish. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Clogher, and forms the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Clogher, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £307. 10., and the gross annual value of the benefice, including glebe, before the passing of the Rent-charge act was £540. There is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 260 $\frac{1}{2}$ Irish acres. The old church was burnt by an accidental fire in 1819, and the present spacious cruciform edifice was erected in 1823, by aid of a grant of £2000 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district comprising also four townlands of the parish of Drummully: there are two chapels, situated at Newtown-Butler and Donagh; the former erected in 1830, at an expense of £400, and latter in 1826, at an expense of £500. Here are also places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Wesleyan Methodists; the latter is a fine new building, one-half of the expense of which was contributed by J. Butler Danvers, Esq. There are several raths in the parish; and at Mlnnagone is a chalybeate spa strongly impregnated with sulphur, which has been found efficacious in chronic diseases. Some ruins of old churches exist on the

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island of Galloon and at Donagh.—See NEWTOWN-BUTLER.

GALLOW, a parish, in the union of TRIM, barony of UPPER DEECE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Killocock, on the road to Trim; containing 641 inhabitants. It comprises 2583 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which about one-third is in tillage, and the remainder good pasture. The principal seats are Gallow, Clarkstown, and Ferrans. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Agher, with which parish this was episcopally united by act of council in 1836: the tithe rent-charge of Gallow is £96. 18. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is a part of the district of Laracor, or Summerhill.

GALTRIM, or GAULTRIM, a parish, in the union of TRIM, barony of LOWER DEECE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Summerhill, on the road to Navan; containing 735 inhabitants. This parish comprises 4128 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which about two-thirds are under tillage. At Cloneymentb is a quarry of good building-stone. Within the parish is a constabulary police station. Galtrim House, a handsome residence in a well-planted demesne, is the seat of the Fox family, who are descended from Magnus Nial, Monarch of Ireland, and are the representatives of the lords of Killocurry, to whom Queen Elizabeth granted large possessions. This district was anciently a palatinate: the parish was given by the Irish parliament, in 1543, to the priory of St. Peter's, near Trim. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the patronage of Edward Thomas Hussey, Esq.; the rectory is inappropriate in Joseph Ashe, and George Fisher, Esqs. The tithe rent-charge is £106. 4. 4., of which £16. 4. 2. are payable to the impropriators, and the remainder to the vicar: the great tithes of the townlands of Walters-town and Branganstown, amounting to £26. 5., are payable to the incumbent of Kentstown. The glebe-house, which has a glebe of nine acres, was built by aid of a loan of £300 and a gift of £400, in 1815, from the late Board of First Fruits. The church, a neat edifice with a tower, was erected in 1800. In the Roman Catholic divisions Galtrim is part of the district of Kilmore, or Monalvy, and has a plain chapel at Boyce-town-Bridge.

GALVOLY.—See BOLY.

GALWAY (County of), a maritime county of the province of CONNAUGHT, bounded on the east by the county of Roscommon, King's county, and Tipperary, from the former of which it is separated by the Suck, and from the two latter by the Shannon; on the north, by the counties of Roscommon and Mayo; on the west, by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the south, by Galway bay and the county of Clare. It extends from 52° 57' to 53° 42' (N. Lat.), and from 7° 53' to 10° 15' (W. Lon.); and comprises an area of 1,566,354 statute acres, of which 742,805 are arable land, 708,000 uncultivated, 23,718 plantation, 1801 under towns and villages, and 90,030 under water. The population in 1821, exclusively of the town and liberties of Galway, which form a county of themselves, was 309,599; in 1831, 381,564; and in 1841, 422,923.

In the time of Ptolemy, this region was inhabited by the *Auteri*, who spread themselves also into the adjoining counties of Mayo and Roscommon. At a later,

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though still a very remote, date, it was thus parcelled out among tribes or families; Clanconow, or Clonmacnoon, among the Burkes; Clanfrigail, among the O'Hallorans; Hymaine, among the O'Dalys and O'Kellys; Maghullen, now Moycullen, among the O'Flahertys; Silnanchia, now Longford, and Hy-Fiacria-Aidne, afterwards Clanricarde, both possessed by the Burkes, Burghs, or De Bourgos. The Burkes or De Bourgos were of Anglo-Norman descent, and settled here in consequence of a grant made by Henry III. to Richard de Bourgo, of the whole kingdom of Connaught. A border warfare consequently ensued, and De Bourgo succeeded in securing some of the southern parts of the present county of Galway, making Meelick Castle one of his principal strongholds. Under this family the towns of Athenry and Galway considerably increased; and in 1333, William de Bourgo, Earl of Ulster, being assassinated, this part of his possessions was seized by a younger male branch of the family, who assumed the Irish title of Mac William Eighter, which was also adopted by his successors, until their acquisition of that of Earl of Clanricarde. Sir William, or Ulick, was the first Mac William Eighter, and from his son Richard the name of *Clanricarde* was first given to the territory and people. The limits of dominion were extended or curtailed according to the strength of arms possessed by the Anglo-Norman chieftain, but they commonly comprehended the six present baronies of Athenry, Clare, Dunkellin, Kiltartan, Leitrim, and Loughrea. The chief subinfeudators of the De Bourgos were the Birminghams. Another English colony was in the mean time planted in the north-western extremity of the county now forming the barony of Ross, in the reign of Edward I., by Thomas Joyes or Joyce, who married the daughter of an Irish chieftain: the Joyces became tributary to the O'Flaherties, adopting the Irish language and customs; and that part of Connaught is known to the present day by the name of the Joyces' Country. The last chieftain of Clanricarde who bore the title of Mac William Eighter, was Sir William de Burgh, created Earl of Clanricarde by patent of the first of Edward VI.

Until the reign of Elizabeth, the county of Galway was regarded as part of the county of Connaught, which comprised all the province of the same name except Roscommon. The present county, called after the name of its chief town, has no earlier antiquity as a distinct shire than the division of Connaught into shire ground by the lord-deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, in 1585. At this time, and until the middle of the 17th century, the septa and families possessing the western parts of the county were the O'Flaherties, O'Malleys, and Joyces; the north-eastern districts were held by the Mac David Burkes and the Birminghams; in the eastern quarter were the O'Naghtens, O'Fallons, O'Kellys, O'Mullallys, O'Dalys, and a branch of the Birminghams; Clanricarde contained, besides the territories immediately held by the earl, the lands of the O'Heynes, O'Maddens, and O'Shaughnessys; bordering on Lough Corrib were the O'Hallorans; and in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Galway were the possessions of the Kirwans, Martins, Blakes, Skerrets, Lynches, Frenches, Brownes, and Darceys, all mercantile families of that town. In the rebellion of 1641, this county took part with the confederate Catholics, notwithstanding the

exertions of the Marquess of Clanricarde. At the termination of the war a great portion of the landed property passed into the hands of new families, to whom it was confirmed after the Restoration; and the war of the Revolution served but to render permanent the change. The whole western portion of the county, between Lough Corrib and the Atlantic Ocean, is frequently called *Connemara*, signifying "the Bays of the Ocean;" the name, however, is strictly applicable to only one of the three subdivisions of this district; those of the other two are *Iar-Connaught* and *Joyces' Country*. These three subdivisions, respectively, are almost continuous with the existing baronies of Ballynahinch, Moycullen, and Ross.

The county is partly in the diocese of Killaloe, partly in those of Elphin, Kilmacduagh, and Clonfert, but chiefly in the diocese of Tuam, and includes the episcopal cities of the three last-named dioceses within its limits. For purposes of civil jurisdiction it is divided into the baronies of Arran, Athenry, Half-Ballymac, Ballynahinch, Clare, Clonmacnoon, Dunkellin, Dunmore, Kilconnell, Killian, Kiltartan, Leitrim, Longford, Loughrea, Moycullen, Ross, and Tyquin. It contains, independently of the provincial capital, which forms a separate county, the ancient corporate and market towns of Tuam and Athenry; the market and post towns of Loughrea, Eyrecourt, Gort, and Headford; the greater part of the market-town of Ballinasloe; the sea-port and post town of Clifden; and the post-towns or villages of Ahascragh, Aughrim, Castle-Blakeney, Dunmore, Portumna, Oranmore, Craughwell, Oughterard, Kilconnell, Monivae, and Dangan. The largest among its numerous other villages are Mount-Bellew, Woodford, Kinvarra, and Mount-Shannon. Prior to the Union it sent six representatives to the Irish parliament, two for the county at large, and two for each of the boroughs of Tuam and Athenry; since that period, its sole representatives, exclusive of those of the town of Galway, have been the two sent by the county to the Imperial parliament. The members are elected at Galway. The constituency in 1843 amounted to 2002, of whom 325 were £50, 107 £20, and 1570 £10, freeholders. The county is included in the Connaught circuit; the assizes are held at Galway, and general sessions of the peace are held twice in the year at each of the towns of Loughrea, Tuam, Eyrecourt, and Gort. The county court-house and gaol are in Galway; and there are bridewells at Tuam, Oughterard, Clifden, Eyrecourt, Loughrea, Tuam, Woodford, Ballinasloe, and Gort. The local government is vested in a lord-lieutenant, 24 deputy-lieutenants, and 131 other magistrates, besides whom are the usual county officers, including four coroners. There are 75 constabulary police stations, and the force consists of two county inspectors, 13 sub-inspectors, 17 head-constables, 79 constables, and 379 sub-constables, with 17 horses; the expense of its maintenance in 1842 was £23,702, defrayed equally by grand jury presentments and the government. The county infirmary and fever hospital are at Galway; and there is a fever hospital at Ballinasloe, where also is the district lunatic asylum for Connaught: there are dispensaries at Claran-Bridge, Dunmore, Ballymac, Portumna, Tuam, Loughrea, Ballinasloe, Annaghdown, Arran, Athenry, Aughrim, Dunamoi, Kilelgan, Williamstown, Headford, Ahascragh, Clifden, Ballygar.

Miltown, Killane, Monivea, Glanmodda, Oughterard, Gort, Killyan, and Eyrecourt, maintained by private subscriptions and grand jury presentments. The total amount of the grand jury presentments, for the year 1844, was £46,530. In the military arrangements the county is included in the Athlone district, except Mount-Shannon, which is in that of Limerick; and contains six barrack stations, three for cavalry at Longhrea, Gort, and Dunmore, two for infantry at Ballinaloe and Oughterard, and one for artillery at Mount-Shannon; affording in the whole accommodation for 21 officers and 415 men.

Lough Corrib divides the SURFACE into two unequal portions, which differ very considerably from each other in several important points; the eastern is, for the most part, fertile, and comparatively level; the western is rugged, mountainous, and barren. The former of these, with the exception of the Slievebaughta mountains, which separate it from Clare, is generally flat and uninteresting. A very fine rein of land, however, supposed by some to be a continuation of the Golden Vale of the south, proceeds from Gort by Loughrea to Anghrim and Ballinaloe; and in the northern part, about Dunmore, the country is exceedingly picturesque, highly diversified with hill and dale, and mostly rich pasture or tillage. The land between Oranmore and Monivea exhibits a sterile surface, covered with short heath and fern, yet with a substratum of limestone-gravel. Amongst the mountains of the western portion, those of Benabola, commonly called the Twelve Pins, are the most elevated, the highest being 2396 feet above the level of the sea: they lie midway between Lough Corrib and Agbris Point, in a western direction, and between Birtirbuy and Killery bays, in a northern, covering a space of about six miles square, and consist of two ranges or groups connected by the elevated pass of Maam Ina. The cliff on the south side of Glen Ina is particularly grand, being a naked perpendicular precipice of about 1200 feet, over which a considerable sheet of water falls. On the east of the same vale, a chain of hills proceeds along the boundary of the barony of Ross: the passes through this chain are known by the name of Maam, a term also used in the Highlands of Scotland; similar passes are called Maam-Turk in the north of Derbyshire. But the western district, although mountainous, is not, generally speaking, an upland country like Wicklow. At least three-fourths of Connemara proper are less than 100 feet above the level of the sea. Great part of Iar-Connaught rises from the shore of Galway bay, by but a gentle elevation to about 300 feet, at the upper edge of which are some hills of about 700 feet, and beyond them a low limestone country to the edge of Lough Corrib, but little elevated above the level of that lake. Joyces' Country, on the other hand, is an elevated tract, with flat-topped mountains from 900 to 2000 feet high, and intersected by deep and narrow valleys. The entire western part of the county is justly regarded as one of the most uncultivated parts of Ireland, presenting in a general view a continuous tract of bog and mountain; the quantity of arable land not amounting to one-fiftieth of the whole. Yet the greater portion of it is capable of being reclaimed, being every where covered with a surface of peat, with a declivity sufficient for drainage, and intersected by numerous layers of limestone rock; thus affording an inexhausti-

ble supply of material for the best manure, and of fuel for its preparation.

Of the LAKES, of which there are upwards of 150 of every size, the largest and most interesting is *Lough Corrib*, covering a surface of 43,434½ statute acres, of which 40,861 are in this county, and the remainder in the county of Mayo. It derives its origin from several streams in Joyces' Country, and, assuming the form and magnitude of a lake near Castlekirk Island, spreads to a considerable breadth near Cong, where it has a subterranean communication with Lough Mask, from which it is about two miles distant: it narrows at the ferry of Knock, and again suddenly expands, until, about two miles from Galway, it assumes the character of a river, which it retains to the sea. It receives several large rivers, and at its outlet seems to be fully equal to the Shannon at Athlone, but more rapid. The islands in it comprehend together about 1000 acres: they are Inchiquin, Inishtrater, Inishnavoe, Island Shendela, Inishlagh, Inishdara, inhabited; and Castlekirk, Ennisdavey, Ennisrobin, and St. Francis's, uninhabited. Its level is about fourteen feet above high-water mark, and it rises about three feet in floods. This lake is navigable from its head down to Galway, and a plan for a water communication by means of lockage, between it and the sea, has been estimated at a cost of £13,000. Between the mountains of Maam and Galway bay, a line of lakes, 37 in number, extends in a western direction from Oughterard to Ballinalinch, a distance of 23 miles; the principal are *Loughs Fuogh, Baffin, Derryclare, Uriel, Poulmagapple, and Birtirnahinch*, which last empties itself into the bay of Birtirbuy. *Loughrea*, situated near the road from Dublin to Galway, and giving name to a barony and a large town, is remarkable as well for its extent as for its picturesque scenery. *Lough Ross* is in Joyces' Country; it receives the waters of several rivers and mountain streams, yet has no visible outlet. There are numerous small but very interesting lakes near *Roundstone*, scattered over various parts. *Lough Mask*, which is principally in the county of Mayo, is bounded on the whole of its western shores by the county of Galway; a high ridge of land, about three miles in breadth, separates it from Lough Corrib. A subterranean communication between these two lakes serves as a vent for the waters of the former, the whole of which, after passing through a series of extensive caverns, rise again in numerous magnificent springs near Cong, and, after turning several mills, hasten by a rapid course to mingle with the waters of Lough Corrib. Some tracts, called *Turloughs*, which are dry in summer, assume the appearance of lakes in winter, owing to their outlets being insufficient to discharge the accumulated water. The largest is that of *Turloughmore*, which covers a large tract near Tuam; the next in extent is near Rahasane; and there are several smaller. They maintain seven or eight sheep to the acre, for about four months in summer, but in wet seasons are scarcely of any value.

The COAST from Killery bay to the county of Clare, presents a bold line of cliffs indented by numerous fine bays and inlets, many of which are adequate to receive vessels of every description. After passing Renville Point, at the north of Killery, in Connemara, the harbour of *Ballynakill* presents itself, capable of accommodating large ships, and protected by *Truchelaun* or *Heath*

Island. The bay of *Claggan*, about two miles in length, is more open than the preceding, though protected in some degree by the island of *Innisbofin*. From *Claggan* to *Aghris* cape, the most western point of the county, the shore is low; near the cape are *Crua*, *High*, and *Friar* Islands, exhibiting a few monastic ruins. *Streamstown* is a long inlet, narrow and dangerous, and, therefore, frequented only by smugglers: at some distance from it is *Omev* Island, and within it are the cultivated islands of *Tarbert* and *Innisturk*. *Ardbear* harbour branches into two inlets, the northern of which terminates at the rising town of *Clifden*; the southern enjoys the benefit of a salmon-fishery. *Mannin* bay, though extensive, is little frequented by large vessels; but a good kelp shore and a valuable herring-fishery bring many boats to it occasionally. Between it and *Roundstone* bay is the peninsula of *Bunowen*, terminating at *Slyne* Head. From *Slyne* Head, where two lighthouses have been erected, the coast turns eastward to *Roundstone* bay, the entrance to which is sheltered by the islands of *Innisnee* and *Innislacken*. Near its mouth is the new village of *Roundstone*: this harbour could shelter the whole navy of England. The boggy peninsula of *Rosrua* intervenes between *Roundstone* and *Birtirbuy* bays, which latter, though deep and with good anchorage, is little frequented: in the offing is the island of *Cruanakey*, used as a deer-park. The islands of *Masa*, *Myrish*, and *Finish*, south of *Rosrua* peninsula, are inhabited by a population actively engaged in the kelp trade and the fisheries: in *Elanmacadara* are some curious monastic remains. *Kilkerran* bay has a productive kelp shore, of nearly one hundred miles in extent, including the shores of its islands, although the direct distance across its mouth to the western point of *Costello* bay is but eight miles. A series of fords, passable on foot at low water, but navigable for boats during the height of the tide, connects the islands of *Garomna*, *Littermore*, *Littermullen*, *Knappagh*, and *Furrinish*, which lie on its eastern coast: between *Garomna* and the peninsula of *Killeen* is *Greatman's* bay, a safe harbour for vessels of moderate draught. *Caslah* or *Costello* bay, to the east of *Killeen*, is the most eastern of the harbours of *Connemara*. This district, therefore, exhibits some very extraordinary features: it contains upwards of twenty safe and capacious harbours, fit for vessels of any burthen, together with about 25 navigable lakes in the interior, each a mile or more in length, besides more than 100 smaller; and commands a coast line, including that of its islands, of not less than 400 miles.

South of the county is *Galway Bay*, having its entrance protected by the islands of *Arran* (described under their own head) and including the minor harbours of *Oranmore*, and *Renville* or *New harbour*; it is one of the finest stations along the coast, having a natural pier with 14 feet of water at ebb tide, improved by an artificial structure. Further south than *Renville* are, *Kilcolgan* Point, whence the first Marquess of *Clanciarde* took his final departure from Ireland during the troubles of 1641; *Kinvara* harbour, protected by *Edey* Island; and the peninsula of *Duras*, with which is connected that of *Aghnish*, a detached portion of *Clare*, which county forms the southern boundary of the magnificent bay of *Galway*.

The climate, though subject to storms and rain, is

peculiarly healthy; the prevalence of disease being more attributable to the habits of the humbler classes than to the influence of the atmosphere. Frost or snow seldom lies long on the western coast, and cattle of every kind remain out during the winter; but the summers are commonly wet. The soil of the eastern portion is in general suited to every kind of crop, and produces wheat of the best description, particularly to the south of *Galway*. Much of the land, however, being light and rocky, is better adapted for sheep-feeding. The parts near *Tuam* improve in quality, and still further north all is rich pasture or excellent tillage ground. On the south shore of *Lough Corrib*, where cultivation has made the greatest progress, the arable land is interspersed with extensive tracts of naked limestone rock, of a most desolate aspect; and it appears to have been only by incessant exertions that a few patches of soil have been won from the general waste. These spots are nevertheless of the highest fertility, and the pasture among the rocks is peculiarly fine. *Connemara* is for the most part barren moor, consisting of bog of various depths, upon a bottom of primitive rock of difficult decomposition, and affording little soil; but several beds of limestone run through the country, and are distinguishable by the verdure in their vicinity. For improving the lands of this district, there are convenient banks of shell and coral sand on all the coast, especially in the bays of *Kilkerran*, *Birtirbuy*, *Banowa*, and *Mannin*: *Kilkerran*, *Birtirbuy*, and *Mannin* yield pure coralline.

Wheat is the crop at which the farmer mostly aims, and it is always sown after potatoes, except in moory soils, when oats form the succession. The want of manure for potatoes is generally supplied by hiring land and paring and burning the surface: the ground is skinned, or scored by a spade, sharp and broad at the end, with a considerable bend in the blade to prevent the necessity of stooping. Where sea-weed is used, the potatoes are planted on it after it has dried; as when used fresh, it injures the potato sets. A dry spring always ensures a plentiful crop of potatoes; a wet one, on the contrary, is the usual forerunner of scarcity. On the sea-coast corallines are also used for manure; the succession being potatoes, wheat, oats, and, in sandy soils, barley, and then potatoes with a fresh manuring. In many places on the coast, very fine early potatoes are raised in several feet of pure sea-sand manured by seaweed, and, after that, excellent barley, which is mostly consumed by the innumerable private stills of *Connemara*. The small farmers or cottiers till almost exclusively with the spade. Crops of every kind on the lands of cottiers are generally carefully weeded. The chief markets for grain are *Galway*, *Loughrea*, *Tuam*, *Ballinasloe*, *Gort*, *Eyreecourt*, *Mount-Bellew*, and *Clifden*; they are well supplied. The numerous flour-mills lately established have tended much to increase and improve the cultivation of wheat. Among the green crops, the use of which is gradually extending, that of clover is peculiarly encouraged, being found among the most productive and congenial to the soil. The pastures are very extensive. Heathy sheep-walks occupy a tract of dreary country ten miles square, between *Monirac* and *Galway*. A considerable quantity of pasture is obtained from the turloughs, particularly the *Turloughmore*: there is also a range of many miles between

Athenry and Ardaban, stretching down to the sea at Kinvarra, and chiefly occupied by sheep. The baronies of Ballynahinch, Ross, and Moycullen, are all under pasture, with the exception of patches of tillage in the valleys. To many farms large tracts of moory bottom are attached, which, if judiciously arranged, a process as yet but ill understood and little practised, would amply repay the outlay.

Agriculture as a system is in a backward state, except in the neighbourhood of Ballinasloe, Tuam, Hollymount, and Gort, where the rotation and green-crop systems have been introduced. The barony of Kiltartan has made rapid strides in this respect, since 1833, at which time the first clover and vetches were sown; they are generally cut and carried away as green fodder. The deepest and best soils in the county are around Ballymoe and Tyquin. In many districts of the eastern portion of the county, the iron plough and light angular harrow are generally used; but the land is never ploughed sufficiently deep, the antiquated system of merely turning up the old soil being adhered to. In most parts grain of every kind is sown too late; hence it sustains great injury in wet seasons. Hay is rarely cut till the month of September, and even then very injudiciously: the greater quantity is produced on low meadows, here called Callows, where it is put up in large cocks in the field and suffered to remain until November; thus it is always much injured with rain, and liable to be washed away by the autumnal floods. Although the iron plough is very general, the old wooden plough is retained in many places; threshing and winnowing machines are sometimes seen, but only with the gentry. One-horse carts with spoke wheels are so general in the eastern division of the county that the old solid wooden-wheeled car is now seldom to be met with, and the slide car never. Waggon of a very superior construction, drawn by two horses abreast, are frequent in the neighbourhood of Galway. In Connemara, Iar-Connauught, and Joyces' Country, wheeled vehicles are almost unknown; every thing, even to the manure and grain, being carried upon the backs of men or horses. Dairy-farms are by no means general, but a good deal of butter is made, particularly at Barna, near Galway. Farms are of every size: those of large extent are mostly in the mountains, and used for pasturing young and store cattle; they are always held in bulk. Those in the valleys and on the sea-coast are mostly small; but in the plain, or eastern portions of the county, the size of the farms varies from 20 to 200 acres. The principal manure is the surface of the turbary, called black bog or moreen, carried home in baskets, spread over the yard, and mixed with dung, clay, or gravel. Another manure is ashes, produced by burning the surface sod, as already noticed. Coralline, commonly called oyster-bank sand, is used in Connemara, with the best effect: wet moory land has been converted by it into rich meadow, mostly of florin grass, which has continued to throw up a fine sward for forty years. Lime and limestone-gravel, found in the escars, is much used, particularly to the south of Galway. Sea-weed of every kind is applied to the soil as manure, particularly for potatoes and vegetables: its effect is powerful but transient. Irrigation is little practised. The fences are walls, formerly of dry stones rudely piled up, but latterly more carefully built, from 3 to 6

feet high, and topped with sods; the clearing of the ground generally supplies the materials. Ditches are not common.

The breed of black-cattle has been greatly improved within the last few years. The favourite stock is a cross between the Dugham and the old long-horned native cow; the cross between the old Leicester bull and the native thrives well in hilly and exposed situations. The old Irish cow is still seen. Sheep are also a very favourite stock: the new Leicester, first introduced by Mr. Taaffe, is peculiarly prized both for carcass and fleece. The cross between the new Leicester and the native sheep, though not so large as the preceding, is celebrated for the flavour of its mutton; its wool also, though short, is good. The South-down sheep have degenerated, the fleece becoming short and coarse. The fairs of Ballinasloe, which are particularly noticed in the article on that place, regulate the prices of sheep and black-cattle throughout Ireland. The character of the Galway horses, both as roadsters and hunters, has been long celebrated. Connemara was famed for its breed of small hardy horses, but they have latterly lost character in consequence of an injudicious cross with large stallions; the genuine breed is now extremely scarce. Pigs are numerous, and of every variety of breed. Goats are frequently met with, but not in flocks. The old red-deer is sometimes seen in the mountains of Connemara and Joyces' Country, but the race is almost extinct.

The quantity of large full-grown timber found in the bogs proves that the county, though now nearly bare, was once well-wooded: the hilly districts abound more in bog timber than the plain country. The trees usually found are oak and fir, the latter of which is manufactured into ropes, which resist damp better than those of hemp. Yew of considerable size and finely grained is frequently found. Another proof that the soil is well adapted for the growth of timber may be drawn from the fact, that in almost every dry knoll or cliff the oak, beech, and hazel may be found shooting up in abundance, when not checked by the destructive browsing of goats. The plantations at present are mostly confined to screens round gentlemen's demesnes. Although the county still exhibits such tracts of neglected waste, several attempts on a large scale to improve its natural advantages have been made. A farming society was formerly supported at Loughrea; the Farming Society of Ireland held its great annual meeting at Ballinasloe till its dissolution; and the succeeding Agricultural Society of Ireland used to hold one of its periodical meetings in the same town. The Royal Agricultural Improvement Society, instituted in Dublin in 1841, has several branches within the county; and its cattle-show for the year 1845 was held at Ballinasloe, on the 31st September. But very much yet remains to be done. The general fuel of the county is turf, the stores of which contained in the bogs of the western districts are deemed inexhaustible, and great quantities are taken by boats to the county of Clare, as well as to the isles of Arrau and the inner shores of Galway bay. The only parts where any scarcity of this fuel is experienced are in some districts bordering on the shores of Galway bay, and in the line from the town of Galway to Athenry and Monivae. The use of coal is almost confined to the town of Galway.

In a GEOLOGICAL point of view the county may be considered as divided into two great regions, the limestone and the granite: the high road from Galway to Oughterard nearly marks the division, which is also discernible to the eye of an intelligent observer by the decline of the verdant hue that enlivens the former. The country north and east of this boundary line is limestone; that to the south and west, with a few minor exceptions, is granite. The Slievebaghta mountains are silicious; the great group of Benabola, chiefly quartz; Poulacopp mountain is hornblende. Between Ballynakill bay and Ardbera is a tract of mica-slate and quartz interspersed with veins of primitive limestone. The same formation runs through the hills to Oughterard; it contains very beautiful serpentine and verd antique. The largest deposit of it is in the centre of the Benabola group, where it is nearly unattainable in consequence of the difficulty of conveyance; the most valuable quarries are at Bawnanoran and Lissontar, near the head of Birtirbuy, whence the splendid chimney-piece presented to George IV., and now in the Carlton Club House, was taken. A quarry at Letterlongh contains a marble of a deep green porphyritic substance, unique in character and appearance. Lead-ore has been found in many places; nodules of very pure quality are frequently met with in the mountain streams, and along the sea-shore. Iron-ore was extensively worked, while timber was plentiful for smelting it. At a quarry at Dunmore, millstones are made, said to surpass those of France. A crystalline sand, of very superior quality for scythe-boards, occurs at Lough Coutra; for which mowers come from twenty miles' distance. Manganese has been found in Slieve-an-air, near the border of Clare. The limestone, except that of Connemara, contains fossil remains in various quantities, from that of Oughterard, disfigured by sections of large shells, to the beautiful marbles of Angliham, Menlo, Renville, and Merlin Park, near Galway, which are of a fine black, nearly pure, and highly prized in England and in Dublin. At Ballyleigh also, near Gort, a fine black marble has long been used; some of superior quality is found near Athenry; and a very beautiful grey marble has been discovered at Woodbrook. Near Ardfray, and in Mr. D'Arcy's demesne, in Connemara, large beds of oyster-shells may be seen many feet above high-water mark.

Coarse *Linen* was formerly manufactured to some extent; it was generally of the kind called bandle-linen, but the fabric was not good. The principal markets for it were Loughrea and Tuam, where also a considerable quantity of linen-yarn was sold. A diaper manufacture flourished for some time, but is also extinct. In Connemara some fine linen was manufactured, and a large quantity of coarse, the latter chiefly for domestic use. *Canvases* for bags is in good demand: a very coarse kind is sold at Tuam, for packing wool; larger quantities also are sent to Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, for packing bacon for exportation. The *Woollen* manufacture consists chiefly of flannels and friezes for home sale. A considerable quantity of white friezes and caddow blankets is manufactured and sold at Galway and Loughrea, and in the neighbourhood of the former of these towns flannels are woven to a large extent. Knit woollen stockings are made and sold in Connemara, to the amount of nearly £10,000 per annum: the wool is

peculiarly fine, and they possess a much greater degree of softness and elasticity than any woven stocking, but from being made only of a single thread, they afford but little wear. The manufacture of *Kelp*, commenced about the year 1700, was very general, and tolerably productive: when first exported it sold at from 14s. to 16s. per ton, and it gradually rose in price to £13 per ton: about 10,000 tons were annually made in Connemara. But the removal of the duty on salt has nearly destroyed the trade, and the weed is now sold as manure. *Paper* is manufactured in the town of Galway, and a good deal of it sent to the Dublin market. There is also in that town a considerable manufacture of black marble chimney-pieces, much prized as being wholly free from white marks. Tobacco-pipes and coarse pottery are made there, and at Creggs and Dunsandle. Coarse felt-hats and straw-bonnets are made at Loughrea, and some other places. The trade in grain employs 23 flour-mills, six oatmeal-mills, and two malt-mills, in Galway town alone; and there are twelve other large flour-mills in different places. After supplying the home demand, the produce is sent to Dublin, to the amount of about 12,000 tons annually from the Galway mills.

A valuable source of employment to this county is its FISHERIES, which, however, notwithstanding the abundance of fish on its coasts, has heretofore scarcely sufficed to supply the home demand, owing to the want of skill and systematic industry among the fishermen. The fishery for the basking shark, commonly called the *Sun-fish*, commences in April, and continues for about six weeks. A single fish produces from four to twelve barrels, each of 30 gallons, of oil; the boats engaged are few, and too small to venture into deep water, yet even under this defective system the fishery produces oil of the value of several thousand pounds annually. The *Cod* and *Ling* fishery commences in February, when these fish approach the shore from the great bank that lies seven or eight leagues from the land; the quantity of ling exceeds that of cod, in the proportion of five to one. The *Herring* fishery commences at a later period than formerly, and is said to be less productive; the season now begins in February or March, and during its continuance all other fishing is nearly abandoned. When it commences at Galway, almost the entire of the male population of the neighbouring villages flock to the shore to assist, and have a certain share of the profits. Five thousand herrings are reckoned a middling night's capture for one boat: all that are taken are sold to supply the home demand, which is so far from being satisfied that many cargoes are brought from the north-west coast. Sometimes several men join in a boat and nets for this fishery; many of whom are redsmen in different branches, who at this period abandon their usual occupations. The bay of Galway abounds with every kind of fish, including shell-fish, and the white-fishery might be made of considerable value. There are about 500 fishing-boats belonging to the bay, besides 200 or 250 belonging to the Claddagh village, near the town. *Lobsters* are generally in great abundance; on some parts of the coast they are put into holes in the rocks that are covered at half ebb, and fed to a large size with fish and other food. At the falls of Ballinahinch, between the lake of that name and the bay of Roundstone, is a very valuable *Salmon* fishery, being the most profitable in Ireland except those of Ballina and Coleraine: there is

another at Galway, between Lough Corrib and the sea, and a third is carried on at the head of the Killery. In Lough Corrib is abundance of *Trout*, especially the much-esteemed gillaroo trout. *Oysters* of superior quality abound on the coast of Connemara, and all round the bay of Galway, and are in season nearly the whole year. *Pearls* of great beauty, but not very large, have been taken from the pearl muscles in several rivers, particularly near Oughterard.

The Suck is the principal river. It rises in the county of Roscommon, and separates the two counties, flowing along nearly the whole of the eastern boundary of Galway from Ballymoe to beyond Ballinasloe; it receives the Shiven at Mucknagh, and near Ballinasloe the Ahascragh from the west, and joins the Shannon at Shannon-Bridge. Its course is in general very sluggish, and it does much damage every year by overflowing its banks. The canal from Ballinasloe to the Shannon, an extension of the Grand Canal from Dublin, is chiefly fed from this river. *The Shannon*, the finest river in Ireland, borders only a small portion of the eastern side of the county, between the confluence of the Suck and the village of Mount-Shannon, separating it from the King's county and Tipperary; expanding into Lough Derg, it quits the county for that of Clare at Mount Shannon. *The Black river*, or *Shruel*, empties itself into Lough Corrib, as does also the *Moyne*: both these rivers are subject to inundations; and the former sinks into the ground through an aperture called a swallow, at a short distance from the town of Shruel, but soon emerges through several large springs. *The Carnamart* passes through the southern part of the county, and empties itself into the eastern extremity of the bay of Galway. *The Ballynahinch* river has a short but rapid course from the Twelve Pins mountains, in the parish of Moyrus, to Birtirbay bay. The roads are numerous, and generally in excellent repair; the materials for making them being every where abundant and good. The principal lines are the mail-coach roads from Dublin to Galway, and to Tuam, Castlebar, and Westport, which intersect the county from east to west. Several new lines have been made through the western part. One, commencing at Oughterard, proceeds by the lakes to Ballinahinch and Clifden, with numerous lines branching from it into the centre of the mountains; another passes from Clifden by Streamstown, Ballynakill, Kilmore, and Killery, into the county of Mayo, with several branch roads leading chiefly to the coast. These lines, with their branches, extend for a distance of 127 miles, and although they are carried through the midst of the mountainous district, they seldom deviate from the level.

There are seven ancient round towers in the county; at Kilmacduagh, Ballygaddy, Kilbannon, Meelick, Roscam, Murrough, and Ardahan. Rathes are numerous: a very fine ruin of this kind is to be seen in Arranmore. Cromlechs are also found in several places; one in good preservation in the demesne of Marble Hill, another near Dunsandle, and another of very curious construction at Monument hill, near Loughrea. The remains of monastic buildings are numerous, and are noticed in the accounts of the places where they are respectively situated: the most celebrated are those of the Cistercian monastery at Knockmoy, about six miles from Tuam. Ancient castles are also numerous; some of them are

in ruins, and others still kept in repair, as places of residence. Between Gort and Kilmacduagh are the remains of a round castle, a style of architecture uncommon.

The seats of the opulent gentry are well built, and are noticed in the articles on their respective parishes. The houses of the farmers are of very defective construction: the floors are generally below the level of the soil; the windows small, and often stopped up, so that the light enters only through the door; the offices badly constructed and arranged. The dwellings of the PEASANTRY are still worse, often of dry stones or of sods, and thatched: this description applies more forcibly to the western part of the county, though even there, as well as in other parts, are laudable exceptions. In Connemara Proper and Joyce's Country the population is thinly scattered along the coast, and by the sides of the old rugged roads; in Jar-Connaught it is dense, and the holders of land in better circumstances than those of the preceding districts, who combine fishing with farming. Yet throughout the whole of the three districts there is scarcely a thoroughly comfortable house, and the habits and appearance of the families who have means sufficient to improve their condition are generally little better than those of the indigent. The food is invariably the potato, with fish in Connemara, where also cows are a frequent appendage to the small farmer's homestead, as is a cabbage-garden. The clothing is of home-made frieze for the men: flannel jackets and petticoats, of blue and dark red, were the prevailing dress of the women, but they are giving way to cottons. The men, in winter, generally wear shoes and stockings, also home made; the women frequently go barefooted. Beer is now much more in demand than formerly. Unlicensed whisky is still made in great quantities in the mountainous districts. The lower classes exhibit the strongest proofs of industry, when working for themselves, as is shewn by their care in clearing the ground of stones, and in the reclamation of bog, when they are secured in a profitable tenure. The use of the English language is daily increasing in all parts: the Irish language, however, is said to be still spoken better here than in any other part of the island, both with respect to idiom and pronunciation. The crying at funerals, the attendance at wakes, and other old customs are still preserved. The county almost every where abounds with *Springs* of the purest water; those of Eyreconrt and Kilconnell Abbey are peculiarly celebrated. A spring near the rocky summit of Knock-nae is never dry. The most remarkable of the mineral springs, which are numerous and mostly chalybeate, are at Oughterard, Kiltalla, and Kingston; the last is pronounced by Kirwan to be one of the best in Europe: another near Dunsandle is much frequented. At the village of Quose is a well which instantly kills poultry that drink of its water. A spa between Clonfert and Laurencetown has been used with great effect in liver complaints; that at Oughterard attracts many invalids thither, and those at Atheury, Rathglass, near Kilconnell, Woodbrook, Killimor, Abbert, and Hampstead, are all of high repute in their respective neighbourhoods. The county gives the title of *Viscount* to a branch of the Arundel family, resident in England. The title of *Marquess of Clanricarde* expired with the first marquess, who died without male issue; but the earldom descended

to another branch of the family of De Burgh, which enjoys it to the present day, and to which the marquessate was restored by patent, in 1825.



Seal.

GALWAY, a sea-port, borough, and market-town, the head of a union, and a county of itself, locally between the baronies of CLARE, DUNKELLIN, and MOYCULIN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 51½ miles (N. N. W.) from Limerick, and 101½ (W. by S.) from Dublin; containing, within the parliamentary borough, 32,511 inhabitants, of whom 17,275 are in the county of the town, or municipal borough. Though few particulars of its early history are recorded, this place appears to have been regarded from a very remote period as a position of great importance. In the first division of Ireland, ascribed to Partholan, it was one of the chief points of partition; and in the subsequent division of the island between Heber and Hecemon, adopted by Conn of the Hundred Battles, and Eogan, King of Munster, it was fixed upon as the western termination of that line of demarcation of which Dublin was the eastern extremity. There is every reason for supposing it to be identical with the *Nagnata*, or *Naguata*, of Ptolemy, described as the principal city on the western coast. Baxter adopts this opinion, from its original name, "*Cuan-na-guactie*," signifying in the Irish language "the port of the small islands," and descriptive of its situation both with respect to the isles of Arran at the mouth of the bay, and to the smaller islets in the more immediate vicinity of the town. The power of the Danes having been destroyed by the decisive battle of Clontarf, the people of the district surrounding Galway, aware of the importance of its situation, erected a strong castle for its defence; which so powerfully excited the jealousy of the people of Munster, that Conor, king of that province, in 1132, despatched a body of troops and levelled the fortress with the ground. In 1149, the town and castle, the latter of which had been restored, were taken and destroyed by Turlough O'Brien, King of Munster; but they appear to have soon revived, for, in 1154, ships of "Galway Dune" were sent to the northern part of the island; and it is recorded that, in 1161, strange ships were seen in the harbour, and that the town took fire. The Annals of Innisfallen notice another conflagration, in 1170. At the time of the English invasion, the town contained only a few families and some fishermen under the protection of the O'Flahertys, who then held the castle and the surrounding territory. The first notice of it that occurs after that event, is connected with the return of Feidlim O'Connor, King of Connaught, from the English court, whither he had gone to lay before the English monarch his complaints against Richard de Burgo or Bourgo. Hugh O'Flaherty, embracing the cause of Feidlim, fortified the castle of Galway, and in 1230 baffled every attempt of De Burgo to dispossess him; but on the defeat of Feidlim, about two years after, the town and castle fell into the hands of De Burgo, who, though he lost them again for a short time, ultimately recovered both, and made this place his prin-

cipal residence and the capital of the province. He secured it with additional fortifications, and established a municipal government under a magistrate of his own appointment. In 1270, the erection of walls for the defence of the town was commenced; and the works were continued at intervals, by grants for that purpose, till the end of the century, when they were completed. The increased security of the place encouraged the influx of strangers, among whom was a number of new settlers, consisting of 13, or, according to some, 14 families, known under the appellation of the "tribes of Galway," who enriched themselves by commerce and the purchase of lands.

The town, which rapidly increased in commerce, so as to surpass the rival city of Limerick, was in 1312 strengthened by the erection of the great gate, and additional works, under the superintendence of Nicholas Lynch, surnamed the "Black Marshal." On the death of William de Burgo, the third earl of Ulster, who was assassinated by his own servants, a great change took place. That nobleman leaving only a daughter, the heads of two younger branches of the family, fearing the alienation of the estates by marriage, threw off their allegiance, and, adopting the Irish customs, assumed the native titles of Mac William Eighter and Mac William Oughter; the former took possession of the town, with the territory towards the Shannon, and led the inhabitants into revolt. In 1375, by grant of a charter of the staple, the merchants of Galway and Connaught were permitted for three years to pay the customs due to the crown, at Galway, which was thus placed on an equality with the cities of Cork, Dublin, and Waterford. In 1396, the town, which had hitherto exercised its corporate privileges only by prescription, obtained from Richard II. a perpetual grant of the customs for the repair of the walls, and also a charter of incorporation conferring many privileges, which charter was confirmed in 1402, by Henry IV. A license for coining, which had been previously confined to Dublin and Trim, was, about this time, granted to Galway by statute specifying the value and character of the coins to be struck. During the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV., the commerce of the port extended to many parts of Europe, particularly to France and Spain, whence large quantities of wine were imported. In 1484, a new charter was bestowed on the town, vesting its government in a mayor and bailiffs, and expressly ordaining that neither the Lord Mac William of Clanricarde, nor any of his family, should exercise authority within its limits. In 1493 occurred the melancholy execution by the mayor, James Lynch Fitzstephen, of his own son, for murder: to prevent an intended rescue, he caused him to be hanged from a window of his house, under which are carved a skull and cross bones in memory of the tragical event.

During the reign of Henry VIII., frequent disputes between the inhabitants of Galway and the men of Limerick arose from a feeling of rivalry, which were eventually terminated by treaty; and to the instigation of Limerick merchants the former attributed the reversal of a claim made on them by the Earl of Ormonde for prisage of wine, from which they had been previously exempt. The question, however, was decided in favour of Galway by the court of star-chamber; the decision was of the highest importance to its merchants, who at that time supplied nearly the whole kingdom with wine.

for which purpose they had vaults at Athboy, the remains of which are still to be seen. A royal ordinance was issued at the same time, by which the merchants of Galway were prohibited from forestalling the markets of Limerick; and in 1545 a new charter was granted, defusing the limits of the port, which were made to extend from the isles of Arran to the town, and permitting the exportation of all goods and merchandise except woollens and linens, with exemption from prisage, and a confirmation of all former privileges. *Edward VI.* granted a confirmatory charter, and the town continued to increase in prosperity; but the tyranny of Sir Edward Fitton, the first President of Connaught, having excited an insurrection, it was harassed by the incursions of the neighbouring sept, and many of the principal inhabitants were induced to seek protection from Mac William Eighter. In 1579, the inhabitants received a charter from *Elizabeth*, with reversionary leases of the dissolved monasteries, the fisheries, the cocket, and lands of the value of 100 marks; but a few years after the Earl of Ormonde reasserted his claim to the prisage of wine, which was allowed by the court of chancery. About the year 1594, Hugh Roe O'Donnell, having destroyed Enniskillen and burnt Athenry, appeared before the town, and being refused a supply of provisions, set fire to the suburbs; but retreated without doing further injury. In 1600, Lord Monntjoy erected a strong fort on the hill where the Augustinian monastery stood, which completely commanded the town and the harbour; and soon after the accession of *James I.*, the town, and the lands within a distance of two miles round it, were by charter constituted a county, of which the Earl of Clanricarde was appointed governor, with powers equal to those he exercised as President of Connaught.

Soon after the commencement of the war in 1641, the inhabitants joined the parliamentarians, and the Earl of Clanricarde invested the town and speedily reduced it to submission; but his exertions to retain it for King Charles were frustrated by the violence of Capt. Willoughby, commander of the fort, which induced the people to open their gates to the enemy. From the great numbers that fled to the town for shelter during this period of intestine war, the plague broke out in July, 1649, and raged with violence till the April following, during which time 3700 of the inhabitants fell victims to its ravages. The Marquess (late Earl) of Clanricarde, wishing to borrow £20,000 for the king's service, offered the revenues of Galway and Limerick to the Duke of Lorraine as security; but the negotiation failed. On this occasion, a large and very accurate map of the town was drawn and engraved, two copies of which are still extant. In 1652, the town was invested by the parliamentary forces under Sir C. Coote, when Preston, the Irish commander of the garrison, having quitted it and embarked for France, the inhabitants surrendered on favourable conditions. On the proclamation of Richard Cromwell, as protector, in 1658, so great a tumult was excited that the corporation was threatened with the loss of its charter. In 1690, the town was put into a state of defence and garrisoned for *James II.*, and in the following year the Protestant inhabitants removed into the western suburbs. After the battle of Aughrim, General De Ginkell, with 14,000 of William's army, laid siege to it: after holding out for some time it surrendered on the 20th of July, 1691. The works raised by both armies

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were levelled; the fort near the town was repaired, and a new one erected on Mutton Island, in the bay, for the protection of the harbour. Previously to the disturbances of 1798, 400 of the inhabitants had formed themselves into eight companies of volunteers; and on the landing of the French at Kilcummin bay, the merchants supplied General Hutchinson with money, which enabled him to join General Lake with the garrison and yeomanry of the town, who consequently shared in the defeat at Castlebar.

The town is most advantageously situated at the head of the spacious bay to which it gives name, and at the mouth of a river which, after a winding course from Lough Corrib through the town, falls into the bay. It consists of several streets, in general narrow. Some years since, it was determined to appropriate, under parliamentary sanction, a portion of the municipal revenue for its improvement: the act 6th and 7th William IV., cap. 117, was consequently passed for regulating and improving Galway, and the commissioners under that act have already materially benefited the town. The streets are now kept in good order; the pathways are being well and substantially flagged, and the Green, or Eyre's-square, has been protected by a handsome iron-railing, and is tastefully laid out in walks, and decorated with planting. A gas company has been formed to light the town. Early in the present century, the greater portion of the town walls was levelled and built upon, and streets were continued into the suburbs to such an extent as to give to part of the place the name of the New Town. The only relic of the fortifications left standing was the north bastion and rampart, constructed around the Lion's Tower in 1646, and situated at the rear of the dwelling-house of Mr. J. H. Bath, from whose garden there is an ascent to it by a flight of stone steps. That gentleman, in 1835, as appears from an inscription in the wall, rebuilt the Lion's Tower (first erected in 1278) as it originally stood, with the native marble of Angliham; from the summit of the tower there is a remarkably fine view. The total number of houses, in 1841, was 2504. The more ancient part of Galway is somewhat on the plan of a Spanish town; many of the older houses are quadrangular, with an open court and an arched gateway towards the street. Two bridges connect the town with the western district of Iar-Connaught; one built in 1342, which is still in good repair; and the other higher up the stream, a handsome structure erected in 1831, and connecting the county court-house and prison. From the latter is a highly interesting view, embracing, up the river, the fine Elizabethan structure of Melbrough Castle on its right bank, and downwards the shipping in the harbour, with the suburbs, and the lofty mountains of county Clare. The Castle or Upper Citadel barracks, near William's gate, are a handsome range of building for 6 officers and 136 non-commissioned officers and privates, with an hospital for 60 patients; the Shambles barracks, near the river, which are also well built, are for 15 officers and 326 non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for six horses. There are two subscription news-rooms, belonging respectively to the Amicable and Commercial Societies; and two newspapers are published in the town. Races for some years past have been held on a course about three miles distant. Several flour-mills have been erected on the banks of the river, which has a very rapid fall; and great

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quantities of flour are made here from the wheat grown in the neighbourhood, which is of a very fine quality. The manufacture of paper is extensively carried on; the works are partly impelled by water, and a steam-engine has been erected for greater efficiency. A portion of the fine black marble found in the vicinity is made into mantel-pieces, and a turning and polishing machine and a patent saw-wheel have been constructed, which are set in motion by the treadmill in the county gaol: a large brewery and three distilleries are in full operation, and near the town is a bleach-mill. The curing of bacon was commenced about 12 years since, and 1000 pigs are now killed weekly. The linen manufacture was introduced, but never flourished here; the linen-hall erected in the western suburbs has long since fallen into decay.

The COMMERCE for which the port was formerly so distinguished has very much declined; wine is no longer imported in large quantities, and the trade in provisions is much diminished. The principal exports are corn, flour, kelp, marble, wool, and provisions; and the imports, timber, wine, salt, tobacco, coal, hemp, tallow, and Swedish and British iron. The total estimated value of the exports in a recent year amounted to £251,864, of which £217,309 were for corn, meal, and flour, about £30,000 provisions, £2133 hides and tallow, and £2412 various other articles: the estimated value of the imports in the same year was £68,268, whereof £6791 were corn, meal, and flour, £31,020 iron, metal, hardware, &c., £470 spirits, £6266 hides, tallow, leather, &c., £11,670 tea, coffee, and sugar, £9770 wines, £18,285 tobacco, and the remainder various other articles, British and foreign. In the year ending Jan. 5th, 1835, 15 British ships of the aggregate burthen of 2273 tons, and 3 foreign ships of 421 tons aggregate burthen, entered inwards, and 6 British ships of 1044 tons and 2 foreign ships of 301 tons cleared outwards, in the foreign trade. In the trade with British ports, 119 ships, of an aggregate burthen of 12,215 tons, entered inwards, and 126 of 14,492 tons cleared outwards; while in the trade with Irish ports, 16 ships of 700 tons entered inwards, and 19 of 1039 tons cleared outwards. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port, a few years since, was only 7, of the aggregate burthen of 272 tons; but the aggregate burthen of the shipping belonging to the port in 1846, was about 5000 tons: some of the merchants have shares in the regular traders between London and Galway. The gross amount of customs' duties for 1835 was £31,133. 2., and for 1836, £31,769. 2.; and of the excise duties of the district, for the former year, £50,145. 12. 5.: in 1843 the customs were £25,094, and the excise duties £26,356. The custom-house, a small plain building, was erected in 1807.

The entrances to Galway bay are two; one through the North sound, between the most western of the Arran Isles, which are situated in the centre of its mouth, and Gulin Head to the north, on which is a watch tower; and the other through the South sound, between Dunmacelin and Innishere Island. About a mile south of Galway is Mutton Island, connected with the main land by a ridge of sand, dry at low water; a light has been erected on it, and between it and the town is the ordinary roadstead, affording good anchorage ground, though exposed to a heavy swell during winds from the south and south-south-west. There are two feet of water on

the bar: the best shelter for ships of war is along the southern shore; and at the head of the bay, to the east and south of the town, are several creeks and inlets, affording shelter to small vessels from every wind. A navigable canal from Lough Corrib to the sea at this place was recommended by the late Mr. Nimmo, and would prove of vast benefit, but it has not been formed: some new docks planned by him have, however, been completed, the Commissioners of Public Works having granted a loan of £17,000. The docks comprise about 9 acres, and are of sufficient depth for vessels of 500 tons burthen. The canal, if ever constructed, will cross the town in a direction nearly parallel with the river; the level of the lake being only 14 feet above that of the sea, two locks only would be requisite in the whole distance, which is about 3 miles. The quays, as planned by Mr. Nimmo, were to be entirely of hewn limestone and 75 feet in width; the lake also was to be deepened and rendered navigable for large boats. The whole work would add much to the improvement of the trade; which is now under the direction of several of the principal merchants, who have formed themselves into a chamber of commerce. A branch of the Provincial Bank was opened in 1836, of the Bank of Ireland in 1830, and of the National Bank in 1836. The salmon-fishery, for which there is a weir on the river, between the two bridges, has been a source of great profit from an early period, and since 1800 has frequently produced more than £500 per annum. The fishery in the bay, which is still more lucrative, is wholly under the direction of the fishermen of Claddagh, *which see*. This is the head station of the Galway district coast-guard, and the residence of the inspecting commander; the district comprises the subordinate stations of Ballyvaughan, Kiltoghan, Barna, Casleh Bay, Isles of Arran, Fairhill, and Kilkerran, comprehending a force of 6 officers and 51 men. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; the former principally for corn; and the latter also for corn, provisions of every kind, and for pigs. Fairs are held May 31st, and Sept. 21st. The corn-market is held at the Little Green; that for butchers' meat and provisions in a well-arranged market-place, near William's-gate, erected in 1802. In the excise arrangements, the town gives name to, and is the head of, a district comprising the towns of Clifden, Galway, Gort, Loughrea, and Ballinasloe.

By charter of the 29th of Charles II., the CORPORATION consisted of a mayor, two sheriffs, an indefinite number of free burgesses, a recorder, town-clerk, mayor and two constables of the staple, sword-bearer, chamberlain, water-haillif, and other officers. The mayor was elected annually from the free burgesses, and might appoint a deputy; the mayor, sheriffs (who were similarly elected), and free burgesses, formed the common-council, by whom all the other officers of the corporation were elected and freemen admitted, the latter by favour only. The mayor and recorder were justices of the peace for the county of the town and also for the county at large, and there were three charter magistrates, to whom five had been recently added by an order of council. In August, 1840, however, the corporation was dissolved by act of parliament, and the property vested in the town commissioners appointed under the act 6th and 7th William IV., cap. 117, for regulating and improving Galway. A coroner is appointed by the free-

holders of the county of the town, and there are a sheriff, recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The borough appears to have sent members to a parliament held at Tristledermot, now Castledermot, in 1377, and notices of the provost and bailiffs being summoned to subsequent parliaments till 1559 are on record. The right is recognised in the charters of James I. and Charles II., and the corporation continued to send two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, from which period they returned one member to the Imperial parliament, till, by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 68, the original number was restored. By that act the right of election, previously vested in freeholders of 40s. and upwards within the ancient county of the town, and in all freemen, was extended to £10 householders, and to £20 leaseholders for 14 years, and £10 leaseholders for 30 years; the non-resident freemen, except within seven miles, were disfranchised, and the 40s. freeholders allowed to retain the franchise only for life. The number of electors registered in 1843 was 1392, of whom 215 were freeholders and leaseholders, 617 £10 householders, and 560 freemen. The mayor and recorder used to hold a court of record every Tuesday and Friday, for the recovery of debts to any amount, arising within the limits of the county of the town; the mesne process was by arrest of the person or attachment of the goods of the defendant, on an affidavit of the debt. They were also empowered to hold a criminal court, which they used to transfer to the general quarter-sessions for the county. On the passing of the Municipal Corporations' act, the court of record was rendered nearly useless to the inhabitants, as there were no commissioners to receive affidavits and take bail; but the Amendment act of 1843 remedied the inconvenience by enacting, that the recorder should appoint two persons as commissioners in the court. The assizes for the county are held here, and the quarter-sessions in April and October. The court-houses for the county and the borough are both handsome buildings: the former was erected in 1815, in the northern suburb, and contains two spacious court-rooms, and other requisite apartments; the front is embellished with a portico of four fluted Doric columns supporting a pediment, in the tympanum of which are the royal arms. The county gaol is built in the form of a crescent, vaulted throughout, and without any timber. It contains six wards for male, and two for female criminals, with two for debtors, separated by walls converging towards the centre, in which is the governor's house; there is a treadmill, and the prisoners are also employed in breaking stones. It will contain 300 prisoners, placing two in each cell; the whole is surrounded by a boundary wall, between which and the building is a wide gravel-walk. In an open situation near it was the old borough gaol, erected in 1810, but not adapted either for classification or for the maintenance of discipline; another on the improved system was lately erected.

The ancient county of the town, or present parliamentary borough, comprehends an extensive RURAL district, comprising 24,131½ statute acres; the present county of the town, or municipal borough, consists of only 628 acres. The surface around Galway is studded with lakes, and the scenery strikingly diversified; the soil is fertile, and in several parts peculiarly favourable to the growth of wheat, of which large quantities are

raised. The system of agriculture is improved, and the district contains abundance of limestone, which is quarried for building and for agricultural purposes. Black marble of a very fine quality is found at Menlough, and at Merlin Park; both veins have been worked, but the former more extensively, from the greater facility of water-carriage at that place. At Menlough is also an apparently inexhaustible vein of fine grey marble. There are strong indications of iron-ore, but no attempt has yet been made to explore it; granite is also found, and in some parts, contrary to the usual order, beneath the limestone formation. After sinking for a depth of six feet through the limestone stratum, a white sand of granitic quality, without a pebble, and fine enough for plastering, has been discovered; its depth has not been ascertained, but in some places it is coloured as if by water running from the iron-ore. The name of the lake at Menlough, called by the ancient inhabitants Mine-lough, and which has both a subterranean source and outlet, tends to confirm the opinion that the district abounds with various minerals. About 40 persons are employed in the marble-quarries, and about 1300 in preparing peat for fuel. The principal seats are, Menlough Castle, the residence of Sir V. Blake, Bart., a venerable castellated mansion in the Elizabethan style, beautifully situated; Villa House; Leneboy; Nile Lodge; Sea View; Vicar's Croft; St. Helen's; Renmore Lodge; Merlin Park; Mervue; Rahoon; and Barna. The grand jury presentments for the county of the town, in 1844, were £4289. The constabulary police force consists of a sub-inspector, one head-constable, 5 constables, and 25 sub-constables, with one horse; the expense of whose maintenance in 1842 was £1870, defrayed equally by grand jury presentments and by government.

This district of 24,131½ acres originally formed part of the diocese of Enachdune, an ancient bishopric annexed in 1324 to the see of Tuam: it consists of the parish of St. Nicholas, the greater part of that of Rahoon, and part of Oranmore. The parish of St. Nicholas comprises 3767 statute acres. Its LIVING is a rectory, united to the rectories of Rahoon, Oranmore, Clare-Galway, Moycullin, Kilcommoin, Ballinacourty, and Shrnell, together constituting the Wardenship of Galway, instituted by the Archbishop of Tuam in 1484, when the church was made collegiate, and exercising an ecclesiastical jurisdiction distinct from that of the diocese, and exempt from the control of the Bishop of Tuam, with the exception only of triennial visitation. The warden is annually elected (the same person has of late been successively re-elected), and three vicars are appointed for life. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £97. 10., wholly payable to the warden, who also receives three-fourths of the tithes of the other parishes of the union; the whole income amounting, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, and with the rent of houses and two glebes, to £1268. 15. 10. The vicars receive each an annual stipend of £75, payable by the warden. The church, which, by letters-patent granted by Edward VI., was constituted the "Royal College of Galway," and in the reign of Elizabeth was endowed with the dissolved monasteries of Annaghdown and Ballintubber, in the county of Mayo, is a spacious cruciform structure in the decorated English style, with a tower rising from the centre. It was built in 1320, and is nearly in the centre of the town; it was repaired in

1832, at a cost of £1000, raised by parochial assessment, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £1385 towards its further repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions Galway is the head of a see, comprising 12 parochial unions or districts, and containing 14 chapels, served by 24 clergymen, of whom 12 are parish priests and 12 coadjutors or curates. It is one of the six sees suffragan to Tuam, and the parish of St. Nicholas East is the benefice and residence of the Roman Catholic bishop; the chapel is a spacious edifice. Within the town are friaries and nunneries of the orders of St. Francis, St. Augustine, and St. Dominick, to each of which is attached a chapel; also a convent for the nuns of the order of the Presentation: and in February, 1845, a convent was founded for Sisters of Charity. There is also a place of worship for Presbyterians.

Galway is the site of one of the three IRISH COLLEGES, founded by the act 8th and 9th of Victoria, cap. 66, passed on the 31st of July, 1845. By this measure, the lords of the treasury are directed to issue a sum of £100,000 out of the consolidated fund, to provide sites and buildings for the colleges to which Her Majesty may have granted letters-patent; and the Commissioners of Public Works are constituted trustees for carrying out the provisions of the act so far as the choice of land and erection and furnishing of the buildings are concerned. The annual expenses of the colleges will also be mainly defrayed by government, who are empowered to assign £7000 every year to that of Galway, and a similar sum to each of the two other colleges, for the payment of the stipends of the president, vice-president, professors, bursar, and other officers, of each establishment, and for providing such prizes and exhibitions as the Queen may deem it expedient to institute. Reasonable fees, however, may be demanded from the students by their professors, for attendance on their lectures, and by the bursar, for matriculation and other collegiate proceedings, agreeably with the rules and statutes, as approved of by Her Majesty. Her Majesty is constituted visitor of the college of Galway, as well as of the other colleges, but may appoint persons under the sign-manual to execute the office, and she is also invested with the right of choosing the president, vice-president, and professors until the end of the year 1848, and afterwards unless otherwise arranged by parliament. Lecture-rooms are to be set apart for religious instruction, to be given by teachers recognised by the governing body; but students will not be compelled to attend, should their parents or guardians consider it unnecessary; and no religious test will be administered as a qualification for any collegiate office or privilege. Every student must dwell with his parent or guardian, or some near relation, or with a tutor or master of a boarding-house licensed by the president, or in a hall founded and endowed for the reception of students; and in every boarding-house thus licensed, provision must be made for securing to the student the means of due attendance upon such religious instruction and divine worship as may be sanctioned by his parents and by the college authorities. The act likewise lays down some regulations with a view to the extension of the original plan of the college. The 17th section empowers any one to give property for the endowment of halls for the reception of students, subject to the inspection of a private trustee or, if the founder please, of the Commis-

sioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests: the deed or will under which a new foundation is created, must establish rules for its government, or name an authority for the purpose, and must also specify an authority to enforce observance of the rules. But the hall cannot be incorporated with the college, and recognised by the governing body, unless the rules are approved of by Her Majesty, or by the visitor whom she may have appointed. By the 18th section of the act, the Commissioners of Public Works are authorised to make loans for halls, to such persons as may have been incorporated by letters-patent to found them; and under the 19th section, estates or other property may be given or bequeathed to the college for providing additional religious teachers.

In the east suburbs stands one of the four classical schools founded in Ireland by the munificent bequest of Erasmus Smith; it is a handsome building, erected at an expense of £8000 by the trustees, who allow the master a salary of £100 per annum, with the privilege of taking boarders. The parochial schools are also aided by the trustees, who allow the master a salary of £40 and the mistress £27. 13. 10. per annum; a new school-room has been built on ground given by the trustees, towards defraying the expense of which the inhabitants subscribed £300, and £250 were granted by government. A school is conducted by the ladies of the Presentation convent, in which a number of girls are maintained and clothed; and there is a large national school on the site of the barrack in Lombard-street, for which two good schoolrooms have been built at an expense of £600, raised by subscriptions. The Town infirmary and the dispensary, to the latter of which the English Relief Committee of 1832 gave £700, vested in the Archbishop of Tuam as trustee, and government £500, vested in four trustees chosen by the subscribers, are supported in the customary manner. A widows' and orphans' asylum was founded by the Rev. Mr. Ffyn, P.P. of South St. Nicholas, and is supported under his patronage by subscription. A Protestant poor-house, in which are 20 inmates, is supported by the parochial clergy and the interest of £500, bequeathed to the Warden in trust for the Protestant poor, by the late Mr. Kirwan, of London, a native of Galway. There is a fever hospital; and a Magdalen asylum is supported by two Roman Catholic ladies, who devote their time and their fortune to its management. The union workhouse, on a site of 7½ acres purchased for £1232, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £8162, and is constructed to contain 1000 paupers. No vestiges can be traced of the Franciscan friary without the north gate, founded in 1396 by Sir W. De Burgo; of a Dominican friary near the west gate, previously a cell to the Præmonstratensian abbey of Tuam; an Augustinian friary, founded in 1508 by Stephen Lynch and Margaret his wife; a Carmelite friary; a nunnery on an island in Lough Corrib; or an hospital of Knight Templars. There are numerous ruins of ancient castles in the neighbourhood. Among the more distinguished natives of Galway and its vicinity may be noticed Patrick D'Arcy, author of the celebrated "Argument on the Independence of Ireland," in 1641; John Lynch, author of "Cambrensis Eversus," "Alithinologia," and other tracts; Roderick O'Flaherty, author of the "Oggia"; Sir G. L. Staunton, secretary to Lord Macartney, and writer of the account of that nobleman's embassy to

Pekin; Walter Blake Kirwan, celebrated as a popular preacher in Dublin; and Richard Kirwan, the eminent chymist and mineralogist. James Hardiman, Esq., author of the History of Galway, has a villa near the town. Galway gives the title of Viscount to the family of Monckton.

GARE.—See BALLINGARRY, county TIPPERARY.

GARFINGH, or GARFINEY, a parish, in the barony of CORKAGUIN, union of TRALEE, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N.E.) from Dingle, on the road to Tralee; containing 914 inhabitants. It comprises 3916 statute acres, a large portion of which consists of mountain pasture; the arable portion is well manured with sea weed and sand, brought from the strand at Bunbawn, and the state of agriculture is gradually improving. At Flemingstown is a small houlting-mill. Balintagart, a lately erected mansion, is finely situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view of Dingle bay and the surrounding mountains. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ard-fert and Aghadoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in Lord Ventry. The tithe rent-charge, amounting to £103. 17., is payable in the proportion of two-thirds to the impropriator and one-third to the vicar: there is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included in the district of Dingle. At Balintagart is an ancient burial-ground now used for children only; it is surrounded by a circular fosse or ditch, and contains several gravestones with Ogham inscriptions. On clearing some ground in the vicinity, several small circular cells were discovered, constructed of stone work and communicating with each other; they are supposed to have formed an ancient reservoir, to which there was a descent of several steps. Near the ruins of the church is a very narrow bridge over the small river Garfingh, on the old road from Dingle to Tralee; from its high arched form it has been termed the Rainbow bridge, and it is evidently of great antiquity.

GAROMNA, an island, in the parish of KILLANIN, barony of MOYCULLEN, union and county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 20 miles (W.) from Galway, and on the north side of Galway bay: the population is returned with the parish. This island forms the western side of Greatman's bay, and between it and the island of Arranmore is the North Sound, or entrance to the bay of Galway. It contains 1427 statute acres, of which about one-third consists of arable land, and the remainder of mountain pasture and bog. The inhabitants depend for support chiefly on the fishery, which is here extremely precarious; and in 1831, when the famine desolated this part of the coast, they were driven to the utmost state of destitution until relieved by the London Committee. On the north-east side of the island is a small pier, originally erected by the late Fishery Board, but, having been destroyed, subsequently rebuilt with funds from the charitable societies; it is now of great utility. The sounds between this island and the adjoining ones are dry or fordable at low water: about half a mile from the south side is Englishman's Rock, which is dry at $\frac{3}{4}$ ebb. In the Roman Catholic divisions Garomna forms a parish or district of itself, and has two chapels, one of them a small thatched building. In its vicinity is Innisbaraher, an island containing 32 acres of arable land and 30 of bog and mountain pasture.

GARRANAMANA, a parish, in the union of KILKENNY, barony of CRANNAGH, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER; containing 164 inhabitants, and 529 statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Burnchurch: the tithe rent-charge is £29. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Freshford.

GARRANEKENEFICK, a parish, in the union of MIDLETON, partly in the barony of IMOKILLY, but chiefly in that of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Cloyne, and on the harbour of Cork, containing 1158 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1571 statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, appropriated from time immemorial to the bishop's mensal: the tithe rent-charge is £59. 7. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Aghada, or Saleen. Rathcourcey, built on an inlet of the harbour, is occasionally visited for sea-bathing. The village of Saleen contains about 30 neat white-washed cottages, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

GARRANGIBBON, a parish, in the union of CARRICK, partly in the barony of SLIEVARDAGH, but chiefly in that of IFFA and OFFA EAST, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER; containing 1162 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4713 statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, entirely impropriate in Cæsar Sutton, Esq., and the Marquess of Ormonde: the tithe rent-charge is £135.

GARRISON, a village, partly in the parish of INNISMACSAINT, and partly in that of DEVENISH, union of BALLYSHANNON, barony of MAGHERABOY, county of FERNAGH, and province of ULSTER, 7 miles (W.) from Churchhill, on the road from Ballyshannon to Manorhamilton; containing about 70 inhabitants. Here are a chapel of ease to the parish church of Devenish, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a school. The village is a constabulary police station, and fairs are held on May 21st, July 19th, Oct. 21st, and Dec. 21st, besides which fairs have been established every alternate month.

GARRISTOWN, a parish, in the union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, barony of BALROTHERY WEST, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N.) from Ashbourne; containing 2420 inhabitants, of whom 461 are in the village. The parish comprises 5345 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres: the village consists of 99 houses, is a constabulary police station, and has a dispensary. There is a windmill on a hill near the village, from which is an extensive prospect over fourteen counties. Good building-stone and turf are obtained in the parish; fairs are held on May 5th, Aug. 15th, and Nov. 1st. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the gift of Lord Kingsland, in whom the rectory is impropriate: the vicarial tithe rent-charge is £37. 10., and there is a glebe of 25 acres, but no glebe-house. The church is a plain building, erected in 1791, by aid of a gift of £500 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to Ballymadun: there is a chapel in each parish; that of Garristown was erected in 1828, and galleries were added to the chapel of Ballymadun in 1833.

GARRYCLOYNE, a parish, partly in the barony of BARRETS, but chiefly in that of EAST MUSKERRY, union and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER,

5 miles (N.W.) from Cork, on the road to Kanturk; containing, with the village of Blarney (which is described under its own head), 1814 inhabitants. It comprises 5866 statute acres. There are several extensive dairy-farms, and the butter is held in high repute; the cattle are well stalled and fed with clover, turnips, and tares. Agriculture has much improved within the last few years, and the farms, particularly those belonging to the gentry, are well cultivated; the principal manure is lime. A large quantity of limestone is procured on the demesne of Blarney, the only place abounding with it from Cork to Mallow; good manure is also obtained from the cattle-stalls. The establishment of a farming society, the construction of excellent roads, and other advantages have combined to improve the system of farming, but in some instances the old method is still pursued. There is neither mountain nor bog. The parish contains houlting-mills capable of producing 6000 barrels of flour annually. Within its limits are several gentlemen's seats: Blarney Castle is described in the account of that village, to the north of which is Putland's Glen, the residence of the family of Jeffreys, by whom it was planted, and who hold a lease of it from Mr. Putland, whose ancestor was a member of the Hollow Sword-Blade Company; it originally formed part of the Clancarthy estate, which, being confiscated in 1692, was purchased from the government by the company. In the north of the parish are the manor-house and castle of Garrycloyne, the property of the Travers family, whose ancestor obtained a grant of the place in 1604: the castle is a lofty square tower, built in 1535 by the Clancarthys; the house is spacious and well built, on rising ground looking over a fine lawn of more than 100 acres, surrounded by plantations. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united at a very early period to the rectory and vicarage of Grenagh, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £384, and of the whole benefice £1171. 10.; there is a glebe of 21 acres. The glebe-house was built in 1804, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits. The church, erected in 1777, is a handsome building of the Doric order, situated on rising ground commanding a view of the village and plains. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united with Whitechurch: the chapel, a neat Gothic structure, towards the erection of which Mr. Putland contributed £200, is situated at the northern extremity of Putland's Glen. The male and female parochial schools are in the village of Blarney, and are supported entirely by the rector, who provides a house rent-free for the master and mistress; he also supports a Sunday school. Adjoining the Roman Catholic chapel is a national school, a large building recently erected.

GARRYNOE, or GARRYVOE, an ancient parish, in the union of Bandon, Eastern division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5½ miles (S.W. by W.) from Bandon; the population is returned with the parish of Desertserges, into which Garrynoe is considered to have merged. It is situated on the river Bandon, and comprises 8027 statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of Lord Kinsale; the tithe rent-charge is £236. 15.: the whole duty is performed by the rector and curate of Desertserges.

GARRYSPELLANE, a village, in the parish of BALLYSCADDAN, union of KILMALLOCK, barony of COOLE, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 156 inhabitants. It consists of 28 houses.

GARRYVOE, or GARRYBOVE, a parish, in the union of MIDDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S.E. by S.) from Castlemartyr; containing 966 inhabitants. It comprises 1698 statute acres, about three-fourths of which are under tillage, the remainder being pasture and furze-brakes. The soil is generally poor, but is well manured with sea weed and sand; the substratum is clay-slate. The parish being situated on the shore of the Atlantic, many of the inhabitants are engaged in fishing. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and forms part of the union of Kilcredan; the rectory is inappropriate in A. Mann, Esq., M.D. The tithe rent-charge is £174. 8. two-thirds of which are payable to the proprietor, and one-third to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Garryvoe is part of the district of Ladiesbridge, or Ballymacoda. The church is in ruins, and near it is a small square tower, called Garryvoe Castle.

GARTAN, a parish, in the union of LETTERKENNY, barony of KILMACRENNAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N.W.) from Letterkenney, on the road to Dunfanaghy; containing 2080 inhabitants. St. Colmh founded a monastery here in 921. the ruins of which still remain. The parish comprises 44,124 statute acres, including 1590 under water; there is a considerable extent of heathy mountain and bog. A silver and lead mine was worked in 1835, in the townland of Warrenstown, but has been discontinued. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £112. 10. The glebe-house was erected in 1828, by a gift of £400 and a loan of £580 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church, a small plain building, was erected in 1819, by aid of a loan of £420 from the Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also part of Kilmacrennan; in each parish is a chapel. The parochial school is aided by an endowment from Colonel Robertson's fund.

GARVAGH, a market and post town, in the parish of ERRIGAL, union and barony of COLERAINE, county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER, 8 miles (S.) from Coleraine, and 110½ (N. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Armagh to Coleraine; containing 851 inhabitants. It appears to have been a place of some importance soon after the plantation of Ulster. In 1641, Colonel Rowley raised a regiment of foot, and marched into the town for its protection. After keeping possession of it for some time, he was attacked by a party of forces commanded by Sir Phelim O'Neil, who, making himself master of the place, put the colonel and many of the inhabitants to death, burnt the town, and plundered the country to the very gates of Coleraine. Garvagh consists of one long spacious street intersected at right angles by two smaller streets; many of the houses are large and handsomely built, and the whole has an appearance of great respectability. Adjoining is Garvagh House, the seat of Lord Garvagh, a spacious mansion with a well-planted demesne and an extensive park. The trade is considerable, and, with the town, owes its prosperity to the Canning family. The market.

on Friday, is well supplied; and on the third Friday in every month a fair is held for the sale of brown linen, horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, which is numerously attended. Petty-sessions are held in a court-house on the last Monday of every month. Adjoining the town is the parish church, a small neat edifice; and there is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, built in 1746, rebuilt in 1790, and enlarged in 1830; also one till lately in connexion with the Seceding Synod, and a third for Separatists from that synod.

GARVAGHY, a parish, in the union of BANBRIDGE, partly in the barony of LOWER, but chiefly in that of UPPER, IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Dromore; on the western branch of the river Lagan, and on the road from Banbridge to Downpatrick; containing 5063 inhabitants. This parish comprises 10,256½ statute acres, which, with the exception of about 50 acres of bog and 96 of water, are wholly under tillage; the system of agriculture is greatly improved, and the lands are well fenced and generally in a high state of cultivation. There are some quarries of stone of good quality, extensively worked for building, repairing the roads, and other purposes. The principal seats are Carnrev, Ballyely, Sion Hill, and Waringsford. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dromore, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is partly leased under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and partly constitutes the corps of the prebend of Dromeragh in the cathedral of Dromore. The tithe rent-charge is £385. 10., of which £138. 15. are payable to the lessee, £96. 15. to the prebendary, and £150 to the vicar. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recommended the annexation of the rectorial tithes to the vicarage on the next avoidance of the prebend. The glebe-house, a handsome residence, was built in 1821, by aid of a gift of £400, and a loan of £400, from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 75 acres. The church, a small plain edifice, built between the years 1660 and 1700, was thoroughly repaired in 1780, when the chancel was taken down. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Dromore; the chapel at Ballyelybeg is a small edifice, erected in 1822. There are two places of worship for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; a parochial school on the glebe, near the church; and four national and two other public schools. At Ballyelybeg are some remains of a cromlech.

GARVILANS, three small isles, in the parish of CLONCAGH, union and barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER. They lie on the northern coast; the centre one comprises 2½ acres, the southern isle 2 acres, and the northern isle 1½ acre.

GAULSKILL, a parish, in the union of WATERFORD, barony of IDA, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Waterford, on the road to Thomastown; containing 350 inhabitants. It is also called Kiltokogan, and Kilskegan; and comprises 1302 acres, including a lake of 100 acres. The ancient castle of Gaulskill appears, from a monument in the church, to have formerly belonged to the De Burgo family. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Dunkitt; the tithe rent-charge is £56. 5., and near the church is a glebe of one acre, with a house. The church was built

in 1800, by aid of a gift of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £176 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions Gaulskill is part of the district of Kilmacow.

GALE, or GAILE, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Thurles, on the road to Cashel; containing 646 inhabitants. It comprises 2480 statute acres, all arable and pasture with the exception of about 30 acres of rock on Killough Hill, which, being surrounded by a flat country, is a very conspicuous object. Near this eminence is Killough Castle; and the south-west side of the hill, which is planted, forms part of the demesne of Gaile. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £138. 15. There is no church, glebe-house, or glebe; the Protestant parishioners attend divine service at the church of Holy Cross, about three miles distant. On the demesne of Gaile are some remains of the old church.

GEASHILL, a post-town and parish, in the union of TULLAMORE, partly in the barony of UPPER PHILIPSTOWN, but chiefly in that of GEASHILL, KING'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Philipstown, and 51 (S. by W.) from Dublin, on the road from Portarlington to Tullamore; containing 10,077 inhabitants, of whom 327 are in the town or village. Geashill castle, of which there are some remains, anciently belonged to the O'Dempseys, from whom, with the surrounding territory, it passed to the Fitzgeralds, and in 1620, by marriage, to Sir Robert Digby, whose lady surviving him was besieged in it for several months, but was relieved in 1642. The town contains 70 houses arranged in a triangular form, most of which are thatched. It has a sub-post office under Philipstown, is a constabulary police station, and has a dispensary, a patent for a market which is not held, and fairs on May 1st, Oct. 6th, and Dec. 26th, which last is one of the largest pig-fairs in the kingdom; fairs are also held at Killeigh. The parish comprises 43,310 statute acres, and is the property of Earl Digby. The soil is a deep clay, with a substratum of limestone-gravel; there is a large extent of bog, with some building-stone; and Earl Digby has nurseries of forest-trees: agriculture is but little improved. Sir M. Cusac Smith, Bart., has a seat at Newtown.

It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, forming the corps of the prebend of Geashill in the cathedral of Kildare, and in the patronage of Earl Digby; the tithe rent-charge is £969. 5. The glebe-house is a quarter of a mile from the church; there are two glebes, comprising 90 acres. The parochial church is a plain neat edifice, rebuilt in 1814 by aid of a loan of £1500 from the Board of First Fruits, and for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £182. At Killeigh and Garrahinch are chapels of ease: the former was rebuilt in 1830, by parochial assessment, and to repair it the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £196; that at Garrahinch was built in 1827, by a grant of £600 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Ballykeane, and partly in that of Portarlington, and has chapels at Killeigh and

Ballinagar belonging to the former union, and at Kilmalogue for the latter. There are two places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The parochial school is aided by an annual donation from Earl Digby; the school-house was built at the expense of the late R. E. Digby, Esq. Vestiges of the castle yet exist, and near Ballinagar are the ruins of a church. Geashill gives the inferior title of Baron to Earl Digby.—See BALLINAGAR and KILLEIGH.

GEEVAGH, county SLIGO.—See KILMACRANY.

GENEVA, NEW.—See CROOK.

GERNONSTOWN, a parish, in the union and barony of ARDEE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, on the river Glyde, and on the road from Drogheda to Dundalk; containing, with the post-town of Castle-Bellingham, 1920 inhabitants. This parish, which for all civil purposes is considered a part of Kilsaran, comprises 1302 statute acres, including 17 in the river Glyde: the soil is principally clay, with some loam and gravel; the system of agriculture is greatly improved, and the land generally in a good state of cultivation. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and part of the union of Kilsaran; the tithe rent-charge is £105. 3. 5. The church of the union is in this parish, and is situated close to the town of Castle-Bellingham. In the Roman Catholic divisions Gernonstown is part of the district of Kilsaran.

GERNONSTOWN, a parish, in the union of NAVAN, barony of UPPER SLANE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Slane, on the road from Slane to Kingscourt; containing 963 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2837 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres; the land is of good quality, and nearly equally divided between tillage and pasture. The principal seats are, Tankardstown, situated in an extensive demesne surrounded by thriving plantations; and Rochestown. The coach-road from Dublin to Londonderry skirts the parish on the east. Gernonstown is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, and part of the union of Stackallen: the tithe rent-charge is £173. 1. 6., and the glebe comprises 20 acres of profitable land. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Slane; the chapel at Rushwee is a small plain building.

GIANTS' CAUSEWAY.—See BILLY.

GILBERTSTOWN, or BENDENSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, union and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Tullow, on the road to Leighlin; containing 698 inhabitants. It comprises 3169 statute acres: building-stone is found, and there is some bog. Prior to 1830 the parish formed part of the ecclesiastical union of Aghade. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £187. 10. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, sometimes called Ballon and Ratoe, comprising the parishes of Gilbertstown, Ballon, Kellistown, Templepetre, Aghade, and parts of Fennagh and Urgan; in which union are two chapels, situated at Ballon and Ratoe.

GILFORD, a post-town or village, in the parish of TULLYLISH, union of BANBRIDGE, barony of LOWER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 11 miles (N.) from Newry, and 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ (N.) from Dublin; on the river Bann, and the road from Loughbrickland to 640

Tanderagee and Portadown; containing 643 inhabitants. In 1772, a body of insurgents, calling themselves "Hearts of Oak," committed frequent outrages in this neighbourhood, and on the 6th of March attacked Gilford Castle, then the residence of Sir R. Johnston, Bart.: in the assault the Rev. S. Morell, Presbyterian minister, was shot while attempting to reason with the assailants from a window of the castle. The town is situated on both sides of the river, over which is a handsome stone bridge of two arches; and in the vicinity are a large spinning establishment, some extensive bleach-works, flour-mills, and chemical-works. The canal from Lough Neagh to Newry passes within a mile of the town, and on its banks is a wharf with some good warehouses. Fairs are held on the 21st of June and November; they are toll free and well attended. There is a constabulary police station, and petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. Here is a chalybeate spring, the water of which has the same properties as that of Fyrmont.

GILTOWN, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of SOUTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Kilcullen; containing 1380 inhabitants. This parish is situated on a small mountain stream, and comprises 4869 statute acres, of which about 120 are woodland, 70 occupied by roads, and the remainder good arable and pasture land, the former noted for the growth of wheat; the system of agriculture is improved. Fuel is very scarce, turf being drawn from a distance of 7 or 8 miles. Giltown is the property of Robert Borrowes, Esq., who is making extensive improvements. It is a curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the perpetual curacy of Kilcullen; the rectory is inappropriate in Cramer Roberts, Esq. The vicarial tithe rent-charge is £51. 18. 6.: there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church of the Kilcullen union is within the bounds of Giltown parish. There are some ruins of the old parochial church, and in the demesne of Giltown is a Danish rath.

GIRLEY, a parish, in the union of Kells, barony of UPPER Kells, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Athboy, on the road from Mullingar to Navan; containing 1556 inhabitants. This parish comprises 5060 statute acres. About two-thirds are grass land of excellent quality, and the remainder under good cultivation, with the exception of a considerable tract of bog extending into the neighbouring parish of Burry; there are some thriving plantations. The principal seats are, Drewstown, a handsome house in a highly improved demesne; Johnsbrook, pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully embellished; and Triermore. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Athboy; the rectory is inappropriate in Dominick O'Reilly, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £155. 6. 3., one-half payable to the improprator, and the other to the vicar: there is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. In the Roman Catholic divisions Girley is part of the district of Kells; the chapel at Fordstown is a handsome building, erected in 1800. There are some remains of the ancient parish church.

GLANBANE, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Tipperary; containing 713 inhabitants. The parish comprises 943 statute

acres. It consists of only a single farm; and is a rectory, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Ballyscadane and of the corps of the deanery of Emly: the tithe rent-charge is £35. 14.

GLANBARAHANE, CORK.—See CASTLEHAVEN.

GLANBEHY, county of KERRY.—See GLENBEGH.

GLANDELAGH.—See GLENDALOUGH.

GLANDORE, a small but rising village, in the parish of KILFAUGHNABEG, union of SKIBBEREEN, Western division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S.W.) from Rosscarbery. This was a spot of some importance at an early period, as appears from the erection of the castles of Glandore and Kilfinnan; for many years it continued in a very impoverished state, but it has again become a place of considerable note through the spirited exertions of its present proprietor, J. Redmond Barry, Esq., who has within the last few years expended upwards of £10,000 in various improvements. It is situated on the eastern side of Glandore harbour, which affords secure anchorage to vessels of large size, and is navigable to Leap, a village on the Cork and Skibbereen mail-road. The scenery at the entrance of the harbour is extremely picturesque, and is remarkable as having formed the subject of a Latin poem called "Carberiæ Ropes," written by Dean Swift, who spent some time in the neighbourhood. A pier has been constructed near the village, which gives protection to about 90 fishing-yaws of three tons each; fish of every kind is abundant in the bay. Many elegant houses and a comfortable hotel have been erected, and from the beauty of its situation and the salubrity of the climate, the village has become a favourite place of residence, and much frequented during the bathing-season; baths have been erected, and every accommodation afforded for the convenience of visitors. The principal residences are, Glandore Castle, Glandore House, Glandore Cottage, Glandore Lodge, Stone Hall, Westview House, Chateau Maria, Kilfrieman Castle, Prospect House, and Glenville. A temporary church, and the Roman Catholic chapel for the parish of Kilfaughnabeg, are in the village. A school-house, capable of containing 600 children, has been erected by Mr. Barry, with the aid of the National Board; the boys receive instruction in agriculture and trades from competent teachers, and a model-farm and carpenters'-workshop are connected with the boys' school. The management of the girls' school reflects the highest credit on the acting patroness, who most benevolently devotes her time to its superintendence: an infants' school has also been established.

GLANEALY, a parish, in the union of RATHDRUM, partly in the barony of ARKLOW, but chiefly in that of NEWCASTLE, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (W.S.W.) from Wicklow, on the road from Ashford to Rathdrum; containing 991 inhabitants, of whom 148 are in the village. It comprises 8097 statute acres, including some waste land and bog. The scenery is pleasingly diversified, and enriched with timber of luxuriant growth: there are several handsome villas; the principal are Hollywood, Ballyfren, Glencarrig, and Favorita. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Wicklow; the tithe rent-charge is £312. 13., and there are a glebe of 3 acres and a glebe-house. The church, which is in

the later English style, was erected in 1783, by aid of a grant from the Board of First Fruits, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £111 for its repair. In the Roman Catholic divisions also the parish is in the union of Wicklow; there is a small chapel.

GLANINAGH, a parish, in the union of ENNISTYMON, barony of BURREN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Burren, and on the southern shore of Galway bay; containing 886 inhabitants. It comprises 4291 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, which chiefly consist of rocky mountain pasture; the portion in tillage is manured with sea-weed, an abundance of which is procured in the bay. The parish comprehends the lofty headland called Blackhead, in lat. 53° 9' 20" and lon. 9° 13', along the north-eastern shore of which is deep water, with shelter for large vessels. Several boats belonging to this parish are engaged in the fishery of Galway bay. A new line of road, about four miles in length, has been opened along the coast round Blackhead, which will nearly complete the line of communication round the coast of the county. Glananagh is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kilfenora, forming part of the union and corps of the treasurership of the cathedral of Kilfenora: the tithe rent-charge is £24. 7. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Glyn, or Glenarraha. The ruins of the church still exist, in the burial-ground.

GLANKEEN, a parish, in the union of THURLES, barony of KILNEMANAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, on the road from Thurles to Nenagh; containing, with the post-town of Burris-o'-leagh, 7481 inhabitants. It comprises 14,495 statute acres, of which 230 are reclaimable mountain: limestone is quarried for manure, and coal is supposed to exist in the mountains. The living is now a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, and in the patronage of the Crown and Bishop; the rectory till lately was the corps of the prebend of Glankeen in the cathedral of Cashel, in the gift of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge is £450. The glebe-house was built in 1785, at a cost of £400, whereof £100 were a gift from the Board of First Fruits; there is a glebe of 11 acres. The church is a plain building, erected about 1743, and a tower was added in 1806 by the then incumbent; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £147 for repairs. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and is called Burris-o'-leagh; the principal chapel is at that place, and there is another at Ileigh. A parochial school, to which the late Lady Caroline Damer gave $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land, is aided by the rector: and there are four national schools. Large horns of an elk have been dug up. Here are the ruins of an ancient church, partly covered with ivy, and containing a monument to the family of Burke; and at Kilculawn, situated in the mountains, the celebrated relic called *Barnan-Cuilawn*, was found in a hollow tree many years since. It is composed of iron and brass inlaid with gold and silver, having some resemblance in shape to a mitre, and is supposed to have been the top of a censer belonging to St. Cuilen, who founded a church here in the 10th century; it forms the subject of an article in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. In 1821, the remains of an ancient mill were discovered near the church.—See BURRIS-O'-LEAGH.

GLANMIRE, a village, in the parish of **RATHCOONEY**, union, barony, and county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (E.) from **Cork**, on the road to **Dublin**; containing 453 inhabitants. The village is situated on both sides of the river **Glanmire**, which, after meandering through a beautiful glen, empties itself under a drawbridge of cast-iron into the river **Lee**. The neighbourhood is enlivened with plantations, hanging-woods, and numerous gentlemen's seats and villas. In the village are extensive flour-mills belonging to **Mr. Shaw**, and in the vicinity is the spinning-factory of **Mr. William Thorley**, who has also an establishment for bleaching and dyeing, and employs upwards of 200 persons; about the same number are engaged in the **Glanmire** woollen-factory, higher up the river. The river is navigable to the village at high water for lighters, which bring coal, culm, sea-sand for manure, and other articles, for the supply of the district. The parochial church, a plain neat building with a tower and spire, is in the village, and was erected in 1784, on a site given by **R. Rogers, Esq.**: at a distance of nearly a mile is the **Roman Catholic** chapel for the union of **Glanmire**. A dispensary is open for the relief of the poor, and a clothing society has been established.

GLANMIRE, NEW.—See **CAHIRLOG**.

GLANROE, a village, in the parish of **ORANMORE**, union, barony, and county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, containing 170 inhabitants.

GLANTANE, a village, in the parish of **KILSHANNING**, union of **MALLOW**, barony of **DUMHALLOW**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**; containing 193 inhabitants. It consists of 33 houses.

GLANWORTH, a parish, in the union of **FERMoy**, partly in the barony of **CONDONS** and **CLONGIBBONS**, but chiefly in that of **FERMoy**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from **Mitchelstown**, on the new road to **Cork**; containing 4832 inhabitants, of whom 1012 are in the village. This place, which is situated on the river **Funcheon**, and also on the road from **Fermoy** to **Limerick**, was anciently called **Glanore**, or "the golden glen," from its great fertility. During the parliamentary war it was the scene of several conflicts, and was among the last garrisons in the south of **Ireland** that held out for the king; the castle being, however, besieged by **Ireton**, ultimately surrendered. The village is said to have been formerly a corporate and market town, but no existing records afford any evidence of the fact, though probably its inhabitants obtained extensive privileges from the founder of the castle, and continued to enjoy them under several of the succeeding lords. In 1841 it contained 199 houses, mostly thatched. It is pleasantly situated on the south-western bank of the river, over which is an ancient narrow stone bridge of twelve arches; and as seen in the approach from the **Fermoy** road, with the thriving plantations around the glebe-house half concealing the spire of the church, it presents a beautifully picturesque scene, the most interesting features of which are thrown into bold relief by the chain of mountains in its rear, on the confines of the county of **Limerick**. Near the bridge are two large flour-mills, producing on an average 10,000 barrels of fine flour annually. The **Funcheon** is remarkable for the abundance and excellence of its trout; it also affords some salmon. A constabulary police force is stationed in the village; and fairs are

held on Jan. 15th, March 16th, May 13th, Aug. 10th, Sept. 24th, and Nov. 30th, for live stock, but chiefly for pigs. The parish comprises 9681 statute acres: the land is in general good, and chiefly under tillage; the system of husbandry is gradually improving, and there is abundance of limestone, which is quarried principally for agricultural purposes. The seats are, **Ballylough**, a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, situated in a fine and well-planted demesne; and **Glanworth Glebe**, a large mansion adjoining the village, and commanding a picturesque view of the bridge and ruined castle.

The **LIVING** is a rectory, in the diocese of **Cloyne**, united by act of council, at a period unknown, to the vicarages of **Ballydeloughy** and **Derryvallane**, and the rectory and vicarage of **Kilgullane**, together with the parable of **Legane** (which has long since merged into the parish); the whole constituting the union and the corps of the prebend of **Glanore** in the cathedral of **Cloyne**, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £547. 7. 9., and of the whole benefice of the incumbent £830. 15. 6. The glebe-house was built by the late incumbent, at an expense of about £2000, aided by a gift of £100 and a loan of £1000 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1809. The glebes of the union comprise 24 acres, whereof one acre is appropriated to the parochial school by the incumbent. The church is a plain edifice with a low tower. In the **Roman Catholic** divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of **Derryvallane**, **Kilgullane**, **Downmahon**, and **Killennor**: the chapel in the village was built on a site given by **Carden Terry, Esq.**, of **Prospect**, near **Cork**; there is also a chapel at **Ballydangan**, in the parish of **Ballydeloughy**. The parochial school is wholly supported by the rector. The late **Rev. J. Killeher, P.P.**, bequeathed £100, one-half towards the erection of a school-house, and the other for repairing the chapel.

On a rocky eminence on the western side of the **Funcheon**, are the extensive and interesting ruins of **Glanworth Castle**, founded at the commencement of the 13th century by **Sir William Flemming**, a **Norman** knight, who on the conquest of **Ireland** had received for his portion the district of **Armoy**, or **Fermoy**. By the marriage of his daughter and sole heiress, **Amy**, with **Sir Richard de Rupe (Roche)**, the castle and district passed to the **Roche** family, by whom they were forfeited in 1641. The ruins consist of an ancient square tower of considerable strength, supposed to be the keep, and of the remains of another building of more recent date and superior construction, apparently containing the state apartments; they are within a quadrilateral area, inclosed by strong walls, nearly six feet in thickness and defended at each angle by a round tower. To the north-west are the ruins of an abbey said to have been founded by **Sir Richard Fitzgerald de Rupe**, lord **Fermoy**, in 1227, for **Dominican** friars, and dedicated to the **Holy Cross**: they consist of the nave and chancel of the church, between which rises a low square tower supported on four finely pointed arches; the windows are square-headed on the outside, but finely arched in the interior. Beneath the castle, and near the margin of the river, is a well dedicated to **St. Dominick**, which is held in great veneration by the peasantry. On a conspicuous mountain in the **Kilworth** range, and on the border of the adjoining parish of **Kilgullane**, is a

solitary tower, the sole remains of Caherdryn Castle, said to have been built by the Roche family; it commands a great extent of country, and is surrounded at a short distance by a wall of loose stones. Between Glanworth and Fermoy is Lahacally, or "the Hag's Bed," an ancient Druidical altar, one of the covering stones of which is 17 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 3 feet thick, supported on each side by double rows of large flags fixed in the ground; the whole appears to have been nearly 30 feet long and proportionally wide, and was inclosed by a circle of flag-stones of 14 feet radius; its position is nearly due east and west. About half a mile north-west of the village is a stone pillar, about 12 feet high, supposed to have been an ancient boundary; and at a short distance to the east is a similar pillar of smaller dimensions, forming part of a series between the Awbeg and Funcheon. Several brass coins bearing the date 1565, with the inscription "Paul Maylor, mayor of the city of Cork," have been found in this parish; also many specimens of the base coinage of James II., chiefly dated 1688.

GLASCARRICK, or GLASCARRIG, an ecclesiastical district, recently formed of the parishes of DONAGHMORE and KILTRISK, the former in the barony of BALLAGHEEN, and the latter in that of GOREY, union of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, and in the patronage of the Impropriator of Donaghmore and the Incumbent of Kiltrisk, which latter parish forms part of the rectorial union of Leesinfere. The income of the perpetual curate is paid in the proportion of £20 from the incumbent of Kiltrisk, £23. 1. 6. from the impropriator of Donaghmore, £10 from the incumbent of Kilmuckridge, and £23. 1. 6. from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who have also lately granted at the request of Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Ossory and Ferns, a further sum of £46; amounting in the whole to £192. 3. There is no glebe-house, but an application has been made to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to grant funds for the erection of one. The tithes of seven townlands in Donaghmore, called the "*Ballymonies*," now producing a rent-charge of £30 per annum, were originally granted as an augmentation to the incumbency of Kilmuckridge, but remained in abeyance until lately, when they were recovered by the present incumbent of that parish, who allows, as just mentioned, £10 a year to the perpetual curate of Glasarrick for attending to the occasional duties. A handsome and commodious church has been built within the parish of Donaghmore, near the boundary between it and Kiltrisk, and conveniently situated for both parishes; the cost of its erection, £954, was defrayed by a grant of £854 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £100 from private sources. The edifice affords accommodation to 150 persons.

GLASDRUMMOND.—See KILCLUNEY.

GLASH, or GLASS, an island, in the parish of KILBELFAD, union of BALLINA, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (S. W.) from Ballina: the population is returned with the parish. This small island, which is situated in Lough Conn, about a mile from the main land, comprises some good arable land, with a portion of rocky pasture. It is remarkable chiefly as the asylum of Bishop Balefadda, who took refuge here during the times of early

persecution; there are still the remains of a church and the burial-place in which he was interred.

GLASHARE, a parish, in the union of KILKENNY, partly in the barony of CLARMALLAGH, QUEEN'S county, but chiefly in that of GALMOY, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (S. by E.) from Rathdowney; containing 653 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2758½ statute acres. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, and forms part of the union of Rathdowney; the tithe rent-charge is £75. In the Roman Catholic divisions Glashare is part of the district of Eirke.

GLASHEDY, an island, in the parish of CLONCAGH, union and barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER. It lies on the northern coast, and comprises 7½ statute acres; the highest point is 110 feet above the level of the sea: this island is uninhabited.

GLASNEVIN, a parish and village, in the barony of COOLOCK, North Dublin union, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (N.) from Dublin, on the road to Naul; containing 1226 inhabitants, of whom 370 are in the village: a small portion of the parish, about four acres, extends into the municipal borough of Dublin, and is uninhabited. This place, which is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the river Tolka, was, early in the last century, the residence of many families of distinction, and of several of the most eminent and gifted literary characters of that age; and from its proximity to the metropolis it is still the residence of some highly respectable families. Among the more distinguished of its earlier inhabitants were the poet Tickell, Addison, Swift, Delany, Steele, and Sheridan. The demesne of the first-named is now the site of the botanic gardens of the Royal Dublin Society, and a large apartment of the house is appropriated as the lecture-room of that institution. *Delville*, formerly the seat of the Rev. Dr. Delany, Dean of Down, was the frequent resort of Dean Swift and other literary men of that day: it is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tolka. On an eminence in the grounds is a temple decorated with paintings by Mrs. Delany, and with a medallion bust of Mrs. Johnson, the "Stella" of Swift; beneath this building were found by a late proprietor the remains of a printing-press, used by Swift in printing his satires on the Irish parliament. The house and domestic chapel still retain their original character. On the opposite side of the Tolka is the celebrated demesne of *Mitchel*, now the residence of the Bishop of Kildare; a little beyond it is *Hampstead*, formerly the residence of Sir Richard Steele, and subsequently that of the late Judge Parsons; while in the contiguous parish of Finglas was the residence of Parnell, viscount of that parish. In the village are many handsome houses, and a receiving-house for letters in connexion with the metropolis.

THE BOTANIC GARDENS occupy more than 27 statute acres, laid out with great skill and a due regard to the illustration of that interesting study. The botanic department contains a range of hothouses, occupying the summit of the higher ground in the centre of the garden, and including extensive collections of beautiful and rare plants; the various species of each large genus being appropriated as much as possible to separate houses. In front of the hothouses is the arboretum, in

which herbaceous plants, trees, and shrubs are arranged according to the Linnæan system; and to the north, arrangements have been made for a classification of similar plants according to their natural orders, on the system of Jussieu, with a division for medical plants, and for such as are peculiar to Ireland. The horticultural department occupies the western side of the garden, and contains divisions for exhibiting the rotatory system of cropping in the cultivation of culinary vegetables; collections of the most useful grasses, clovers, grain, &c.; a selection of hardy fruits, and a collection of choice fruits, to illustrate the methods of pruning and training them. The ornamental department, including the aquarium and the banks of the Tolka, is laid out as an American garden, with a view to exhibit the various features of landscape gardening, and also contains a division for the culture of specimens of all the agricultural roots. The gardens are under the superintendence of a professor, a curator, and a foreman; and the establishment consists, besides, of eight pupils, three apprentices, three labourers, and a porter. The professor's house and lecture-room are near the entrance of the gardens, and during the season from June to September, lectures are given three times every week, and are in general numerously attended; the gardens are open to the public two days in the week from 12 o'clock till 4. A public cemetery was opened at Prospect in 1832, comprising 6 Irish acres, neatly laid out; in the centre is a chapel for the funeral service, and the entire area is inclosed with walls, having at each angle a castellated watch-tower. It contains a monument to the late John Philpot Curran, whose remains were lately removed hither from England. The profits of the cemetery are appropriated to the education of poor children.

The parish comprises 995½ statute acres, and is the head of an extensive manor belonging to the cathedral establishment of Christ Church, Dublin, and frequently called Grangegorman, from its courts having been held formerly in a village of that name: courts leet and baron are regularly held, the former at Easter and Michaelmas, and the latter, in which debts to the amount of £2 are recoverable, every Friday. There is also a constabulary police station in the parish. The living is a rectory and curacy, in the diocese of Dublin; the rectory partly forming the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of Christ Church, and the curacy being in the alternate patronage of the Crown and Chancellor. The title rent-charge is £138, half of which is payable to the curate: there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church is a small structure, rebuilt in 1705 with the exception of the tower, which is overspread with ivy; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £207 for its repair: in the churchyard is a mural tablet to the memory of Dr. Delany. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clontarf: a branch from the Carmelite convent of Clondalkin was established here in 1829. About 80 children are taught in two public schools, one of which, under the patronage of the Bishop of Kildare, was founded by Dr. Delany, who built the school-house; and there is an infants' school, founded in 1834. *Claremont*, an extensive institution for deaf and dumb children, was founded in 1816, under the patronage of the Queen Dowager and the late Duke of Glon-

cester; the buildings are extensive, and the grounds comprise 18½ acres, subject to a rent of £220. 10. The establishment contains schoolrooms and dormitories for 100 children, as poor boarders and pupils, who must be not less than 8 nor more than 12 years old at their admission. It is under the management of a committee of subscribers, and is supported by annual subscriptions, entitling the contributors to the nomination of children in proportion to their subscriptions; the master has accommodations also for children of the richer class, who pay £50 per annum. The Very Rev. Dr. Barret, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, bequeathed £70,000, and Sir Gilbert King, Bart., £7000, to trustees for charitable uses; from the former sum this institution received £2166. 6. 10. three and a half per cent. stock, and from the latter £332. 6. There is also in Glasnevin a private lunatic asylum, well arranged for the reception of patients. An almshouse for four poor Protestants was founded and endowed by Lord Forbes, in 1723; and there is a dispensary. A field, called the "Bloody Acre," is supposed to have been part of the site of the memorable battle of Clontarf.

GLASS ISLAND, in the parish of TULLAGHBogley, union of DUNFANAGHY, barony of KILMACRENS, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER. It is situated off Innishinny Island in Gweedore bay, and comprises 4½ statute acres.

GLASSLOUGH, a town or village, in the parish of DONAGH, barony of TROUGH, union and county of MONAGHAN, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Monaghan, and 70½ (N. W.) from Dublin; containing 562 inhabitants. This place stands on the road from Monaghan to Caledon, on the margin of a beautiful lake, whence the town derives its name, signifying "the green lake;" it has a striking and attractive appearance, and contains excellent slated houses. It is favourably situated with regard to commerce and agriculture, but until a very late period had little or no trade. In consequence, however, of the judicious modes which have been adopted by the owners, the Leslie family, its capabilities have been developed, and it has shewn decided symptoms of rapid improvement. It has now a weekly market for wheat and flax, and a fair on the third Friday in every month for cattle, sheep, pigs, and other agricultural produce. An extensive flour-mill has been built in the neighbourhood, for which an ample supply of wheat is obtained from Glasslough market; and mills have been erected for scutching and spinning flax, also a factory on a large scale for weaving lincens by hand and power-looms: the whole, when in full operation, afford employment to between eight and nine hundred individuals. A sub-post office here is in connexion with Armagh, Caledon, and Monaghan. The beautiful and extensive park of the Leslies, which adjoins the town and contains upwards of 1000 acres of fine land well planted, adds much to the natural beauty of the situation. The mansion was originally of considerable grandeur, but in consequence of repeated alterations has lost all its antique features. The ancient castle was situated opposite to the town gate of the present house, and was a building of much strength, flanked with circular towers and defended by a moat and drawbridge, possessing also those indispensable requisites of feudal power, a keep and donjon. The site had been a place of strength long before its erection, and had been granted

to O'Bear M'Kenna by O'Nial of Ulster, on the conditions that he and his descendants should pay "Bonaghty," or tribute, and furnish white meat and oats to the Gallowglass of O'Nial on certain days when they visited the holy well of Tubber Phadrick, near Glennan; and that they should never wage war with the O'Nials. This tribute was paid at stated periods in a house built of wood and osiers, at Anaghroe, or the "Red River." Near the town are the hill and rath of Drumhanagher, where, on the 13th of March, 1688, a battle was fought between a detachment of the Irish army, on its way to join the besiegers of Londonderry, and the native Protestant forces of the district; the latter gained a complete victory, but with the loss of their gallant colonel, Matthew Anketell, to whose memory a monument was erected in the parish church of Donagh, which is still preserved. In the town is the parish church, with a tower 130 feet high: it has nothing in architectural beauty to attract notice; the interior arrangements are plain, neat, and commodious. During the erection of the tower a workman fell from the top, but escaped without suffering any material injury.

GLASSON, a village, partly in the parish of BRUNOWEN, but chiefly in that of KILKENNY WEST, union of ATHLONE, barony of KILKENNY WEST, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N. E.) from Athlone, on the road to Ballymahon; containing 26 houses, and 108 inhabitants. Here are two corn-mills, one of which is also used for thickening frieze. The village has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Athlone and Ballymahon, and is a constabulary police station; petty-sessions for the barony are held on alternate Wednesdays. A patent for a market and fair exists, but they are not held. A handsome school-house has been built by Lady Harris; and there is a dispensary.

GLASTHULE, a village, in the parish of MONKSTOWN, union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER; containing 849 inhabitants. It is situated close to Kingstown, and on the line of the Dalkey Atmospheric railway; and consists of 166 houses. Numerous handsome villas have been built in its vicinity, which has become a favourite place of residence.

GLAUNTANE.—See CARBLOG.

GLENARM, a post-town, in the parish of TICKMACEVAY, union of LARNE, barony of UPPER GLENARM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 17½ miles (N. W.) from Carrickfergus, and 105½ (N. by E.) from Dublin; containing 881 inhabitants. This town, which has a sub-post office to Larne and Cansheadall, is situated in a deep glen, which opens to the sea, and on the Glenarm river, which here empties itself into the bay of that name, and over which are two bridges. It contains 121 houses; and is said to have been incorporated by a charter of King John, in the 4th year of his reign; but since the conquest of Ulster it has not exercised any municipal privileges. Glenarm Castle was for many years the residence of the Mac Donnells, earls of Antrim, of whom Randal MacDonnell, Marquess of Antrim, was attainted during the protectorate. It was originally built in 1639, and is now the seat of Edmund McDonnell, Esq., by whom, after his marriage with a late Countess of Antrim, the present castle was erected on the site of the former structure, of which very little remains. It is a noble quadrangular pile, flanked at the angles with

four towers, which are embellished with minarets terminating in vanes and are surmounted with stately domes: the entrance is under a massive gateway; the hall is of large dimensions and noble appearance, and the state apartments are spacious, lofty, and magnificent. The demesne is richly planted, and beautifully embellished with myrtles and other delicate shrubs. At a small distance to the south is the great deer-park, formerly enriched with stately timber, and watered by a mountain torrent, which afterwards flows through the lawn; while on the left of the road to Larne is the little park, bounded by a succession of precipitous rocks rising from the shore, and forming a bold headland, round which has been carried the Antrim coast-road from Larne to Ballycastle, cut through the solid rock, and 10 feet above high-water mark at spring tides. The town is much resorted to for sea-bathing; the harbour is small, and chiefly frequented by vessels from the opposite coast of Scotland, which bring coal, and take back grain, limestone, and other produce. Vessels may ride in safety in the bay, within a quarter of a mile from the shore, in five or six fathoms of water. Fairs are held on the 26th of May and October; a chief constabulary police force has been stationed here, and there is also a coast-guard station belonging to the district of Carrickfergus. A court leet and baron for the manor of Glenarm, which is co-extensive with the barony, is held every third week, for the recovery of debts to the amount of £10; the proceedings are by attachment and civil-bill process. Here is a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, and a good school-house was built in 1829 from the lord-lieutenant's fund. Near the castle are some remains of an ancient Franciscan monastery, founded in 1465 by Sir Robert Bisset, and the site and revenues of which were, after the Dissolution, granted to Alexander Mac Donnell, ancestor of the earls of Antrim. Between Larne and Glenarm are the ruins of Cairn Castle, situated on a rock in the sea; and near them stand the remains of a castle built by the family of Shaw, in 1625.

GLENNAVY, or LYNAVY, a post-town and parish, in the union of LISBURN, barony of UPPER MASSARENE, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 7½ miles (S.) from Lurgan, on the road to Antrim; containing 3773 inhabitants, of whom 429 are in the town or village. It comprises 16,786 statute acres, 9219½ of which are in Lough Neagh, and 349½ in Lough Portmore: the soil is well cultivated, and the parish includes very little waste land or bog; there is some heath. The town, which extends into the parish of Camlin, contains 113 houses, and 510 inhabitants, and is divided into two equal parts by the river Glenavy; it has quarterly fairs, principally for horned-cattle and pigs. Here is a large cotton-mill, and much flax is spun and woven in the cottages; at Glenconway is an extensive bleach-green. A sub-post office in the town is in connexion with Lurgan; and from its situation on Lough Neagh, the parish has a communication by water with Belfast and Newry. The principal seats are Gormount, Ballyminimore, and Glenconway. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, united to the vicarages of Camlin and Tullyrask, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Hertford, who is proprietor of the rectory and proprietor of the parish: the tithe rent-charge of Glenavy is £106. 9. 6., of which £129. 13. are payable

to the vicar, and the remainder to the improprator; the gross value of the vicarial benefice, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £380 per annum. The glebe-house, in the parish of Camlin, was built in 1819, on a site given by the Marquess of Hertford, at an expense of £1072, of which £500 were a loan and £300 a gift from the Board of First Fruits. The church was rebuilt in 1814; it is a handsome edifice with a square tower, for the erection of which the marquess subscribed £100 and the Board gave £200 and lent £250. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Camlin and Killead, and containing two chapels, one of which is a large building near Glenavy. There is also a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. On Ram's Island, in Lough Neagh, are the remains of a round tower; and in the parish are several raths and tumuli. From Crew hill a fine view is obtained of Lough Neagh and of parts of six counties, with several towns and seats.

GLENBEGH, or **GLENBEHY**, a parish, in the union of CAHIRCIVREN, partly in the barony of IVERAGH, but chiefly in that of DUNKERRON, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 13 miles (S.W.) from Milltown; containing 3011 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the south-eastern shore of the bay of Dingle, derives its name from its deep seclusion and from the small river Birchen, or Begh, which rises in the mountain lakes and intersects it in its rapid course to the sea. It comprises 30,808 statute acres, of which nearly two-thirds are mountain pasture, bog, and rock; and consists of an extremely wild and romantic tract of country surrounded by steep and rugged mountains on all sides except towards the sea, where it is inclosed by a range of low but steep hills; the whole forming a sheltered vale, through which the river Begh pursues the entire of its impetuous course. The highest of the mountains are the Drung and Cahir-Canaway, over which the old road passed into the remoter parts of the baronies of Iveragh and Dunkerron, along a range of precipitous cliffs overhanging the bay. The situation is picturesque in some places, but the general aspect is wild and savage in the extreme; and previously to the commencement of the present improvements, the glen was the inaccessible and secure retreat of lawless violence, and the abode of misery and destitution.

With the exception of a small detached portion called the West Fraction, nearly the whole of the parish is the property of Lord Headley, whose grandfather, in 1807, began a series of improvements, which, though gradual in their progress, completely changed the appearance of the district and the moral and social habits of its population. The first step was the employment of the people, at his lordship's expense, in providing a facility of communication between the several farms on the estate; and many miles of good road were made, affording access to every part of the district: a new line of mail-coach road was constructed, avoiding the steep and dangerous pass over the mountains, and preserving an easy level throughout the whole of this previously impenetrable and isolated part of the country. Since the formation of these roads, the old heavy hurdles or drags have been discontinued, and carts and wheel-carriages brought into general use, by which great facilities have been provided for procuring sea-sand as manure, which has

much increased the fertility of the soil. The wretched huts, which scarcely afforded shelter to the labourers, gave place to neat and comfortable cottages, generally built of stone, most of them containing two rooms and a dairy, and several having two chambers with a dwelling-room and offices, and gardens inclosed and well planted; the old hovels were converted into sheds for cows and pigs, and every requisite for domestic cleanliness and comfort was provided. These houses were erected on an economical plan, at the joint expense of his lordship and the tenants, who, being regularly employed in profitable labour, derive from their industry not only the means of present support but a provision for old age. The inclosure, draining, and cultivation of waste land on the mountains and bogs, were promoted by granting to the tenants stipulated allowances for those purposes. Plantations, also, were made by his lordship with very great success, and more than 350 acres were covered with thriving trees. A spacious chapel was erected, at the joint expense of his lordship and the tenantry; and a school, in which some hundreds of children have been taught, is partly supported by his present lordship, who succeeded to the title and property in 1840, on the death of his grandfather. All these improvements were effected within little more than seven years, and the tenantry were in a prosperous and thriving condition, and paid their rents with punctuality, till the great depression in the prices of produce in 1815 and 1816. In 1820 his lordship undertook the embankment of 650 acres of land from the sea, which was effected by the labour of the tenantry in liquidation of their arrears: this tract has been permanently secured by a sea-wall of great strength, effectually excluding the tide, and now produces excellent crops of potatoes, oats, and hay. In 1826 a survey of the whole estate was made, and further improvements undertaken and carried into effect: 80 farms were laid out, varying in extent from land sufficient for 10 to what is sufficient for 40 cows; the houses were surveyed, and proportionate allowances granted for additions or new buildings; all the best lines of road were completed, and the whole regulated upon a plan of mutual benefit to landlord and tenant, and operating powerfully to their reciprocal advantage.

The air of this coast is highly salubrious, and several pretty sea-bathing lodges and cottages were lately built at Rossbegh, and furnished under the auspices of the Dowager Lady Headley for the reception of visitors, for whose accommodation a comfortable inn has also been established. The plantations have now attained considerable maturity, and afford an abundant supply of timber; a steep bank of about 160 acres, previously considered impracticable for planting, is universally admired for the richness and beauty of its foliage. The scenery of the secluded lake of Carr is extremely beautiful and romantic, and has been rendered still more picturesque from the recent plantations on its shores. The parish is in the diocese of Ardfer and Agbadoe, and is a rectory and vicarage, forming part of the union of Cahir: the tithe rent-charge is £97. 10. per annum. In the Roman Catholic divisions Glenbegh is considered the head of a district, comprising also part of the parish of Killorglin, and containing a chapel here and another at Glencare, situated on the border of Killorglin parish.

GLENBROHANE, a village, in the parish of **BALINGARY**, barony of **COSTLEA**, county of **LIMERICK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 3 miles (E.) from **Kilfinane**, on the road to **Galbally**; containing 44 houses, and about 233 inhabitants. Here is the Roman Catholic chapel for the district, built in 1819, at an expense of £600; also a constabulary police station.

GLENCAR.—See **GLENLOUGH**.

GLENCOLLUMBKILLE, a parish, in the union of **GLenties**, barony of **BANNAGH**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**, 11½ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Killybegs**; containing 4356 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the north-west coast, includes within its limits **Teelin Head** and **Malin Bay**, and comprises 32,243½ statute acres; 329 are water, and 61½ are in **Rathlin O'Beirne Islands**, belonging to **Kilbarron** parish, though locally in **Glencollumbkille**. Agriculture is backward; the waste land consists of large tracts of sand, bog, and mountain, among the last of which are **Malin Beg**, rising 1415, **Glenlough** 1513, and **Slieveleague** 1964, feet above the level of the sea. Four fairs are held at **Carrick** annually. The living is a consolidated rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Raphoe**, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes rent-charge is £84. 8. 5. The glebe-house was erected in 1829, by a gift of £400 and a loan of the same amount from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 40 acres, of which 15 are cultivated land, and the remainder bog, rock, and pasture. The church is a plain building, erected in 1827, by aid of a gift of £600, and a loan of £600, from the same Board. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains one chapel. The parochial school is aided by an endowment from **Colonel Robertson's** fund. On the summit of **Slieveleague** are the remains of a religious house: here are also some ruins of a castle. On the site of the present church formerly stood a monastery, of which scarcely a vestige is left, except a subterranean passage, discovered a few years since on digging a grave. A ruin is pointed out as having been the residence of **St. Columb**, and a cavity in an adjoining rock is called his Bed. There is a well dedicated to **St. Columb**, with twelve ancient stone crosses, placed a quarter of a mile apart, as preparatory stations to visiting the well. There is a remarkable echo in the mountains.

GLENDALOUGH, a manor, in the parish of **DEERLOSSERY**, union of **RATHDRUM**, barony of **BALLYNACOR**, county of **WICKLOW**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 6 miles (N. W.) from **Rathdrum**. This place, originally called **Gleande**, or "the town of the glen," and also **Glandelagh**, and the Seven Churches, derives its present appellation, **Glendalough**, or "the glen of the two lakes," from the name of the valley in which it is situated. This valley, which abounds with the most picturesque and romantic scenery, was part of the district of **Imayle**, which, extending widely towards the south and west, formed the territory of the powerful sept of the **Otochils** or **O'Tooles**, who maintained possession of it with uncontrolled authority till the 17th century. From the numerous remains of its religious foundations, whence probably it derived the name of the Seven Churches, and from the existence of one of those round towers so frequently found in similar situations, **Glendalough** appears to have been a place of religious retreat prior to the general introduction of Christianity; and from its

early importance and secluded situation, it has long been regarded with feelings of veneration, as one of the most celebrated seats of ancient ecclesiastical institutions. A Christian church was established by **St. Kevin**, who was born of a noble family about the year 498, but choosing a monastic life retired to these solitudes, and founded an ABBEY in the lower part of the vale. So great was the reputation of **St. Kevin**, that **St. Mochnorog**, a Briton, also fixed his residence here; and a school was soon established, which concentrated a great portion of the learning of the times, and produced some of the most eminent men of that period. A "city" arose round this monastery, and became the seat of a diocese, at first including the present see of **Dublin**, and of which **St. Kevin**, who also held the abbacy of **Glendalough**, was the first bishop. Having presided over the see till 612, he resigned the care of the bishopric, attending solely to the duties of the abbacy, and died on the 3rd of June, 618, in the 120th year of his age. The see of **Glendalough**, after the resignation of **St. Kevin**, continued under a regular succession of bishops for 600 years, when, on the death of **William Piro**, in 1214, it was united to the see of **Dublin**, at the suggestion of **Cardinal Paparo**, who had delivered one of the pallis to the metropolitan bishop; and this union was confirmed by **Pope Honorius** in 1216. The sept of the **O'Tooles**, however, could never be induced to acknowledge the authority of the English archbishops of **Dublin**, but was still governed by Irish bishops of **Glendalough** for many years, till 1497, when **Friar Dennis White**, the last bishop, formally surrendered possession of the see of **Glendalough**, and the authority of the archbishops of **Dublin** was fully acknowledged.

It appears from the records of the see, that **Glendalough**, which was the depository of the wealth of the neighbouring septs, was frequently plundered by the **Danes**, and also by the **English**, after whose invasion the city was unable to preserve the importance it had previously maintained. In 1309, **Piers Gavestone** defeated the sept of the **O'Byrnes** at this place, and, having rebuilt the castle of **Kevin** and opened the pass between it and **Glendalough**, presented an offering at the shrine of **St. Kevin**. In 1398, the **English** forces burnt the city, which never afterwards recovered. In 1580, one of the **Fitzgeralds**, uniting with **Lord Baltin-glass** and a chieftain of the **O'Byrnes**, occupied this valley in open hostility to the government; and the **Lord-Deputy Grey**, who had just arrived from **England** and was totally unacquainted with the country, gave orders for their immediate dislodgement. The officers, who had assembled to congratulate him on his arrival, accordingly led their troops to the valley; but as they began to explore its recesses, perplexed with bogs and overhung by rocks, a volley was poured in among them from an unseen enemy, and repeated with dreadful execution. **Audley**, **Moore**, **Crosby**, and **Sir Peter Carew**, all distinguished officers, fell in this rash adventure; and **Lord Grey**, who had awaited the result on an eminence in the vicinity, returned with the remainder of his troops to **Dublin**. On the suppression of the disturbances of 1798, **Dwyer** and his followers took refuge among the fastnesses of **Glendalough**, and remained in perfect security in the mountains till they procured an amnesty from the government.

The ancient city is now only a heap of scattered

ruins, imparting a venerable and solitary grandeur to that part of the valley in which they are situated. The VALE is about two miles in length, and about three-quarters of a mile in breadth, inclosed on the north by the mountains of Brocagh and Comaderry, and on the south by those of Derrybawn and Lugduff; it is entirely inaccessible from the west, but opens towards the east, where its waters are discharged by a powerful stream into the river Avonmore. About half-way up the valley, and at the farthest extremity to which cultivation has been extended, are the principal remains of the city, occupying a gentle eminence projecting from the base of the mountain of Comaderry; beyond which, the two lakes overshadowed by the vast precipices of the mountains of Derrybawn and Lugduff present a scene of sombre magnificence, rendered still more impressive by the opposite heights of Comaderry, whose summit is 1567 feet above their surface. In the mountain of Derrybawn, which is composed of mica-slate, is a break in the strata, where one part has sunk many feet below the other, and which is called the "Giants' Cut;" and a little farther, between it and Lugduff, the Glaneola brook, falling into the upper lake over some richly wooded rocks, forms several picturesque cascades. On the same side of the glen, under the gloomy brow of Lugduff, and in a precipice rising perpendicularly to the height of 30 feet from the surface of the lake, is the remarkable excavation called St. Kevin's Bed, said to have been the retreat of that saint; it is large enough only for one person in a recumbent position, and is surrounded by a zone of rocky mountains encircling the lake, whose waters, though perfectly limpid, have an appearance of sombre darkness. In storms, the lake is violently agitated, and sometimes overflows the meadows which separate it from the lower lake; and in calm weather an echo of surprising distinctness is formed between the rocks near the Giants' Cut and the opposite side of the valley.

Amidst these scenes, to which the genius of Moore has given a high degree of celebrity, are to be found numerous vestiges of antiquity, and many objects intimately associated with the most pleasing and interesting period of Irish history. The venerable REMAINS form a group of diversified appearance, and above them rises in isolated grandeur one of those ancient round towers the origin of which has so much excited the researches of the antiquary. The approach to these interesting relics is across the mountain torrent of Glendhasane, which descends from the back of Comaderry, on the near side of which are traces of a paved road leading out by Wicklow Gap, in the direction of Hollywood, and called St. Kevin's Road; also of a small paved area, said to have been the market-place of the ancient city. On the other side of the road is a gateway, the arches of which are still entire. The most conspicuous of the ruins is the ancient *Cathedral*, the nave and choir of which were connected by a circular arch, which has fallen down: three narrow windows in the south wall of the nave, and the east window of the chancel, once enriched with mouldings and allegorical sculpture on the inside, are still remaining; as is also the western doorway, formed of blocks of granite. Visitors from Dublin and other places have carried off, or otherwise destroyed, the sculpture and mouldings. Nearly adjacent are vestiges of a small building, prob-

bably the sacristy, around which are numerous crosses, mostly mutilated; one of them, a single block of granite, 11 feet high, and very neatly worked, is said to have stood on a base of masonry now visible in the market-place. There are foundations of various extensive buildings, the arrangement and design of which it is now impossible to ascertain; and beyond these is a church with a stone roof, of very remote antiquity, called *St. Kevin's Kitchen*, and by far the most perfect of all the churches of which there are any remains. The interior is 22 feet 9 inches long and 15 feet wide; the vaulting of the ceiling is circular, and the roof rises to a very high pitch in horizontal courses of mica-slate; in the ceiling is an opening to a circular turret at the west end, with a conical roof, built in exact resemblance of the ancient round towers. The church is lighted by one narrow window only, and at the west end is a small chapel of more recent date, similarly lighted, and having a roof of lower pitch; this building was used as a Roman Catholic chapel within the last 20 years. To the west of these remains, and on the same side of the vale, are the ruins now called the *Church of our Lady*, the architecture of which was evidently of more ornamental character; it is very small, and thickly mantled with ivy, from which it is sometimes called the *Ivy Church*. On the south side of the valley, near the influx of the Glaneola brook into the upper lake, are the interesting remains of *Rhefart* church, or "the sepulchre of kings," so called from its being the mausoleum of the O'Tooles; and on the south side of it is a monumental stone to one of those ancient kings, who was interred here in 1010. These remains are covered with ivy, and deeply embosomed in groves of hazel and other trees, and within the cemetery are some fragments of ancient crosses. On a spot of ground projecting from the base of Lugduff into the upper lake, are the ruins of the church of *Teampulnaskeeling*, "the temple of the desert or the rock," also called the priory of the rock, and St. Kevin's cell. Lower in the valley are two other churches, both inclosed in grounds that have been greatly improved; the one on the north side is called *Trinity Church*, and that on the south side the *Abbey or Monastery Church*, but by Archdall and Ledwich the priory of St. Saviour. *Trinity Church* consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a fine arch similar in design to that which forms the entrance to the city; and has some remains of a round tower. The *Abbey* originally consisted of two parallel ranges of building, of a style far exceeding in elegance of design and in architectural embellishment any of the other buildings of this interesting valley; there are still some portions of a very fine arch, and numerous stones richly sculptured with allegorical devices, that formed part of the eastern window and other ornamental portions of the building. On the summit of the gentle eminence on which the cathedral stood, and within the limits of its cemetery, is the *Round Tower*, 110 feet high, with a band round its summit, from which rose a roof of conical form; it is built of the mica-slate with which the district abounds, and also of granite. The cemetery of the cathedral continued for many ages to be a favourite place of interment, and monumental stones are consequently very numerous: the tomb of St. Kevin is said to have been found in a small crypt, or oratory, near the *Abbey or*

Monastery Church, some few years since; and various relics of antiquity are scattered throughout the valley. A range of stone crosses appears to have extended along a road across the valley, and there are numerous blocks of granite with circular basins formed in them, concerning which are various traditional legends.

The inhabitants of the valley live chiefly in cottages dispersed along the southern side; and near Derryhawn bridge the streams from the lakes of Glendalough meet the Annamoe river, which thence takes the name of Avonmore. At the base of the mountain of that name is *Derryhawn*, a residence pleasantly situated in the midst of natural woods and thriving plantations. From this point the road to Rathdrum runs parallel with the Avonmore, through the richly wooded and picturesque vale of Clara; the military road from Dublin crosses the mountains into Glenmalur. Near its junction with the road to Roundwood, and at the foot of Laragh hill, were the *Laragh* barracks, the site of which is now partly occupied by a new church with a tower, of simple structure, called Glendalough, built by private subscription, and serving as a chapel of ease for that district of the parish: a police barrack and other buildings have also been erected on the site. A road was made some years ago, leading up Glendhasane to Hollywood; and near it, at the back of Comaderry mountain, are the lead-mines of *Glendhasane*, held under the Archbishop of Dublin by the Mining Company of Ireland. The vein of ore completely intersects the mountain, from the summit of which the view towards the east is peculiarly fine; the ore, when dressed, is conveyed to the smelting-houses of Ballycorus, in the county of Dublin, and the works employ on an average about 100 men. Lead-ore is also supposed to exist in other parts, and in 1835 a search was made for it at the head of the lake in Glendalough. In the vicinity is a quarry of fine talc-slate, of excellent quality for making mantle-pieces. Between Comaderry and the mountain of Thonalagee, towards the north-east, and at the base of an impending precipice, is *Lough Nahanaghan*, about half a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, abounding with excellent trout. In the vale of *Glenmacanass*, through which the military road passes, is an enormous basin formed by a curvature in the mountain's slope, down the perpendicular side of which descends a considerable stream, forming a cascade. The contiguous rocks present various interesting mineralogical specimens: and about half a mile farther is a small circular lake, called *Lough Outler*, overshadowed by the towering precipices of the mountain of *Thonalagee*, which rises to the height of 2307 feet above the level of the sea, and near which is a Danish rath. Near the village is a small rivulet, called *St. Kevin's Keve*, the water of which is supposed to have peculiar efficacy in promoting the health of weakly children, who are immersed in the stream for that purpose; and on the lands of Derryhawn, on the opposite side of the river, and near St. Kevin's Kitchen, is *St. Kevin's Well*, which is much resorted to by the peasantry of the surrounding neighbourhood. St. Kevin's national school was built in 1832, at an expense of £140.

GLENDERMOT, or CLONDERMOT, a parish, in the barony of TIRKEERAN, union and county of LONDONDERRY, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the town of Waterside, one of the suburbs of Londonderry, 10,295 inhabitants. This parish, which is separated

from the city by the river Foyle, over which is a fine wooden-bridge 1068 feet long, comprises 22,495 statute acres, including 987 covered by water. A religious house is said to have been founded here by St. Patrick, and was probably the church of Kil Ard, the foundations of which are still traceable. St. Columbkille founded a monastery in 588, at the place still bearing his name; and Ailid O'Dermot founded a nunnery at Rossnagalliah in 879, of which some traces remain. The founder of the extensive building whose ruins are on Lough Enagh, is unknown; it probably belonged to the Knights Hospitaliers, and was afterwards a chapel of ease to Clondermot, and as such was confirmed to the Dean of Derry in 1609, under the name of Annagh. The ruins stand on an eminence between two beautiful lakes, and present a picturesque appearance; the eastern window is a remnant of very finished architecture. In the Earl of Tyrone's rebellion, the church of St. Columb and the parish church were destroyed; the former was not rebuilt, but some of its ruins are visible. The soil in the northern portion of the parish is rich and well cultivated, but there is a considerable quantity of moorland in the southern part. Quarries of slate and blue limestone exist. At Ardmore is a bleach-green, the first established in this part of the country, where 25,000 pieces of linen are finished annually; there are also one at the Oaks, and a large distillery at Waterside. The water for the supply of the city of Londonderry is obtained from an elevated spot above Waterside, near Prehen, and conveyed in cast-iron pipes over the bridge across the Foyle. Besides that bridge, there are a handsome one over the Faughan, near Enagh; another on the Coleraire road, a little lower down; and a third at Drumahoe. The Bishop's, the Goldsmiths', and the Grocers' manors, and the deanery lands, extend over parts of this parish; but no manorial courts are held. The Londonderry union work-house, the Ebrington barracks lately erected in the immediate vicinity of Waterside, the formation of new streets, and the progressive erection of good houses, add considerably to the population of the district.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Derry, and in the gift of the Dean of Derry. The rectory was united by patent, in 1609, to Templemore and Faughanvale, the three forming the union of Templemore and the corps of the deanery of Derry, in the patronage of the Crown; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recommend the dissolution of the union. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £690. 8. 9., and the perpetual curate is paid by the dean. The church is a large handsome building in the Grecian style, erected in 1753, and for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £509. The glebe-house is situated on a glebe of 20 acres, purchased by the Board of First Fruits in 1824, and is occupied by the perpetual curate; the rector's glebe comprises 407 acres, and the deanery lands in Clondermot consist of 1284 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is united to part of Lower Cumber; there is a small neat chapel at Curryneirin. At Altnagelvin are two meeting-houses for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and at Drumahoe is a third. There are parochial schools at Clondermot, on the glebe, and at the new church, aided by the dean; also schools at Caw, Ardmore, Lisdillon, and Drumahoe: the Grocers'

Company have built and maintain a school at Gortnessey; one at Prehen is supported by Colonel Knox and the perpetual curate; and there are a national school at Curryneirin, and female work schools at Ardmore and Rosdowney. Many of the defenders of Londonderry are interred in the old burial-ground of Clondermot, in which are considerable remains of the old church: neat monuments, with appropriate inscriptions, have been lately erected here by the Irish Society, lords of the soil of the city of Londonderry, over the graves of Colonel John Mitchelburne and Colonel Adam Murray, who were pre-eminently distinguished for their skill and valour in the defence of the city in 1688-9. The burial-ground at Annagh is still the place of interment of some ancient families, as well as of the poor.

GLENFIN.—See KILTEVOCK.

GLENFINNA, a village, in the parish of DUNURLIN, union of TRALEE, barony of CORKAGUINEY, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (N.W.) from Dingle; containing 229 inhabitants. It is situated on the west side of Smerwick harbour, and consists of 40 houses.

GLENFLESK.—See KILLAHA.

GLENGARIFF, CORK.—See KILCOMOGUE.

GLENLOUGH, or GLENCAR, an ecclesiastical district, in the union of MANOR-HAMILTON, barony of ROSSCLOGHER, county of LEITRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT: the population is returned with the parish of Killasnet. It was constituted in 1810, by separating 28 townlands from the parish of Killasnet; and comprises 3612 statute acres, chiefly under pasture. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Incumbent of Killasnet: the income of the perpetual curate is £88, 2., of which £50 are paid by the vicar of Killasnet, £23. 2. from Primate Boulter's fund, and the remainder by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The church is a plain neat building, erected in 1821, at an expense of £600, being a gift from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions Glenlough is part of the district of Killasnet, and contains a chapel.

GLENNAMADDY, a village, in the parish of BOYANAGH, union of CASTLEREA, barony of BALLYMORE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6½ miles (E.) from Dunmore; containing 446 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Dunmore to Athleague, and consists of 82 houses.

GLENOGRA, a parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of SMALL COUNTRY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N.W.) from Bruff, on the road to Croom; containing 1128 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4253 statute acres, about a fourth of which, though very productive, is under an unimproved system of tillage; the remainder consists principally of dairy-farms. There is a patent for fairs to be held on May 31st and on Oct. 28th. The seats of Cahir-Guillamore and Rockbarton form the most interesting features in the parish; the former stands in the midst of an extensive, fertile, and well planted demesne, and the latter is the splendid residence of Viscount Guillamore, whose father, the late viscount, having for several years presided as chief baron of the exchequer, was raised to the peerage in 1831, by the titles of Baron O'Grady, of Rockbarton, and Viscount Guillamore, of Cahir-Guillamore. The parish is a vicarage, 650

in the diocese of Limerick, forming part of the union of Fedamore; the rectory is appropriate to the vicar-choral of Christ Church cathedral, Dublin. The title rent-charge is £213. 15., of which the vicar has one-third, and two-thirds are paid to the lessee of the vicars-choral. Five small glebes belong to this parish, comprising together 18 acres; they were originally the endowments of chantries connected with the abbey church founded here by the De Lacys, which at the Reformation contained nine amply endowed chantries, and was governed by a prior. Four of the chantries can still be traced in the ruins of the church, which was a large cruciform building, and contained tombs of the De Lacys, Roches, Bourkes, O'Grady's, and Fitzgeralds. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is included partly in the district of Dromin, but chiefly in that of Bruff, and has a small chapel at Meenus. On the banks of the Commogue, and near the site of the abbey, are the ruins of the castle of Glenogra. It is supposed to have been built in the 13th century by the Fitzbarrons, or the De Lacys, and subsequently belonged to the Earl of Desmond, who was unsuccessfully besieged in it by Lord Thurles, in 1536; the latter, however, captured the castle of Lough Gur, commanded by the earl's brother, which he repaired and garrisoned. Glenogra Castle was a large pile of building, and some of its walls, cellars, and underground stairs are still moderately perfect. In the demesne of Cahir are traces of some buildings, which are supposed to be the ruins of an ancient city, and in the vicinity are remains of Druidical structures.

GLENOSHEENN, a village, in the parish of PATICLES, union of KILMALLOCK, barony of COSLEA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 164 inhabitants. It consists of 29 houses.

GLENROE.—See DARAGH.

GLENTIES, a village or post-town, and the head of a union, in the parish of INNISKEEL, barony of BOYLAGE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 3½ miles (E.N.E.) from Ardara; containing 317 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Stracashel, and on the road to Letterkenny; and is the property of the Marquess of Conyngham, who owns the greater part of the barony of Boylagh. A stipendiary magistrate resides here; the village contains a court-house, where quarter-sessions are held; and there is a police station.

GLENVILLE, a village, in the parish of ABNEY, union of FERMOW, barony of BARROWMOLE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 353 inhabitants. This village, which is situated on a hill, and is remarkable for neatness, contains 59 dwellings, the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, the parochial schools, a constabulary police station, and a dispensary.

GLENWHIRRY, an extra-parochial district, in the union of BALLYMENA, barony of LOWER ANTRIM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Larne, on the road to Broughshane; containing 1548 inhabitants. According to the Ordnance survey, it comprises 11,368½ statute acres. There is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly, and at Clatterynknows and Crosshill are national schools.

GLIN, a market-town and parish, in the union of RATHKEALE, barony of SHANID, county of LIMERICK.

and province of MUNSTER, 12 miles (W.) from Askeaton, and 117 (S. W. by W.) from Dublin, on the mail-coach road from Askeaton to Tarbert; containing 5052 inhabitants, of whom 1908 are in the town. This place, with the adjacent territory, was granted by Henry II. to John Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Gerald, lord of Dees and Desmond, whose descendants, the earls of Desmond, were by succeeding kings of England created princes palatine in Ireland, with the power of making tenures in capite and creating barons (by which authority they created the Knight of Glin and others), and were entitled to royal services and escheats. The manor, with all its honours and privileges, though forfeited for a short time in the 18th of Henry VIII., and also in the 11th of Elizabeth, was restored in 1603, and has since descended through an uninterrupted succession in the male line, for more than 600 years, to John Francis Fitzgerald, the 19th Knight of Glin, its present proprietor. During the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond in the reign of Elizabeth, the castle was besieged by Sir George Carew, Lord-President of Munster, assisted by the Earl of Thomond, and after two days' resolute defence by the Knight of Glin, was taken by the English. The besiegers having obtained possession of the lower part, ascended to the battlements, where the remnant of the garrison, about 80 in number, made their last desperate stand. A sanguinary conflict took place on the staircase, every step of which was fiercely contested; but the English were successful, and the Knight and his gallant band were either put to the sword, or leaped into the river and were drowned.

The town, which owes much of its improvement to its present proprietor, is beautifully situated on the southern bank of the river Shannon, which is here nearly three miles in breadth; and contains 210 houses, several of them well built and of handsome appearance. Among the more recent improvements is a terrace, built by John Hamilton, Esq., and commanding some fine views over the Shannon, which abounds with interesting scenery; a new street, opened and partially built on, from the Bridewell to the old castle of Glin; a new and good range of two-story houses; a line of road from Askeaton to Tarbert, completed at a great expense; and a road through the mountains to Abbeyfeale, a distance of 12 miles, which was opened in 1836. In summer the town is much resorted to for the benefit of pure air and the advantages of sea-bathing; and it is admirably situated for carrying on a very extensive trade, the river affording great facilities of intercourse, and secure anchorage for vessels of any burthen. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, embracing a view of the opposite coast of Clare, the island of Scattery, and the fertile promontory of Tarbert, with its lofty and handsome lighthouse. Glin is the great depot of the salmon fishery of the Shannon and its tributary rivers, large quantities of salmon being annually shipped for England; oysters of very superior flavour, and other fish, are also taken in abundance. The manufacture of linen and cotton checks is carried on to some extent, and there is a considerable trade in corn and butter, which are shipped to Cork and Limerick. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on June 8th, the first Wednesday in September (O.S.), and December 3rd, for cattle and pigs. A sub-post office in the town is in connexion with Rathkeale and Tarbert. A constabulary police force

is stationed here; a manorial court is held every third week, for the recovery of debts to any amount, with extensive jurisdiction; and petty-sessions are held every alternate Saturday. There is a substantial bridewell, containing six cells, two day-rooms, and two spacious airing-yards.

The PARISH, also called *Kilfergus*, comprises 14,207 statute acres, of which about one-third is under tillage, one-third mountain and bog, and the remainder pasture and demesne land. The soil around the town is very fertile; and in several parts of the mountains, which every where afford pasturage for young cattle, good crops of wheat are raised. There are large dairy-farms; a butter-market is held in the town, and great quantities of butter are made here, and sent to Limerick and Cork, as already observed, for exportation. The system of agriculture is rapidly improving: an abundance of shell manure of excellent quality is either raised in the Shannon, or brought from the opposite coast; and limestone is sometimes brought from Foyes Island, and burnt for manure. There are some quarries of hard compact clay-slate, used for building; and flagstones of superior quality, and of very large size, are found in several parts of the parish. The mountains are of silicious grit and indurated black clay, in which are several strata of coal: of these, merely the upper stratum has been worked, and in a very inefficient manner; the only workings now in progress are at Cloghough. Ironstone of very good quality is also plentiful, but has hitherto been applied solely to the making of roads. The chief seat is Glin Castle, the spacious and elegant mansion of the Knight of Glin, finely situated in a richly planted and highly embellished demesne.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, and in the patronage of the Vicars-Choral of the cathedral of Limerick, to whom the rectory is appropriate; the tithe rent-charge is £253. 2. 6., of which £168. 15. are payable to the appropriators, and the remainder to the vicar. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church, a very neat edifice in the early English style, with a square tower, was erected, on an eminence close to the town, in 1815, by a gift of £600 from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Loughill; the chapel near the church is a large plain building, and there is a chapel at Loughill. A handsome national school has been built at the upper end of the town; and there are several other schools, and a dispensary. About half a mile to the east of the town are the ruins of the ancient church of Kilfergus, or Glin, situated within the parish of Loughill, to which that and the adjoining townland continue to pay tithes; within the ruined walls is the family vault of the Knights of Glin. The old castle, with the exception of the roof, is still nearly entire; it consists of a massive square tower, on a rock in the bed of a small river, close to its junction with the Shannon. Near the ruin is an ancient bridge, where was the only pass over the river, which the castle was most probably built to protect. There are forts in various parts of the parish, five of them within the demesne of Castle Glin; and at Flean, in the mountains, are the remains of a very ancient church, the history of which is unknown.

GLYNN, a parish, in the union of LARNE, barony of LOWER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of

ULSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Larne; containing 1892 inhabitants, of whom 305 are in the village. This parish, anciently called Glinus, and also Gleno or Glenco, is beautifully situated in a pleasant glen, through which a mountain stream takes its course into Lough Larne, which forms the entire eastern boundary of the parish; Glynn is also on the royal military coast-road. The harbour of Larne is very capacious, and may be entered at all times of the tide. In 1597, Sorley Mac Donnell, having assaulted the garrison of Carrickfergus, and taken the governor, Sir John Chichester, prisoner, brought him to this place, and beheaded him on a stone that had formed the plinth of an ancient cross, and which then pointed out the boundary of North Clandeboy. The parish comprises 4484½ statute acres, generally in a state of high cultivation; the system of agriculture is greatly improved, and there is neither bog nor waste land. Here are some very extensive lime-works, called the Maghramorne Lime Works, from which large quantities of lime are exported to Scotland and the northern parts of England. These are the largest lime-works in the United Kingdom: in 1836, there were 459 vessels, of the aggregate burthen of 18,040 tons, exclusively employed in the trade; the average export is 16,228 tons, and the demand is annually increasing; the sum paid weekly for labour amounts to £1804. On a chymical analysis by Dr. Thomson, of Glasgow, the stone is found to contain 99 per cent. of pure lime; and it has been ascertained by experience that, whether employed as a manure or as a cement for building, it will go twice as far as lime of the ordinary quality. Rail and tram roads have been laid down, which greatly facilitate the operations; there are also convenient wharfs, so that any quantity of the article can be furnished without delay or detention of the shipping. Maghramorne House, a modern mansion, beautifully situated on the bay of Larne, is the residence of the Irving family, who are the chief proprietors of land in the barony. The village of Glynn is pleasant, and contains 66 houses neatly built. One of the first bleach-works established in Ireland was at this place; it was subsequently the site of a cotton-mill, and in 1830 the machinery was applied to the spinning of fine linen-yarn, in which about 120 persons are generally employed. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Donegal, in whom the rectory is inappropriate: the vicarial tithes rent-charge is £39. There is no glebe-house or glebe, and the church is a ruin; the Protestant parishioners attend the different places of worship in Larne. A nunnery was founded here at a very remote period, of which St. Darerca, sister of St. Patrick, was abbess; it was called Linn, and is supposed to have been situated at Glynn, near Larne, where some traces of a chapel still exist: the site, with all its possessions, was granted by James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester, by the designation of the "Chapel of Glynn." In the parish is a powerful vitriolic spring, in which the star-stone is found in great perfection.

GLYNN, county of WEXFORD.—See KILLURIN.

GNEEVES, a village, partly in the parish of CASTLE-MAGNER, but chiefly in that of ROSKKEEN, union of MALLOW, barony of DUNHALLO, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 213 inhabitants. It consists of 36 houses.

GO, an island, in the parish of TULLAGHOBIGLEY, 652

union of DUNFANAGHY, barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER. It lies in Gweedore bay, on the north-west coast, and comprises 9 statute acres.

GOATSTOWN, a village, in the parish of BURRISOKANE, union of NENAGH, barony of LOWER ORMOND, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, half a mile (N.) from Burrisokane; containing 148 inhabitants. It is situated on the road to Cloghan, and contains 33 houses.

GOGGINSTOWN, a village, in the parish of KILQUANE, union of CORK, barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 157 inhabitants. It consists of 31 houses.

GOLA, an island, in the parish of TULLAGHOBIGLEY, union of DUNFANAGHY, barony of KILMACRENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; containing 68 inhabitants. It lies on the north-west coast, and comprises 424 statute acres; the highest point is 228 feet above the level of the sea. A lake called Magheragallan covers four acres.

GOLDEN, a village, in the parish of RELICKMURRY, barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Cashel (to which it has a sub-post office), and 82 (S.) from Dublin, on the road from Cashel to Tipperary; containing 122 houses, and 602 inhabitants. It is a neat and improving village, situated in what is called "the Golden Vale," and is divided into two parts by the river Suir, over which is a stone bridge, on which King William signed the charter of Cashel; near it is an old circular stone tower. Here are flour and oatmeal mills, and a constabulary police station; fairs are held on May 15th, Aug. 26th, Oct. 26th, and Dec. 15th, and petty-sessions once a fortnight. The parochial church was erected here in 1808, and a tower was added by aid of a loan of £700 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1812. There is also a large Roman Catholic chapel.—See RELICKMURRY.

GOLDENBRIDGE, a village, in the parish of St. JAMES, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, barony of NEWCASTLE, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (W.) from Dublin, on the road to Naas; containing 1090 inhabitants. The Grand Canal passes close to the village, in which are paper, flour, and pearl-barley mills. In an elevated and healthy situation are the Richmond Infantry Barracks, consisting of two fronts with extensive courts open to the north and south; these are connected by a row of light and elegant houses, 300 yards in length. On the east and west fronts are two spacious areas, and in the centre a communication through a large portal surmounted by a cupola and spire. The buildings occupy 14 Irish acres, and afford accommodation for 76 officers and 1600 privates; there is stabling for 25 horses, with an hospital for 100 patients. A school-house was erected at Goldenbridge in 1827, by subscription, aided by a grant of £250 from government; it is used on Sundays as a chapel for the troops, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Near it is a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house; and an infants' school was erected by subscription in 1835. Here is a cemetery, principally for Roman Catholics, purchased and inclosed by the late Catholic Association, at a cost of £1000; the first stone was laid in 1829. It contains about two Irish acres tastefully laid out, with an Ionic

temple in the centre, in which the burial-service may be performed for persons of every denomination. In two years from the time of its being opened it was nearly filled, about 12,000 persons having been interred within that period, and several handsome monuments erected. Waterloo Spa is in this village: the waters consist principally of sulphuretted hydrogen gas united with carbonic-acid and magnesia, and are said to be beneficial in bilious and liver complaints, scrofula, and several other diseases.

GOOGANE-BARRA.—See INCHEGEELA.

GOOSE ISLAND, in the parish of BALLISAKEERY, union of BALLINA, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies in the river Moy, at its junction with Killala bay, and comprises 10 statute acres.

GOESBRIDGE, a post-town, in the parish of GRANGE-SILVAE, barony of GOWRAN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (E.) from Gowran, and 52 (S.W.) from Dublin, on the road from Kilkenny to Enniscorthy; containing 921 inhabitants. This town takes its name from the family of its former chief proprietor, Colonel Gore, and from the bridge over the Barrow, which here connects the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow. A patent for a market is extant, but none is held. The town is a constabulary and a revenue police station, and has petty-sessions every fortnight, and fairs on the 18th of January and December; the cattle-fairs for Barrowmount are also held here, on April 13th, June 15th, Aug. 1st, and Oct. 15th. A handsome church was erected in 1811, and here is a Roman Catholic chapel.—See GRANGE-SILVAE.



Arms.

GOREY, or NEWBOROUGH, an incorporated market-town (formerly a parliamentary borough), a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of BALLAGHKEEN, but chiefly in the barony of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 26½ miles (N.) from Wexford, and 48 (S.) from Dublin; containing 4896 inhabitants, of whom 3365 are in

the town. This place derives its modern appellation, Newborough, which has never grown into general use, from a charter of incorporation obtained for the inhabitants in the 17th of James I., by Dr. Thomas Ram, Bishop of Ferns. The palace in this town, in which the bishops of that see resided, was in 1641 attacked by the parliamentarians, who burned the library; the house was subsequently converted into an inn, then into a barrack, and was taken down only within the last few years. In the disturbances of 1798, the town, after the defeat of Colonel Walpole at Tubberneering, fell into the hands of the insurgents, who destroyed the mansions of Ramsfort and Clonatin, the handsome seats of the family of Ram, and several houses belonging to the loyalists. After the battle of Vinegar Hill, many of the inhabitants of Gorey and its neighbourhood, who had taken refuge in Wicklow, thinking that order had been restored, ventured to return to their respective homes, but they were met by a large party of retreating insurgents, and many of them were put to death.

The TOWN is situated within two miles of St. George's Channel, on the coach-road from Dublin to Wexford, and consists principally of one long street neatly and uniformly built, containing 589 houses; it is partially paved, and is amply supplied with water from the park by means of a fountain. The neighbourhood is pleasantly diversified with hill and dale, wood and water; and within the circuit of a few miles are several elegant seats and villas, standing in grounds tastefully laid out and enriched with thriving plantations. The North Wexford Agricultural Association for the baronies of Gorey, Scarawalsb, and Ballaghkeen, established in 1826, holds its meetings in the town, on the second Tuesday in September, for the distribution of premiums for improvements in agriculture, and for the encouragement of neatness and comfort in cottages; towards the latter object the Irish Peasantry Society contributes an annual grant of £20, the beneficial effects of which are exhibited in the superior neatness of the cottages in the neighbourhood. The great show of stock takes place on the same day, and in October is a sale for improved breeds of cattle, when also there is a show of stock; a ploughing-match and a show of stock likewise take place every spring. The sums distributed in premiums, on an average, amount to nearly £250 per annum; the president, the Earl of Courtown, gives two medals annually for fat-cattle and breeding stock, which are adjudged at the spring show. Some flour-mills were lately erected. A savings' bank has been established in the town. The market is on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds and poultry, especially chickens, for which the place is noted. Fairs are held on the Saturdays before Shrove-Tuesday and St. Patrick's day; on the Saturdays nearest to April 18th, May 2nd, June 1st, Sept. 29th, and Nov. 28th; and also on the 1st of Jan., 10th of July, 31st of Aug., and 27th of Oct.; for horses, cattle, and pigs. The market-house is a plain but commodious building, situated in the centre of the town. In the excise arrangements Gorey is within the district of Wexford.

The inhabitants were incorporated by James I., under the designation of the "Sovereign, Burgesses, and Free Commons of the Borough and Town of Newborough;" they also received a charter from James II., which never came into operation. The CORPORATION, under the former, consisted, until its dissolution in 1840, of a sovereign, 12 burgesses, and an unlimited number of free commoners, assisted by a recorder, a town-clerk, and other officers. The sovereign, who was also coroner and clerk-of-the-market, was elected by the burgesses; he was, with his predecessor, justice of the peace, and might appoint a deputy. The burgesses, as vacancies occurred, were chosen by the sovereign and burgesses from the free commoners, and these were admitted by the sovereign and burgesses; the recorder, who was also town-clerk, was appointed by the corporation. The borough returned members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised, and the sum of £15,000 awarded as compensation was paid to Stephen Ram, Esq. The corporation was empowered to levy tolls, and to hold courts for the recovery of debts to the amount of £20 late currency; but neither of these privileges was exercised at the time when the corporation was abolished. Epiphany and Midsummer quarter-sessions for the county are held here, and petty-sessions

on alternate Fridays, which latter are said to have been the first of that kind regularly held in Ireland. The court-house, a neat and appropriate building, was erected in 1819, at the expense of the county, on a site given by the late Stephen Ram, Esq. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town.

The parish, called also Christ-Church-Newborough, or Kilmichaelogue, comprises 5315½ statute acres. The soil is good, and the system of agriculture improving; much benefit has been derived from the introduction of a better system of draining, and other improvements, under the auspices of the Agricultural Association. Great quantities of poultry are reared in the parish and neighbourhood, and bought by dealers for the Dublin market; the butter also is in very high repute, and forms a material article in the exports from Ennis-corthy. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ferns, united from time immemorial to the rectories of Kilnehe and Kilkevan, together constituting the corps of the deanery of Ferns, in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge of Gorey is £175. 12. 3., and of the whole benefice about £900. The glebe-house is a neat building, erected in 1826, by aid of a loan of £1500 from the Board of First Fruits, and the glebe of Gorey comprises 16 acres; there is also a glebe of 24 acres in Kilkevan, and another of 4½ acres in Kilnehue, which last has been allotted to the perpetual curate. The church, a spacious structure in which the Norman and English styles are blended, was erected in 1819, on a site in the principal street given by the late Stephen Ram, Esq., and at an expense of £2300, of which £200 were a gift from Mr. Ram, and £2000 a loan from the Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Kilkevan and Killinor, and part of Kilnehue; the old chapel is a spacious edifice at the eastern extremity of the town. The foundation stone of a new and handsome chapel was laid in August, 1839, by Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., who gave about four acres of land near the town, rent-free for ever, for its site; the edifice is in the Norman style, after a design by Pugin, and was dedicated to St. Michael in May, 1842; there is a nunnery, with schools, attached. At Killanearin in Kilkevan, and at Ballyfad in Killinor, are also chapels; and a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists, a neat building, has been erected in the town. Stephen Ram, Esq., has built school-houses for males and females, and an infants' school, at a cost of £1200, and contributes annually £120 to their support, besides paying an organist for the church, who teaches the pupils to sing on the Hullah system. In a Sunday school, the largest in the diocese, about 500 children receive instruction. A fever hospital and a dispensary were established in 1838; the building, which is just without the town, is of an octagonal form, and comprises four wards, capable of containing 16 beds. A charitable loan fund was formed in 1833, for lending to poor tradesmen sums not exceeding £5, to be repaid by weekly instalments of one shilling in the pound; the issues of the loans average upwards of £130 weekly. The late Hon. and Right Rev. Thomas Stopford, D.D., successively Dean of Ferns and Bishop of Cork, bequeathed £200; and the late Joseph Allen, Esq., also left £200; the interest to be annually divided among poor Protestants attending the church. The union

workhouse, on a site of seven acres held at a rent of £22. 12., was completed in 1841, at a cost of £5675, and is constructed to contain 500 paupers. At Clonatin are the ruins of a small ecclesiastical structure in the Norman style, thought to have been a cell to the abbey of Ferns, founded by St. Edan; and it is supposed that the name of the place may be a modification of Clainin-Edan, signifying "the retreat or cell of Edan." The Very Rev. H. Newland, author of the *Apology for the Church in Ireland*, and other works, is the present dean of Ferns and incumbent of Gorey. Dr. Thomas Ram, Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, was interred in the cemetery of the old church of Gorey, where is an altar-tomb to his memory, with a very curious inscription written by himself.

GORMANSTON, a village, in the parish of STAMULLEN, union of DROGHEDA, barony of UPPER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Drogheda; containing 160 inhabitants. It is on the road from Dublin to Drogheda, and consists of 21 houses: near it is Gormanston Castle.

GORT, a market and post town, and the head of a union, partly in the parishes of KILTARTAN and BRACH, but chiefly in that of KILMACDUAGH, barony of KILTARTAN, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 17 miles (S. E.) from Galway, and 9¾ (W. by S.) from Dublin, on the road from Galway to Ennis; containing 3056 inhabitants. This town consists of 521 houses, most of which are neat stone buildings, three or four stories high, held under perpetual leases from Viscount Gort. It is built on an eminence on the main road from Connaught to Munster, with a square in the centre, and is in a healthy situation: on the bank of a river is a very large flour-mill built in 1806, and enlarged in 1836, in which 7000 barrels of flour may be annually made. There is a market on Saturday, for agricultural produce, at which much business is transacted; and fairs for cattle and sheep are held on May 10th, Aug. 11th, and Nov. 7th; also a large pig-fair on March 17th and the Saturday preceding Easter-Sunday. The roads in the vicinity are kept in excellent order. Two mail-coaches come into the town; one, from Dublin, arrives at 10 A.M. and returns at 4 P.M.; the other passes through daily from Galway to Limerick, and from Limerick to Galway. Here are an hotel, a revenue police station, and a chief constabulary police station, which has dependent stations at Ardrahan, Ballytiven, Granagh, Maryville, Noggira, Normongrove, Tubber, Tiernevan, and Killafn. Petty-sessions are held every Saturday, and the October quarter-sessions for the county are held annually, in the court-house, which was erected in the square in 1815, and comprises a court-hall, grand and petty jury rooms, and keepers' rooms. Here is also a bridewell, originally built in 1814, and containing, when so erected, two cells, a magistrates' room, and keepers' apartments; being too small, it has been rebuilt. Barracks have existed at Gort for a very long period, and £7000 have been lately expended in building houses for officers and store-rooms; the whole will now accommodate 8 officers, 88 men, and 116 horses. The church here, which is the parish church of Kilmacdnagh, was erected in 1810, by a loan of £1400 from the Board of First Fruits, on land given by the first lord Gort. It is an elegant cruciform build-

ing with a conical spire, and was repaired by a loan of £600 from the same Board in 1828: the interior is handsomely fitted up with galleries and pews. A new street has been opened from Bridge-street to the church, of which a fine view is now obtained. A Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1825, on a site given by Lord Gort, and at an expense of £1300, defrayed by subscription; it is a substantial cruciform building, and contains a fine painting of the Holy Trinity, presented by Lord Gort. The infirmary in the town, recently built, contains two wards, a keeper's room, and a surgery. The union workhouse, on a site of 7½ acres rented at £32, was completed in 1841, at a cost of £5350, and is constructed to receive 500 paupers.

The SCENERY in the vicinity is very beautiful, comprising on the west the Burren mountains in the county of Clare, and on the east the Derrybrien, Castle-Daly, and Roxborough mountains. The chief seat is Loughcooter Castle, the residence of Viscount Gort, proprietor of the town, a noble castellated building, erected at an immense expense, in a well-planted demesne abounding with game, by the late peer, from designs by Mr. Nash, and commanding very fine woodland, lake, and mountain views. In front of the castle is Lough Cooter, a beautiful lake three miles long, containing seven well-wooded islands, and abundance of pike, trout, perch, and eels. Besides this magnificent residence, there are many other seats near the town. In its vicinity, also, is a river that has a subterraneous course for a considerable distance: it rises in Lough Cooter, and passes through a deep ravine till it reaches "the Ladle," a precipitous hollow clothed to the water's edge with large trees, where it sinks under a perpendicular rock. About 100 yards from this spot it re-appears in "the Punch-bowl," a circular basin thirty yards in diameter and at least fifty deep: a path-way leads down the sides of this pit, which are very steep, and clothed with trees. After flowing about 300 yards from the Punch-bowl the stream emerges, takes the name of the Blackwater, and after running rapidly for a short distance again disappears. At the "Beggarman's Hole," a smaller circular basin than the Punch-bowl, it is again visible, and soon afterwards it enters the "Churn," which is like an extremely deep well, ten feet in diameter. A quarter of a mile from the Churn it re-appears from under a beautiful arch formed by nature in the rock; then passes through the town; about a mile from it, sinks again; and after alternately appearing and disappearing, once more flows by a subterraneous channel, and falls into the bay of Kinvarra.

GORTEEN, or GURTEEN, a village, in the parish of KILFERRE, union of BOYLE, barony of COOLAVIN, county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (W.) from Boyle; containing 177 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Ballina to Boyle, and on the cross-road to Ballaghadireen; and contains 36 houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, a constabulary police barrack, and a national school.

GORTIN, a village, and the head of a union, in the parish of LOWER BADONY, barony of STRABANE, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 5 miles (E.) from Newtown-Stewart, on the road to Cookstown; containing 410 inhabitants. This place is situated in a deep valley watered by the Gortin river, and in the district of the Munterlunny mountains. It consists of one irregular street, containing 81 houses indifferently built;

the surrounding scenery, though bold, is generally destitute of beauty from the want of wood, which is found only at Beltrim, a residence surrounded by young and thriving plantations. There is a small distillery in the village; and fairs are held on the first Wednesday in every month, for cattle, sheep, and pigs, and a pleasure-fair on Easter-Monday. It has a receiving-house in connexion with Omagh, and is a constabulary police station; a court baron for the manor of Eliston, in which debts to the amount of 40s. are recoverable, is held on the first Tuesday in every month, and petty-sessions once a month. The parish church situated here, is in a dilapidated state, and about to be rebuilt; here are also the parochial school, and a dispensary. The union workhouse, on a site of three acres purchased for £200, was completed in 1841, at an expense of £2689, and is constructed to admit 200 paupers.

GORTROE, a parish, in the barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Rathcormac, on the road to Midleton; containing, with the parish of Desert, 2832 inhabitants; and comprising 9043 statute acres. About 1500 acres are bog and mountain waste, the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is in general poor. The principal seats are Ballinterry, and Holly Hill. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united from an early period to the rectory and vicarage of Desert, forming the corps of the archdeaconry of Cloyne, in the gift of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the united parishes is £311. 11. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church was built in 1826. In the Roman Catholic divisions Gortroe is part of the district of Rathcormac, and contains a chapel.

GOWRAN, an incorporated post-town (formerly a parliamentary borough), and a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (E.) from Kilkenny, and 52 (S. W. by S.) from Dublin, on the road to Waterford; containing 2934 inhabitants, of whom 1169 are in the town. This place, though now comparatively insignificant, was formerly of considerable importance. In the 14th century a strong castle was built here by James, third earl of Ormonde, who made it his principal residence till 1391, when he purchased the castle of Kilkenny. In 1399, Teigue O'Carrol, dynast of Ely, when in arms against the royal forces under the Lord-Deputy Scrope, was taken prisoner and confined in the castle of this place, from which in the following year he made his escape. Henry V., in the second year of his reign, by charter, alleging that "the town of Ballygauean was situated far from the aid of the English, and surrounded by Irish enemies, who had lately burnt it," bestowed on the inhabitants certain customs for murage and pavage for forty years, to enable them to build walls for its protection. The castle was subsequently repaired by Margaret, the celebrated Countess of Ormonde; and Edward VI. granted the portreeve, burgesses, and commons an exemption from county cess, which was confirmed by Elizabeth in 1566. James I., in the sixth year of his reign, made the town a parliamentary borough, and incorporated the inhabitants under the designation of the "Portreeve, Chief Burgesses, and Freemen of the Town and Borough of Gowran," by charter setting forth that the inhabitants had always been loyal but were then greatly reduced by the war and

the late plague. In 1650, the castle was besieged by the forces of Cromwell under Sankey and Hewson, to whom, after an obstinate defence by Colonel Hammond, it ultimately surrendered, when the commander and the garrison were inhumanly massacred and the castle destroyed by fire. The united forces of Cromwell and Ireton soon after assembled here, where they were joined by those of Hewson, on their march to besiege Kilkenny.

The town, which is the joint property of Viscount Clifden, and W. Bayly, Esq., contains 221 houses; many of the houses have been recently rebuilt, and other improvements have taken place. There is a flour-mill; a constabulary police force has been established here; and fairs are held on March 8th, May 9th, Aug. 10th, Oct. 6th, and Dec. 8th, but the market of Gowran has been discontinued. By the charter of James I. the corporation consisted, till its dissolution by the general act of parliament in 1840, of a portreeve, 12 chief burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, serjeant-at-mace, and other officers. The portreeve, who was also coroner, clerk-of-the-market, and master of the assize, was chosen annually from the chief burgesses, and might appoint a deputy, who with himself was justice of the peace and of the quorum. The chief burgesses, as vacancies occurred, were chosen from the freemen by the portreeve and a majority of their own body, by whom also all the officers of the corporation were chosen during pleasure, and the freemen admitted. The borough continued to send two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation were paid to Henry Welbore, Viscount Clifden. The corporation had power to hold a court of record, with jurisdiction extending to debts of £6. 13. 4., but no court had been held for many years before 1840; indeed, after the Union, although a portreeve was still elected and other officers appointed, the corporation was little more than nominal. Petty-sessions are held every alternate week.

The parish comprises 6347½ statute acres; the land is chiefly under tillage, and the system of agriculture improving. Limestone is plentiful, and is quarried for building and for agricultural uses. Adjoining the town is Gowran House, the seat of Viscount Clifden, finely situated in a richly wooded demesne, with a deer-park attached. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of Viscount Clifden: the tithe rent-charge is £380. 15. 2. The glebe-house, a handsome residence, was built, in 1833, by the incumbent, under the provisions of Primate Robinson's act; the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £130, is part of a very ancient cruciform structure, restored and fitted up for divine service in 1826, by aid of a loan of £800 from the Board of First Fruits. The remainder of the structure, which is still a ruin, has some interesting details in the early English style, among which are, a finely pointed arch of black marble leading into the chancel; a series of similar arches supported by circular and octagonal columns; some windows of elegant design, delicately ornamented in quatrefoil; and several interior chapels: the doorways and the baptismal font are of black marble curiously sculptured. There are several ancient monuments, three of which are tradi-

tionally ascribed to the Earl of Gowran and his two sons: the founder of the castle was interred here, as were also Edmund Butler, Earl of Carrick, and his eldest son, James, first earl of Ormonde; there is also a monument with a bust of James Agar, Viscount Clifden, who died in 1789. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Dungarvan, Blanchfieldskill, Dunbell, Blackrath, Templemartin, Clara, and Tascocin: the chapel at Gowran is a neat modern edifice, to which a schoolroom for 300 children is added; and there are three chapels situated respectively at Pitts, Dungarvan, and Freneytown. An almshouse was founded by Miss Diana Agar, for four poor women, who have each £5 per annum; and there is a dispensary. Gowran formerly gave the title of Baron to the family of Fitzpatrick, Earls of Upper Ossory.

GRACEHILL.—See BALLYKENNEDY.

GRAIG, or GRAIGNAMANAGH, a market-town and parish, in the union of New Ross, barony of GOWRAN, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (S.) from Goresbridge, to which it has a sub-post office, and 58 (S. S. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Carlow to New Ross; containing 5141 inhabitants, of whom 2248 are in the town. William Marshal the elder, Earl of Pembroke, founded an abbey here for Cistercian monks in 1212, the abbot of which was a lord of parliament until the Reformation, when it was granted to Sir E. Butler; it is now the property of Viscount Clifden. There are considerable remains of the building. The town contains 473 houses, and is improving in appearance; it has a handsome bridge over the Barrow, on which river the inhabitants have between 40 and 50 boats of about 40 tons' burthen each. Markets are held on Monday and Thursday, in a market-house built by Lord Clifden; and fairs on Jan. 27th, March 4th, April 7th, May 11th, June 11th, Oct. 28th, and Nov. 26th. In or near the town are a flour and three grist mills. Petty-sessions are held occasionally; the town is a constabulary police station, and has a dispensary. The parish comprises 12,422 statute acres: there is a considerable quantity of mountain land, including Brandon Hill, and Lord Clifden has planted 300 or 400 acres. Brandon-Dale, a residence in the parish, commands fine views of the river Barrow and Blackstairs mountains. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £330. The church is a plain edifice, built in 1809, by subscription and parochial assessment. In the Roman Catholic divisions Graig is the head of a district, comprising this parish, Ullard, and Powerstown, and has two chapels, one of which is a very commodious building. The parochial school is in connexion with the Church Education Society, and there are two national schools, in which about 500 children are educated. Towards the erection of one of these Lord Clifden gave £50; he subscribes £10. 10. annually for its support, and it is further aided by an annual donation from D. Burtchael, Esq. There are some remains of a castle near the river.

GRAIGUE, a suburb of the town of Carlow, in the union of CARLOW, parish of KILLESIM, barony of SLIEVEMARQUE, county of LEINSTER, and province of LEINSTER; containing 1675 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Barrow, along which the

scenery is rich and beautiful, and over which there is a bridge into the town of Carlow; but the suburb is entirely exempt from the jurisdiction of the commissioners of that borough, although included within its limits for electoral purposes. It comprises 306 houses, and has a large flour-mill, two tanyards, and an extensive iron-foundry; it is a constabulary police station; and has fairs on January 6th, Feb. 18th, April 1st, and Oct. 6th. A court-house has been erected, in which the general sessions for the district are held. The parochial church, the Roman Catholic chapel, and the parochial and national schools, are in the village; near which about 600 of the men who were killed in the attack upon Carlow, in 1798, were buried.—See KILLESBIN.

GRALLAGH, a parish, in the union and barony of BALROTHERY, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 12 miles (N.) from Dublin; containing 149 inhabitants. The parish comprises 791½ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of HOLLYWOOD; the rectory is inappropriate in W. Dutton Pollard, Esq.; the tithe rent-charge is included in the composition for HOLLYWOOD. In the Roman Catholic divisions Grallagh is part of the district of Naul or Damestown. There are some remains of the church, and in the churchyard is a holy well.

GRANAGH.—See GRENAUGH.

GRANARD, a market and post town (formerly a parliamentary borough), a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the barony of ARDAGH, but chiefly in that of GRANARD, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 12 miles (N. E. by E.) from Longford, and 59 (W. N. W.) from Dublin, on the road from Edgeworthstown to Virginia; containing 10,193 inhabitants, of whom 2408 are in the town. This place, the name of which is a compound of the Irish words *Grian*, the "sun," and *Ard*, an "eminence," is supposed to have been at a remote period one of the stations appropriated to the celebration of idolatrous worship. In 1315 it was burned by the Scots under Edward Bruce; it appears to have first risen to importance as a town in the reign of James I., who, in 1612, granted to Sir Francis Shaen some annual fairs, to which was added a grant of a market to Sir Francis Aungier, and also of a second market in 1619. A charter of Charles II. to the Earl of Longford in 1678, erecting the lands of Ballynelack and Longford into manors, granted, that, for the purpose of better plantation, the freeholders of the market-town of Granard, which was also the property of his lordship, should have the privilege of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which they continued to do until the Union, when the £15,000 awarded as compensation were paid to G. Fulk Littleton, and W. Fulk Greville, Esqrs. The town consists chiefly of one regular street, about half a mile in length, and contains 409 houses, several of which are well built and of handsome appearance. It was formerly celebrated for an institution established in 1784, by Mr. Dungan, a native of the place, for awarding annual prizes to the best performers on the Irish harp. Near one extremity of the principal street is an artificial mount, called the Moat of Granard, commanding from its summit a view into several counties; the surrounding scenery is finely diversified. The market, in which corn, provisions, and coarse linens are sold, is on Monday; and fairs are held on May 3rd, and Oct. 1st: two other fairs have lately

been added, but they are of inferior importance. Petty-sessions are held every Thursday, and a chief constabulary police force is stationed here. The market-house, over which is a court-room, is a large building in the centre of the town.

The parish comprises 18,273½ statute acres: the land is chiefly under tillage, the system of agriculture improving; there are some small tracts of bog, and limestone of the best description is quarried for agricultural uses. In the neighbourhood of the town are several lakes, the principal of which are Lough Gawnagh, Lough Sheelin, and Lough Kenale, all embellished with pleasing and picturesque features. Lough Gawnagh is more than 10 miles in length and from 2 to 3 miles broad; its shores, which are abruptly steep, are richly wooded. On an island called Inchmory are the remains of an abbey founded by St. Columb, to which a cemetery is attached; there is another island, which, from specimens of jasper having been found in it, has obtained the name of Jasper Island. This lake is also called Erne-Head Lake, being regarded as the source of Lough Erne, into which it discharges its superfluous waters. Finely situated on its shores are Derrycasson, a handsome seat, and Woodville, a pleasing residence commanding rich and extensive views; among other mansions in the parish is Clonfin, pleasantly situated in a well-cultivated demesne. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ardagh, and in the patronage of the improprator, W. Fulk Greville, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge is £677. 10., of which £300 are payable to the improprator, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was built in 1825, by a gift of £100 and a loan of £900 from the Board of First Fruits, and has been considerably improved by the present incumbent: attached to it is a glebe of four acres, and there is also, in this parish, a glebe of 24½ acres; valued together at £56 per annum. The church is a plain ancient structure. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church; there are two chapels, one in the town and one at Granard Kill. Of the several public schools, the parochial school is supported by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, and a donation from the vicar; and there are 15 private schools, in which are about 930 children; and a dispensary. The union workhouse, on a site of 6½ acres purchased for £350, was completed in 1842, at a cost of £5925, and is constructed to contain 600 paupers. At Granard Kill are the remains of the ancient town.

GRANEY, a parish, in the union of BALTINGLASS, barony of KILKEA and MOONE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Castledermot, on the road from Baltinglass to Carlow; containing 1265 inhabitants. A nunnery was founded here in the year 1200 by Walter de Riddesford, which with the manor was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir A. St. Leger, the principal seat of whose descendants was for a long period at Grangemellon, now the property of the Rev. Sir Erasmus Borrowes, Bart., near which are the gateway and some other remains of the nunnery. The parish comprises 5229 statute acres; and is a vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Castledermot: the rectory is inappropriate in the family of Bunbury. The tithe rent-charge is £159. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions Graneey is part of the district of Baltinglass.

GRANEY, a village, in the parish of KILMACOW, union of WATERFORD, barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Waterford, on the road to Clonmel. Fairs are held on Jan. 6th, April 12th, May 14th, Sept. 4th, and Dec. 11th.

GRANGE, a parish, partly in the barony of O'NEILLAND WEST, but chiefly in that of ARMAGH, union and county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (N.) from Armagh, on the road to Loughgall; containing 3823 inhabitants. This parish, which was formed out of the parish of Armagh in 1777, comprises 6795½ statute acres, of which 2411½ are in O'Neilland West, and 4383½ in Armagh. The land is generally good, and well cultivated; there is a considerable quantity of bog, and the parish contains quarries of excellent limestone and freestone, from which latter the stone was raised for the restoration of Armagh cathedral. A quantity of linen-cloth is woven here, and there is an extensive bleach-green at Alistragh. The principal seat is Castle-Dillon, the splendid residence of Sir George Molyneux, Bart., near whose extensive and richly wooded demesne is an obelisk, 60 feet high, erected by the Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart., in 1782, to commemorate the establishment of Irish legislative independence. The living is a perpetual cure, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Dean of Armagh. The curate has a stipend of £100, paid by the dean, with a glebe-house, a large and commodious residence, built in 1781, by aid of a grant from the Board of First Fruits, and surrounded by a fine plantation: the house, and a glebe comprising 40 acres, are valued at £100 per annum. The church is a handsome edifice, built in 1773, of compact limestone, with a square tower and octagonal spire; it was considerably enlarged in 1843, two transepts being added. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Armagh, and has a small plain chapel. The parochial schools are situated near the church, and are aided by annual donations from the dean, the incumbent, and Sir G. Molyneux; a national school is aided by an annual donation of £20 from Lord Charlemont, who built the school-house. Sir Capel Molyneux bequeathed a rent-charge of £30 on the Castle-Dillon estate, to the poor Protestant housekeepers of this parish, which sum is distributed by the incumbent.

GRANGE, an ancient parish, in the unions of BALLINASLOE and LOUGHREA, partly in the barony of LOUGHREA, but chiefly in that of KILCONNELL, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Loughrea; containing 1038 inhabitants. It is on the road from Loughrea to Ballinasloe, and comprises 4696½ statute acres.

GRANGE, a village, in the parish of POLEROAN, union of WATERFORD, barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Waterford; containing 240 inhabitants. It is situated about a mile from the coach-road from Waterford to the town of Carrick-on-Suir, and consists of 35 houses.

GRANGE, an ancient parish, in the barony of SHILLELOGHER, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Kilkenny, on the road to Callan; containing 542 inhabitants. It comprises 1934 statute acres.

GRANGE, or GRANSHAW, a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE, barony of GLENQUIN, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. E.) from Newcastle, on the road to Ballingarry; containing 708 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2839 statute acres. The land is very good, and much of it under an excellent system of tillage; the remainder is rich meadow and pasture, principally in large dairy-farms. The river Deel, over which there is a curious old bridge, passes through the parish; the entire of which was formerly the property of the Courtenay family, but the greater part was sold during the life of the late Earl of Devon. The seats are Knockaderry, Chesterfield, and Dromin. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, and gift of the Earl of Cork: the tithe rent-charge is £135, and there is a glebe of five acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions Grange forms part of the district of Knockaderry. The ruins of the old church are beautifully situated on the river.

GRANGE, or MANISTER-GRANGE, a parish, or district, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of SMAEL COUNTY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Bruff, on the road to Limerick: the population is included in the return for Manister. It comprises 1224 statute acres, and consists of very good land, generally based on limestone, and chiefly in large dairy-farms. From an inquiry taken in the reign of Elizabeth, this district appears to have belonged to the parish of Manister, of which it still forms a part for civil purposes. The village of Six-mile-bridge is within its limits. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Limerick, entirely inappropriate in Lord Southwell: the tithe rent-charge is £62. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions Grange forms part of the district of Bruff. Here are three Druidical circles, the largest of which is 44½ yards in diameter, and consists of 65 upright stones; the stones are principally limestone, sandstone, and clay-slate, but the largest, which is thirteen feet high, seven broad, and four thick, is formed of breccia. The second circle is 49 yards in diameter, and consists of 72 smaller stones; the third, which consists of 15 large shapeless blocks, is 17 yards in diameter. On the summit of Knockfinnell, which overhangs Lough Gur, are two extensive earthen forts.

GRANGE, or GRANGEMONK, also called MONKS-GRANGE, a parish, in the union of CARLOW, barony of BALLYADAMS, QUEEN'S county, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N.) from Carlow, and on the river Barrow; containing 276 inhabitants. This parish comprises 863½ statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the gift of G. Hartpole, Esq., in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge is £41. 10. 9., of which £27. 14. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Grange forms part of the district of Killeban. There is an old churchyard, which is the burial-place of the Hartpole family; also the ruins of a castle.

GRANGE, a village, in the parish of AHAMPLISH, barony of LOWER CARBERY, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 8 miles (N.) from Sligo, on the road to Ballyshannon; containing 140 inhabitants. It comprises 32 houses, and has two bridges over the river Banduff, which were erected at the close of the last century. It is a revenue and a constabulary

police station; and has fairs annually on June 2nd and 28th, July 25th, Aug. 25th, Sept. 29th, Oct. 29th, and December 10th.

GRANGE (ST. JOHN BAPTIST), a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (S. E.) from Fethard, on the road to Clonmel; containing 792 inhabitants. It comprises about 2858 statute acres, and is well cultivated. The principal seats are Clonacody and Lakefield, both handsome residences. It was a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, but the living was lately suppressed; the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of W. Netterville, Esq. The tithe rent-charge is £120, of which £75 are payable to the impropiators, and £45 to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

GRANGE, a village, in the parish of DESERT-CREIGHT, union of COOKSTOWN, barony of DUNGAN-NON, county of TYRONE, and province of ULSTER, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Cookstown, on the road to Stewartstown; containing 146 inhabitants. It comprises 34 houses, generally well built, a meeting-house for Covenanters, and a school; near the village is Killymoon, the elegant residence of Colonel Stewart.

GRANGE, county WATERFORD.—See LISGENNAN.

GRANGE-CLARE, an extra-parochial district, in the barony of EAST OPHALY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER; containing 70 inhabitants. It comprises 532½ statute acres.

GRANGECLOVAN, or GRANGELORAN, a parish, in the barony of FASSADINING, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (S. W.) from Ballyragget, and on the river Nore; containing about 950 inhabitants, and comprising 561½ statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Burnchurch: the tithe rent-charge is £185. 16. In the Roman Catholic divisions Grangeclovan is the head of a district, called Conahy, which includes this parish and Maine, and part of the parishes of Kilmocar, Coolraheen, Three Castles, and Burnchurch; there is a chapel at Conahy.

GRANGEFORTH, a parish, in the barony, union, and county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Tullow, on the road to Carlow; containing 1027 inhabitants, and comprising 3503½ statute acres. By inquiry taken in 1601 it appears that Grangeforth belonged to Fferdoroghe O'Gormogane, but it was granted to Sir John Ponsonby in 1669. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Urgan; the tithe rent-charge is £198. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Tullow, and contains a chapel.

GRANGEGEETH, a parish, in the barony of UPPER SLANE, union of ARDRE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (N.) from Slane; containing 1353 inhabitants. It comprises 4447½ statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Meath, entirely inappropriate in the Marquess of Drogheda, but the whole parish is tithe-free, from having formed part of the possessions of the abbey of Mellifont. In the Roman Catholic divisions it is the head of a district, comprising this parish and Monknewtown, in each of which is a chapel. There is a national school, for which the school-house and an acre and a half of land were given by Sir J. Wittchett.

GRANGEGORMAN.—See City of DUBLIN.

GRANGE-KILREE, a parish, in the barony of SHILLELOGHER, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S.) from Kilkenny, on the road to West Jerpoint; containing 205 inhabitants, and 991½ statute acres. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Burnchurch: the tithe rent-charge is £85. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Donemagan.

GRANGEMACOMB, an ancient parish, in the union of KILKENNY, barony of FASSADINING, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER; containing 1924 inhabitants. It comprises 3485½ statute acres.

GRANGE-MOCKLER, or NINE-MILE-HOUSE, a parish, in the union of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, barony of SLIEVARDAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Callan, on the road to Clonmel; containing 1106 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2804 statute acres. Fairs are held on March 25th, May 20th, Aug. 10th, Sept. 19th, Oct. 8th, Nov. 1st, and Dec. 12th. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Lismore, entirely inappropriate in the Sutton family: the tithe rent-charge is £60, and the impropiator allows £4 per annum to the rector of Kilvenmon for the performance of the occasional duties. In the Roman Catholic divisions Grange-Mockler forms part of the district of Kilmurry, and has a chapel.

GRANGE-O'NEILL, an extra-parochial district, locally in the parish of KILMORE, union and barony of LOWER ORIOR, county of ARMAUGH, and province of ULSTER; containing about 900 inhabitants, and more than 800 acres of excellent land. In ecclesiastical concerns it belongs to the lordship of Newry, and is under the jurisdiction of Lord Kilmorey, as abbot of Newry.

GRANGEROSNOLVIN, a parish, in the union of ATHY, barony of KILKEA and MOONE, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Ballymore, and on the road from Kilcullen to Athy; containing 107 inhabitants. It comprises 1392 statute acres. A nunnery is traditionally stated to have existed here, but there are no traces of it. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, forming part of the union of Castledermot: the tithe rent-charge is £56. 5. In the Roman Catholic divisions also the parish is part of the union of Castledermot.

GRANGE-SILVAE, a parish, in the barony of GOWRAN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the post-town of Goresbridge, 2413 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Carlow to Ross, and on the confines of the county of Carlow, is bounded on the east by the river Barrow, and comprises 4796½ statute acres. The land is generally of good quality and principally under tillage, and the system of agriculture is improved. Limestone is found almost in every part of the parish, and worked for agricultural purposes, except towards the southern extremity, where the strata alternate with granite. The surface, except on the demesnes, is now destitute of wood, with which, from the name of the parish, the lands would appear to have formerly abounded. The principal gentlemen's seats are, Barrowmount, the residence of the late Colonel Gore; Doninga; and Barraghore; all handsome residences, with well-planted

and improved demesnes. There are two flour-mills, worked by water, and capable of producing 40,000 barrels of flour annually. The Barrow navigation, which commences at St. Mullins, about three miles below this parish, joins the Grand Canal at Athy. Fairs are held at Goresbridge for cattle and pigs, and are numerously attended. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £375. The glebe-house was built in 1832, by a gift of £100, and a loan of £900, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe consists of five acres. The church (at Goresbridge), which was built in 1810 by a gift of £600 and the aid of a loan of £300 from the same Board, and for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £168, is a neat edifice with a tower, and contains a handsome marble monument to Colonel Gore, who fell at Bergen-op-Zoom while leading his men to the attack of that place on the 8th of March, 1814; it was erected by the officers of the 33rd regiment of foot, as a tribute to his memory. The Roman Catholic chapel, a neat edifice, is also at Goresbridge.

GRANGOOLY.—See KILLALOE.

GRAYSTOWN, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of SLIEVARDAGH, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Killenaule; containing 2541 inhabitants. It comprises 6893 statute acres, and includes Noon, the seat of the Taylor family. Fairs are held in July and November. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Templeinary and corps of the prebendorship of Cashel: the tithe rent-charge is £195.

GREANE, a parish, in the union of TIPPERARY, partly in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, but chiefly in that of COONAGH, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, on the new line of road from Limerick to Tipperary; containing, with the village of Pallasgreane, 3755 inhabitants. At Sulchoi pass, near Pallas, an important battle was fought in 960 between the Irish and the Danes, in which the latter were defeated and pursued to Limerick. Greane was formerly an incorporated town, and had a collegiate church. The parish comprises 7191 statute acres, about one-fifth of which is under tillage, three-fifths are meadow, and the remainder principally pasturage on Knock-na-greine, or the "hill of the sun." Basalt is found in Knock-na-greine, where it rises to the height of 864 feet, and appears to have been forced up by a violent convulsion, as the limestone on which it is based is very much shattered and dislocated. Near this hill is Lynfield, a fine mansion, through a wood in the neighbourhood of which is seen a magnificent façade of basaltic rock, consisting of numerous lofty columns closely joined, and forming a miniature resemblance of Fair Head, in Antrim. Derk, the handsome residence of the Considine family, commands a charming view of a rich and undulating country as far as the celebrated Rock of Cashel: near the house passes the old road by which William III. marched from Golden-Bridge to the siege of Limerick. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays at New Pallas, where is a constabulary police station. The line of the Waterford and Limerick railway runs through the parish for two miles, parallel with the high road, and a station-house is to be built by the company in the vicinity of the post-office of New Pallas. The living is a rectory and vicarage; in the

diocese of Emly, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Cashel: the tithe rent-charge is £340. The glebe-house was built in 1831, at a cost of £1000, of which £900 were a gift, and £600 a loan, from the Board of First Fruits: the glebe consists of 40 acres, subject to a rent of £12. 12. per annum. The church, situated in New Pallas, was lately built by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at a cost of £470. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district called Pallasgreane, including the parishes of Greane and Ballyclough, and part of Drumkeen, and containing a large plain chapel at Nicker, and another chapel at Templebredin. The parochial school, for which there is a handsome house at New Pallas, is on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, and endowed with £30 per annum and two acres of land. Eastward of the old church, which was built in 1808, is a moat, and about a mile from it is the ancient castle of Kilduff: near Lynfield are the remains of Kileolman church, which was founded in the 7th century.

GREAT CONNELL.—See CONNELL, GREAT.

GREAT ISLAND, or BARRYMORE ISLAND, in the harbour of CORK, barony of BARRYMORE, union and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with the post-town of Cove (which is described under its own head), about 13,000 inhabitants. It was anciently called *Ard-Neimheidh*, and is one of the first places mentioned in Irish history whose locality can be fixed with precision. A battle was fought here in 125 between Ængus, King of Ireland, and Niadh Nuagat, a tributary prince, in which the latter recovered the crown of Munster; and in the 12th century, the island maintained its independence against the English for some time after they had acquired possession of Cork and the adjacent country. In 1329 it was the property of Lord Philip Hodnet, who resided at Clonmel, where he was besieged by the Barrys and Roches, and all his adherents put to death. The Barrys having obtained possession, the isle was called Barrymore Island. During the war of 1641, a party of Lord Castlehaven's troops, coming here to plunder, were attacked by Major Power with 30 horse and two companies of foot, and about 500 of them were slain. In 1666 Barrymore was described by the Earl of Orrery as very fertile, and a place of such consequence as, were he an enemy about to invade Ireland, to be the first he would endeavour to secure. Most of the islands and headlands in its neighbourhood have since been strongly fortified.

It extends five miles from east to west, and two from north to south, comprising 221 gneevs, and is most advantageously situated. To the south is the magnificent harbour of Cove; on the west is the deep channel, half a mile wide, which separates the island from the main land at Passage; on the north it is bounded by the noble estuary of the Lee, and on the north-west by a shallow channel which separates it from Foaty Island, and over which is a lofty bridge, from the extremity of which branch two roads, one leading by way of Passage to Cove, the other crossing the island to the same port. The shores are generally bold, and the interior has a pleasing variety of hill and dale, watered by several small streams that flow into the Eastern Channel. It is composed of clay-slate, covered with a light productive soil intermingled with fragments of the substratum: two-thirds are under tillage, and the remainder in pas-

ture or included in demesnes. Two ferries afford communication between the island and the main land; the western ferry to Passage, the eastern to Middleton. There is also a communication by land from Belvelly, where the stone bridge already mentioned and a causeway connect Great Island with Foaty Island, whence is another causeway communicating with the main land; a direct communication is thus opened by land with Cork. The beauty of its situation, and the salubrity of the climate, have induced many genteel families to settle in the isle; and invalids are now sent from all parts of the kingdom, as well as from England and Scotland, to pass the winter at this place, since the attention of medical men has been directed to its sheltered position and equable temperature. Considerable improvements are in progress in the town of Cove: Lord Middleton is building a sea-wall or esplanade at White Point, of great length, affording a fine site for terraces, crescents, &c.; and the intended line of railway from the interior to Passage will confer vast benefit on the island. Among the principal seats are Marino, Ballymore House, Cuskinny, Eastgrove, Ashgrove, Bennetts Court, Mount Eton, The Priory, Belmont, Springfield, Rosenath, Belgrove, The Retreat, Merton, East Hill, Bellevue, and Ballynoe House. On Spy Hill are several residences; and in a large inclosure called "The Park," are a handsome terrace of houses, and some detached villas, just finished. Besides these, are many lodges and cottages ornée for the accommodation of visitors during the bathing-season.

The island is divided into the Eastern and Western parishes, which together form the ecclesiastical union of Clonmel, or Cove, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The Eastern parish, called also *Templerobin*, includes, in addition to the eastern part of Great Island, the whole of Hawlbowlina, Spike, and Rocky Islands, each of which is described under its own head: it is a rectory and vicarage, and the tithe rent-charge amounts to £242. 5. The Western parish, called *Clonmel*, besides the western part of the island, includes the larger portion of Foaty Island; it is a vicarage, and was anciently called *Templelyra*, from having belonged to the Knights Templars; the tithe rent-charge is £207. 14., of which two-thirds are payable to the lessee of the economy estate of the cathedral of Cloyne, and one-third to the vicar. The tithe of the whole benefice of the incumbent is £311. 9. 8. A third parish was erected in 1762, by the Rev. Downes Conron, the incumbent, on a dispute between him and the Dean and Chapter of Cloyne relative to tithes; but a compromise was effected, and the incumbent has to pay £100 annually to the economy estate. There is no tradition of *Kilgarvan* as a parish, and it is mentioned only in one of the county records; but 20 acres of arable land in Kilgarvan, with their tithes, &c., were granted by patent to Sir Richard Boyle, Knt., in 1605. The glebe-house of the union is about to be rebuilt; there are a glebe of 18 acres belonging to the incumbent, and one of 30 acres belonging to the economy estate. The church, which is in Cove, is a large and handsome edifice, with a fine-toned organ; it is about to be enlarged, for the accommodation of the increasing congregation. In the Roman Catholic divisions the island forms the district of Cove, and has a chapel in that town, and one at Funnah. There is also a place of

worship for Wesleyan Methodists. The most interesting relics of antiquity are the remains of Belvelly Castle, built by one of the Hodnets, formerly a potent family; and of *Templerobin* and *Clonmel* churches: within the walls of the latter are interred, Tobin, the author of the "Honeymoon" and other dramatic productions; and the Rev. C. Wolfe, who wrote the ballad "Not a drum was heard," on the death of Sir John Moore.

GREAT ISLAND, in the parish of ARDCOLM, barony of SHELMALIER, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Wexford, and on the north side of Wexford harbour; containing five families. It comprises 80 statute acres; and to the east is a smaller island, called *Breast Island*.

GREENAN, or **GREENANNE**, a small village, in the constablick of BALLINACOR, a sub-denomination of the parish of RATHDRUM, union of RATHDRUM, barony of BALLINACOR, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (W. by S.) from Rathdrum; containing about 60 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Avonbeg, over which is a bridge leading to Glenmalur, and to the "Meeting of the Waters:" it contains the chapel of the Roman Catholic district of Rathdrum.

GREENFORD, an island, in the parish of CLONDEVADOCK, union of MILFORD, barony of KILMACREHAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER. It lies in Lough Swilly, and comprises two statute acres.

GREENHILLS, a village, in the parish of TALLAGHT, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, barony of UPPER-CROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER; containing 123 inhabitants. It consists of 27 houses.

GREENISH, an island, in the parish of DROMDELEY, poor-law union of RATHKEALE, barony of LOWER CONNELLO, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Askenaton; the population is returned with the parish. The ancient name was *Inis Grein*, in the Irish language signifying "the Island of the Sun," and derived from a very large heathen temple erected on the highest point of Greenish; the temple was appropriated to the worship of that pagan divinity, and there are still some slight vestiges of it. The isle is situated off the southern bank of the Shannon, near the mouth of the river Deel, and comprises about 45 acres of land, being the principal of a group of islands in the bay of Tramorel.

GREENMOUNT, or **DROMKEATH**, a village, in the parish of KILSARAN, union of ARREE, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (S.) from Castle-Bellingham, on the road from Drogheda to Dundalk; containing 48 houses, and 225 inhabitants. Here is an extensive camp, consisting of a high mound with a hollow area at the top, and partly encompassed by a single trench. At one extremity is a tumulus, on the side of which is an embanked area with a circular end, in which local tradition states that the first parliament ever assembled in Ireland was held.

GREENOGUE, a parish, in the union of DUNSHAUGHLIN, barony of RATOATH, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Dublin, on the coach-road to Londonderry and Belfast; containing 274 inhabitants, of whom 154 are in the village. In the reign of Henry VI. this was one of the borough towns of Meath. By a clause in an enrolment, dated

July 28th, 1423, "The Provost and Commonalty of the town of Grenoke are ordered to be at Trim, with all their power for its defence;" it consists of 25 houses. The parish, which is on the confines of the county of Dublin, comprises 1488½ statute acres, and is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, forming part of the union of Ratoath: the tithe rent-charge is £67. 14. In the Roman Catholic divisions Greenogue is part of the district of Creekstown. There are considerable remains of the old church.

GRENAUGH, or GRANAGH, a parish, in the barony of BARRETT'S (except the ploughland of Ballymartin, which is in the barony of EAST MUSKERRY), union and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 7½ miles (N. N. W.) from Cork, on the new lines of road to Kanturk and Mallow; containing 5351 inhabitants. It comprises 13,538 statute acres; the surface is very uneven, and the substratum entirely clay-slate. Agriculture is gradually improving, but the old heavy wooden plough is still in use in many parts, particularly towards the mountains. Here are more than 400 acres of bog, and 600 of barren mountain. A woollen-factory, built in 1806, is worked by a mountain stream. Grenagh is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Garrycloyne: the tithe rent-charge is £787. 10., and there is a glebe of 15 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Mounroe, or Ballinamouna, and has a large plain chapel at South Grenagh. At Dawestown is an extraordinary flowering lime-tree, with 16 very large and wide-spreading branches. The gables and side walls of the church are nearly entire; and there are remains of Druidical altars at Lyrdan, Knockantoha, and Glancloum; and several forts and raths.

GREY-ABBAY, a post-town and parish, in the union of NEWTOWN-ARDES, barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (S. E.) from Newtown-Ardes, to which it has a sub-post office, and 95 (N. N. E.) from Dublin, on the road from Newtown-Ardes to Portaferry; containing 3889 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a monastery founded here in 1192, by Afric, wife of John de Courcy, and daughter of Godred, King of Man, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, for monks of the Cistercian order, brought hither from the abbey of Holme-Cultram, in Cumberland. The establishment continued to flourish till the Dissolution, and had ample possessions in Great and Little Ardes. Towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth, it was nearly destroyed, in the rebellion raised by Tyrone; and in the 3rd of James I. the site and precincts, together with all its possessions, were granted to Sir Hugh Montgomery, in whose family they still remain. The village is pleasantly situated on Lough Strangford, and on the road from Portaferry to Belfast; and the neighbourhood is embellished with some elegant seats and beautiful scenery. *Mount-Stewart*, the splendid residence of the Marquess of Londonderry, is a spacious mansion, situated in an extensive demesne richly wooded and pleasingly diversified with water. On the summit of an eminence in the grounds is an elegant building, a model of the Temple of the Winds at Athens, erected under the personal superintendence of J. Stewart, Esq., whose skill and taste in Grecian architecture procured for him the appellation of the Athenian Stewart; it is built of stone from the quarries

of Scrabo, and the floors, which are of bog-fir found in the peat-moss on the estate, are, for beauty of material and elegance of design, unequalled by any thing of the kind in the country. Nearly adjoining the village is *Rosemount*, the residence of the Montgomery family, seated on an eminence. The parish comprises 7689 statute acres, nearly equally divided between tillage and pasture, the land on the shore being good, but in the interior boggy and rocky; very little improvement has been made in agriculture. Excellent slate is found in the townland of Tullycaven, but the quarry is not judiciously worked. There is a very extensive bog, which supplies the inhabitants with abundance of fuel, and beneath the surface are found large oak and fir trees lying horizontally at a depth of 15 and 90 feet; the fir is in a fine state of preservation, exceedingly hard, and susceptible of a high polish. A great quantity of calico and muslin is woven by the peasantry at their own dwellings, and many of the females are employed in tambour-work.

It is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of Hugh Montgomery, Esq., in whom the rectory is impropriate: the tithes are included in the rent. The perpetual curate's stipend amounts to £92. 6. 2., of which £13. 16. 11. are paid by the impropriator, £9. 4. 7. by the Marquess of Londonderry, £4. 12. 4. by William Thompson, Esq., and £64. 12. 4. by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners out of Primate Boulter's fund. The church is a small neat building, erected in 1778, and contains some handsome monuments of the Montgomery family. Here are two places of worship for Presbyterians, one in connexion with the General Assembly, and the other with the Remonstrant Synod; also a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation, which is aided by the Marquess of Londonderry; a male and female school supported by Hugh Montgomery, Esq.; and an infants' school under the patronage of Lady Amelia Montgomery. A dispensary has been established, and is liberally aided by the landlords and clergy in the neighbourhood. The remains of the abbey are beautiful and picturesque. The eastern gable is nearly entire, and contains five lancet-shaped windows, of which the stone-work is quite perfect; there are windows of the same character on the north and south sides of the choir: the nave, which till 1778 was used as the parish church, is tolerably entire, and is now the mausoleum of the family of Montgomery. There are the remains of several ancient monuments, and within the choir are two recumbent effigies, said to be those of John de Courcy and his wife, carved in freestone. Several other walls remain, serving to give an idea of the former extent of the buildings, which appear to have been in the purest style of early English architecture. A very large tumulus was opened in the parish in 1825, by Dr. Stephenson, and found to contain 17 stone coffins, formed by placing together several flagstones on edge, and covering them with one large stone; one of these coffins, in the centre, was larger than the rest, and in each of them was found an urn of baked clay, containing granular earth of a dark colour.

GREY-STONES, a small fishing-village, in the parish of DELGANY, union and barony of RATHDOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (S.) from Bray. It is situated on a low rocky

point on the eastern coast, and has several jaws and boats employed in the herring-fishery. The headland projects into deep water: the late Mr. Nimmo deemed this the most eligible place for a harbour on the Wicklow coast; and having made a survey for that purpose, his estimate for its construction was £4000, to inclose an area of two acres for an outer harbour, and one acre with a depth of ten feet for an inner harbour. Here is a coast-guard station.

GROOMSPORT, a village, in the parish of BANGOR, barony of ARDES, union of NEWTOWN-ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E. by E.) from the sea-port town of Bangor, on the coast-road to Donaghadee; containing 568 inhabitants. It is situated on the south side of Belfast lough, and has a harbour for the small craft engaged in fishing: here is a station of the coast-guard, forming part of the district of Donaghadee. On the 13th of August, 1689, the advanced army of William III., consisting of about 10,000 troops under the command of Duke Schomberg, disembarked at this place from 70 transports, and encamped for the night: on the following day the duke proceeded to invest Carrickfergus.

GUILCAGH, or **GILCO**, a parish, in the union of CARRICK, barony of UPPERTHIRD, county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with the post-town or village of Portlaw, 551 inhabitants. It comprises 3950 statute acres; and is a vicarage, in the diocese of Lismore, forming part of the union of Dunhill: the rectory is inappropriate in the corporation of Waterford and the Duke of Devonshire. The tithe rent-charge is £111. 5. 4., of which £66 are payable to the corporation, £11. 5. 4. to the Duke of Devonshire, and the remainder to the vicar. There is no church in this part of the ecclesiastical union, but a house which has just been completed for a school has been licensed for divine worship. Near Coolfin are the ruins of Kilbunny church.

GULL ISLAND, in the parish of INNISKEEL, union of GLENTIES, barony of BOYLACH, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER. It is situated at the entrance of Loughrusbeg bay, on the north-west coast, and comprises 3 statute acres.

GUNSBOROUGH, a village, in the parish of GALEY, union of LISTOWEL, barony of IRAGHTICONNOA, county of KERRY, and province of MUNSTER, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Listowel, on the old road to Ballybunnian. It derives its name from its former proprietor, Mr. Gun, of whose representatives it was lately purchased by P. Mahony, Esq., of Dublin, who has made improvements on an extensive scale. Among these are, the draining of an extensive boggy district, through the centre of which a new road has been made; the rebuilding and remodelling of the village; and the formation of a large plantation, where a new mansion has been erected.

GURTEEN.—See KILFREE.

GURTHROE, county of CORK.—See GORTROE.

GYLEEN, a village, in the parish of CORKEEG, union of MIDDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 337 inhabitants. It is situated upon the sea-coast, in the south-eastern part of the parish; and to the east of it is Power-Head bay, at the eastern extremity of which is the promontory of Power-Head, included in the parish of Inch.

H

HACKETSTOWN, a market-town and parish, in the union of SHILLELAGH, partly in the barony of RATHVILLY, county of CARLOW, but chiefly in that of SOUTH BALLINACOR, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $\frac{6}{12}$ miles (S. E.) from Baltinglass, and on the road from Wicklow to Carlow; containing 5242 inhabitants, of whom 1021 are in the town. In 1798 it sustained two attacks from the insurgent forces; one on the 25th of May, which was successfully repulsed by the yeomanry and a detachment of the Antrim militia; the other on the 25th of June, when a body of insurgents, amounting to several thousands, advanced against it at five in the morning. The garrison, consisting of 170, mostly yeomen, marched out to meet them, but, after a few volleys, were obliged to retreat, the cavalry by the road to Clonmore, and the infantry, 120 in number, into the barrack, where they maintained their position throughout the day behind a breastwork in the rear of it. The town was fired in several places by the rebels, who, after various ineffectual attempts to force an entrance to the barrack and a garrisoned house by which it was flanked, retreated, and in the night the garrison retired on Tullow. The town, which consists of 182 houses, is situated on a rising ground, below which flows a branch of the Slaney; and commands fine views. It is a constabulary police station, and has a receiving-house for letters under Baltinglass, and a dispensary. Petty-sessions are held on every second Tuesday. A patent was granted in 1635, by Charles I., to the Earl of Ormonde, for a market on Wednesday, and fairs on the Tuesday after Nov. 1st, and the Thursday after Trinity-Sunday. The market is now held every Thursday, and is a great benefit to the farmers, who find a good and ready sale for their corn, hitherto sent to Tullow or Carlow, a distance of eight and fourteen miles respectively: the fairs are on Jan. 13th, the first Thursday in Feb., March 12th, April 13th, May 4th, June 2nd, July 13th, Aug. 21st, Sept. 18th, Oct. 17th, the third Thursday in November, and Dec. 21st.

The parish comprises 11,611 statute acres: about one-sixth of the land is arable, nearly one-half pasture, and the remainder bog and waste; the waste is chiefly situated in the eastern part of the parish, and large blocks of granite are dispersed throughout. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Leighlin, episcopally united in 1693 to the vicarage of Haroldstown, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £415. 7. 9., and of the whole benefice of the incumbent £464. 17. The glebe-house was erected in 1819, by a gift of £300 and a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is a neat building, and has a square embattled tower surmounted with pinnacles, which was erected, and the church roofed anew, in 1820, by a gift of £600 and a loan of £500 from the Board of First Fruits; the building has been repaired by a grant of £559 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the churchyard is a monument to the memory of Captain

Hardy, who was killed in 1798 while defending the town. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of Hacketstown and Moyne, with parts of Haroldstown, Clonmore, and Kiltegan; and containing chapels at Hacketstown, Killamote, and Knockanana: to the first a handsome tower was lately added. Near the church is a very neat place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school is supported by the rector and a small payment from the scholars; and there are likewise two national schools.

HACKMYS, or HACKNEYS, an ancient parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, partly in the barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, county of CORK, but chiefly in the barony of COSHMA, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER; containing 507 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Charleville to Croom, and near that from Charleville to Kilmallock; and comprises 2312 statute acres, of which 63 are in the county of CORK.

HAGGARDSTOWN, a parish, in the union of DUNDALK, barony of UPPER DUNDALK, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S.) from Dundalk, and on the road from Dublin to Belfast; containing, with the village of Blackrock, 1146 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1400½ statute acres, nearly the whole of which is very excellent land and under tillage. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, entirely inappropriate in T. Fortescue, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge is £134. 2. 3. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, sometimes called Kileurley, which comprises the parishes of Haggardstown, Heynstown, Ballybarrack, Philipstown, Daublin, and part of Baronstown: a handsome chapel was erected here in 1833, and there is another at Baronstown. There are some remains of the old church, and also of an ancient castle.

HAINSTOWN, a parish, in the barony of SOUTH SALT, union of NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 2½ miles (E. by N.) from Naas; containing 63 inhabitants. It comprises 439 statute acres. The living is a chapelry, in the diocese of Kildare, united with that of Furnaughts, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £5. 3. 1. In the Roman Catholic divisions Hainstown forms part of the district of KILL.

HAMILTON'S-BAWN, a village, in that part of the parish of MULLAGHBRAK which is in the barony of LOWER FEWS, union and county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 1½ mile (S.) from Richhill, on the road to Market-Hill; containing 48 houses, and 217 inhabitants. This district was granted by James I. to J. Hamilton, Esq., who, in 1619, built a strong bawn of lime and stone, 60 feet square, with flankers; settled 26 British families here; and armed 30 men for the king's service. The bawn was almost entirely destroyed in 1641, when great cruelties are said to have been perpetrated. The place was formerly of considerable note, and is the subject of a humorous poem by Dean Swift, entitled "the Grand Question debated whether Hamilton's Bawn shall be a Barrack or a Malt-House." Fairs are held on the 26th of May and November; and a court baron is held for the mayor of Johnstown, on the first Monday in every month, for the recovery of debts under 40s. On the hill above the town are the ruins of a castle, which, until recently, was regularly garrisoned.

HARDWOOD, a village, in the parish of CLONARD, union of EDENDERRY, barony of UPPER MOYVENRAGH, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER; containing 66 houses, and 359 inhabitants.

HAIRE ISLAND, or INNISDRISCOL, in the parish of AUGHADOWN, Eastern division of the barony of WEST CARRERY, union of SKIBBEREEN, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (S. W.) from Skibbereen; containing 358 inhabitants. It lies off Turk Head in Roaringwater bay, about ½ of a mile from the main land, and contains 155 statute acres, some of which are cultivated by spade labour.

HARE ISLAND, in the parish of BENOWEN, union of ATHLONE, barony of KILKENNY WEST, county of WESTMEATH, and province of LEINSTER; containing 22 inhabitants. It lies in Lough Ree, and on it is a seat called The Lodge. Some ruins exist of a religious building said to have been founded by one of the Dillon family.

HAROLD'S-CROSS, a village, partly in the parish of ST. CATHERINE, but chiefly in that of ST. PETER, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, barony of UPPERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 1½ mile (S.) from Dublin Castle, on the road to Rathfarnham; containing 2789 inhabitants. This place was in ancient times the scene of repeated conflicts with the Danes; and in a house near it, on the road from Clanbrassil-bridge, Robert Emmet, who had lodged there for some time under a fictitious name, after the insurrection of 1803, was apprehended by Major Sirr. The village contains 456 houses, chiefly built round a spacious green and along the roads leading on the west to Kimmage, and on the south to Rathfarnham: here is a receiving-house for letters in connexion with the metropolis. In the neighbourhood are some handsome villas. On a branch of a river which rises above Castle Hill are some extensive mills, and near the village is a cotton-factory called the Green-Mount Mills; the machinery of the factory is driven by a steam-engine of 25 and a water-wheel of 20 horse power, giving motion to 100 power-looms and 6000 spindles: there are also a paper-mill and a flour-mill. Building-stone is abundant.

In the village is a small monastery of discaled Carmelites, consisting of a prioress and nine brethren, who support themselves by the exercise of several trades, and the profits of a mercantile school kept in the house. A convent of sisters of the order of St. Clare was removed hither from Dorset-street, Dublin, in 1804: the establishment consists of an abbess, 17 professed nuns, and 3 lay sisters; and attached to the convent is a very neat chapel, which is open to the public. Connected with this institution is a female orphan asylum, founded in 1803, and removed from Hendrick-street, Dublin, in 1806, when an appropriate building adjoining the convent was erected for its use. In this asylum a number of children are maintained, clothed, and instructed, under the immediate care and superintendence of the sisters of St. Clare; it is supported by subscriptions, donations, and the produce of the industry of the children. Near the head of the village is Mount Jerome, formerly the residence of the Keogh family, and now a cemetery, having been purchased by the Dublin Cemetery Company, formed under the provisions of an act of the 4th and 5th of William IV. This cemetery comprises 25 acres of gently elevated ground, embellished

with lawns and shrubberies, and the approach lined with lofty trees of venerable growth, giving the grounds an air of seclusion and a solemnity of aspect peculiarly appropriate. Under the direction of the company, who have a capital of £12,000 subscribed in £10 shares, provision is made for the interment of persons of all religious denominations by recognised ministers of their respective congregations; and in order to facilitate the approaches from the south and south-east of the city, arrangements have been made with the Grand Canal Company for the free use of the road from Portobello, and for exemption from toll of all carriages passing to or from the cemetery. The plan also embraces the erection of monuments and cenotaphs, and the construction of tombs and graves either by the company at a stipulated charge, or by individuals at their own expense; the whole is inclosed by a wall, and at the front entrance a handsome church in the pointed style has been erected for the accommodation of the neighbourhood, as a chapel of ease to the parishes of St. Peter and St. Catherine. There are two excellent day schools in connexion with the church; also a Sunday school. The Grand Canal at Clanbrassil-bridge, separates Harold's-Cross from the metropolis.

HAROLDSTOWN, a parish, in the union of SHILLAGH, barony of RATHVILLY, county of CARLOW, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Hacketstown, on the road to Carlow; containing 836 inhabitants. It comprises 2833 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres, of which about 200 are bog, 1000 arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture: agriculture is improving, and limestone is found here. Saulsford bridge, to the north of Haroldstown, opens a direct line of communication between Hacketstown and Rathvilly, and is of great benefit to a wide extent of country from the county of Wicklow to the county of Kildare; lime from the one, and turf from the other, can thus be procured. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Leighlin, forming part of the union of Hacketstown; the rectory is appropriate to the Dean and Chapter of Leighlin. The tithe rent-charge is £141. 7., of which two-thirds are payable to the dean and chapter, and one-third to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Hacketstown. On the townland of Haroldstown is a fine cromlech, consisting of one large stone supported by smaller stones; there is also an old churchyard.

HARRISTOWN, a village, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of RATHMORE, union of NAAS, barony of NORTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.E.) from Kilkullen-bridge; the population is returned with the parish. This place was formerly the property of the ancient and noble family of Enstace, to whom it gave the title of Baron; and during the civil war, in 1650, the castle was besieged and taken by a party of the parliamentary forces under Colonel Hewson and Reynolds. In 1681, Sir Maurice Eustace, Knt., obtained from Charles II. a charter, constituting his estates a manor, with power to hold courts leet and baron, and a court of record before his senechals for the recovery of debts not exceeding £10. He also obtained leave to appoint bailiffs and other officers, to have a gaol, to take all waifs, estrays, deadlands, and felons' goods, and to hold a market and two fairs at Carnallaway. The

town was afterwards made a free borough, with a corporation consisting of a sovereign and 12 hurgesses, which had the privilege of returning two members to parliament, and continued to exercise it till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation were paid to John Latouche, Esq., then proprietor of the town. For some time previously to the disfranchisement, the corporation had ceased to exercise any municipal functions, and the place is now an inconsiderable village. The principal seat is Harristown, an elegant mansion with a stately Ionic portico, beautifully situated on an eminence on the right bank of the river Liffey, which winds through the demesne and is crossed by two stone bridges, one of which, at Brannockstown, was built by the late J. Latouche, Esq., to supply the place of a very handsome bridge of seven arches, now included within the demesne. The banks of the river are richly ornamented with timber, and the undulating surface of the grounds has been made available to the graceful embellishment of this fine demesne. A constabulary police force is stationed in the village; and there are some slight remains of the ancient castle, formerly belonging to the family of Enstace.

HARRISTOWN, a parish, in the union of ATHY, barony of WEST OPHALY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Kildare, and on the road from Monastereven to Athy; containing 920 inhabitants. This parish comprises 4680 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, forming the corps of the prebend of Harristown in Kildare cathedral, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £165. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe.

HARRYVILLE, a village, in the parish of BALLYCLUG, union of BALLYMENA, barony of LOWER ANTRIM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, adjoining to, and forming a suburb of, Ballymena; and containing 397 inhabitants. It is connected with the town of Ballymena by a bridge over the river Braid, and consists of 78 houses.

HAWLBOWLINE, an island, in the parish of TEMPLEROBIN, barony of BARRYMORE, union and county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Cove, and in the harbour of Cork; containing 222 inhabitants. This island, called formerly Ennis Shenagh, or Fox Island, was originally fortified by Sir G. Carew, after the defeat of the Spaniards at Kinsale, in 1602; and stores were deposited here, which, on the death of Queen Elizabeth, the Mayor of Cork with some forces attempted to seize, refusing any supply to the king's troops. In this attempt many of the citizens were killed, and the remainder returned to Cork and submitted to the authority of James I., whom they had previously refused to proclaim. In the war of 1641, the island was alternately in the possession of the royalists and parliamentarians, but ultimately submitted to Cromwell in 1649. After the Restoration, the fortress was much neglected, but in 1688 it was seized by the adherents of James II., and remained in their possession till the arrival of an English fleet, in 1690, when it was deserted by the Irish troops and garrisoned by the Earl of Marlborough, on his route to Cork. From this time the island (which comprises about 36 acres, and previously afforded pasture to a few sheep)

began to be regarded as a place of importance, and the garrison was carefully kept up till the building of the barracks on Spike Island, in 1806, when Hawlbowlne was appropriated to the Boards of Admiralty and Ordnance, by which extensive stores and depôts were erected. It is now the great naval arsenal and ordnance depôt of Cork.

The eastern portion belongs to the admiralty, and the western to the ordnance department; in the former are ranges of buildings of very great extent, capable of receiving stores and provisions sufficient for supplying the whole navy of Great Britain for 12 months, and a capacious tank, containing 5000 tons of fresh water. An excellent hospital was lately opened for cases from the various vessels of war. In Rocky Island is the magazine, consisting of several spacious vaults hewn out of the solid rock, in which are deposited 25,000 barrels of gunpowder, from which the whole of the south of Ireland is supplied. The stairs and landing-places all round the quays of Hawlbowlne are capacious and well constructed. The warehouses are four stories high, roofed with slate, and built in a most substantial manner and in a handsome style, on a level hewn out of the rock, which rises abruptly in their rear; but since the breaking up of the victualling establishment they have been disused, and they are now under the care of a store-keeper and two other officers belonging to the admiralty. The buildings belonging to the ordnance department are, barracks for three officers and 60 men, a martello tower, and some other works; they occupy the sides and summit of the rock of Rocky Island, and are also disused, and under the care of an ordnance store-keeper and clerks. In March, 1846, a memorial was presented to government for the completion of the naval establishment at Hawlbowlne, by the construction of suitable dry-docks. The entrance to the island is from the north, opposite to Cove. The Spike sands, which set in close to it, extend more than a mile (E. S. E.), and begin to dry on the north side at half ebb; on this bank are several perches, the chief of which are on the east and north sides; vessels going into Cork must pass on the north side between these sands and the main land. The island, in ecclesiastical arrangements, forms part of the parish of Templeroabin, in the diocese of Cloyne: there is a place for divine worship. In the Roman Catholic divisions it belongs to the parish of Monkstown, in the diocese of Cork.

HEADFORD, a market and post town, partly in the parishes of KILKILVERY and CARGAN, but chiefly in that of KILLURSA, union of TUAM, barony of CLARE, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, 16 miles (N.) from Galway, and 107½ (W.) from Dublin; containing 1647 inhabitants. This is a neat and clean town, having been much improved by its proprietors, the St. George family; it has a considerable trade, and commands fine views of Lough Corrib and the mountains of Joyce's Country and Mayo. It comprises 236 houses, is a chief constabulary police station, and has petty-sessions on Mondays; here is also a dispensary. Bobbin-lace, coarse linen, and flannel are made: the market is on Tuesday, and fairs are held on May 11th and Oct. 14th. Headford Castle, the residence of the St. Georges, is a handsome modern building, erected on the ruins of the ancient castle; the extensive demesne,

which is laid out with great taste, is entered from the town by a good gateway. Here is also Clydagh House. In the town is the church of the union of Kilkilvery, or Headford. In the neighbourhood are several raths; and between the town and the shores of Lough Corrib are the ruins of Ross Abbey, partially covered with ivy: it was founded for Observantine Franciscans, in 1498, by Lord Granard, and a chapter of the order was held in it in 1509. At the suppression of religious houses it was granted to the Earl of Clanricarde; in 1604 it was repaired by the Roman Catholics, and in 1812 the roof fell in: one of the windows is still perfect. Within this ruin is the burial-place of the Burke, Kirwan, Browne, and Lynch families. In 1828, silver coins of the reigns from Henry III. to William III., copper coins of James II. and his successor, military weapons, and other relics, were found near Headford Castle.

HELEN'S, ST.—See KILLILANE.

HENRYVILLE, ANTRIM.—See HARRYVILLE.

HERBERTSTOWN, a village, partly in the parish of BALLYNARD, but chiefly in that of KILCULLANE, union of KILMALLOCK, barony of SMALL COUNTY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Bruff, on the road from Limerick to Hospital; containing 659 inhabitants. It is a constabulary police station; and has large pig-fairs on Jan. 15th, March 17th, June 28th, and Nov. 7th. Here is a large Roman Catholic chapel, which was erected in 1836 at an expense of £800.

HEYNSTOWN, or HAINSTOWN, a parish, in the union of DUNDALK, barony of UPPER DUNDALK, county of LOUTH, and province of LEINSTER, 9½ miles (S.) from Dundalk, on the road to Ardee; containing 445 inhabitants. This parish comprises, according to the Ordnance survey, 1980½ statute acres, which are chiefly under tillage. It is well planted, and the scenery is highly picturesque; there is an abundance of good building-stone. Prospect, a handsome seat, commands a very extensive view; Clermont Park is a well-wooded demesne, comprising about 800 statute acres. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Lord Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £262. 10. The church is a plain structure, built in 1827, by a grant of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. The glebe comprises 10 acres; there is no glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Haggardstown, at which place is the chapel. Near the church are some remains of an ancient round tower; and in the parish are also the ruins of Danmahon Castle, consisting of a quadrangular pile, with circular towers of dissimilar sizes at the angles.

HIGH ISLAND, in the parish of OMEV, union of CLIFDEN, barony of BALLYNAHINCH, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies off Achris Head.

HILLBROOK, a small village or hamlet, in the poor-law union of SHILLELAGH, in that part of the parish of CARNEW which is included in the barony of SHILLELAGH, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER. It is situated on the road to Anghrim, a short distance to the north-north-east of the town of Carnew, and on the borders of the county of Wexford; near it is the demesne of Hillbrook, one of the principal seats in the parish.



Seal.

derived its present name from a castle erected by Sir Arthur Hill in the reign of Charles I., and which at the Restoration was constituted a royal fortress by Charles II., who made Sir Arthur and his heirs hereditary constables, with 20 wardens and a well-appointed garrison. The castle is of great strength, and is defended by four bastions commanding the road from Dublin to Belfast and Carrickfergus; it is still kept up as a royal garrison under the hereditary constableness of the Marquess of Downshire, a descendant of the founder, and is also used as an armory for the yeomanry. At the time of the Revolution, the army of William III. encamped under its walls; and during the disturbances of 1798, the royal army encamped on Blaris moor, within two miles of Hillsborough. The town, which is built on the summit and declivities of a hill, consists of one principal and three smaller streets, and contains 218 houses, many of them of handsome appearance; it is well paved, partially lighted, and amply supplied with water conveyed by pipes from the neighbouring hills. The approach from the Dublin road has been widened; one of the old streets near the castle was lately removed, and other considerable improvements have been made. Races, established under the management of the horse-breeders of the county of Down, incorporated by charter of James II., are held in this neighbourhood and at Downpatrick alternately, and are kept up with great spirit. The course, called the Maze, about two miles from the town, winds round the base of a hill, from the summit of which the spectators have an excellent view of the races; and an elegant stand has been erected. The manufacture of linen and cotton is carried on, chiefly for the Belfast merchants. An extensive ale-brewery was established in 1810, and a very large distillery in 1826, which has three stills worked by one fire; in these works a number of men are regularly employed, and 2000 tons of grain are annually consumed. The Lagan canal from Belfast to Lough Neagh passes within a mile of the town, and has a wharf on its bank for landing coal and other necessities. The market is on Wednesday, and fairs are held on the third Wednesday in Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.; the market-place is spacious, and shambles and grain stores have been erected. Great agricultural improvements have been carried on in the neighbouring district by the Hill family during the last thirty-five years.

By charter of Charles II. the CORPORATION consisted, until its dissolution by the act 3rd and 4th of Victoria, of a sovereign, 12 burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder (who was also town-clerk), a serjeant-at-mace, and inferior

officers. The sovereign was annually elected from the burgesses, and with his deputy was coroner, and, during his year of office and for one year after, justice of peace within the borough; the burgesses were chosen, as vacancies occurred, by a majority of their own body, by whom the recorder and other officers were appointed, and the freemen admitted. The borough returned two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the elective franchise was abolished, and the £15,000 awarded as compensation were paid to Arthur, Marquess of Downshire. A borough court and court of record were formerly held, but have been long discontinued. Courts leet and baron are held every three weeks by the seneschal of the marquess, for the manor of Hillsborough, with jurisdiction to the amount of £3, extending over upwards of 26,000 acres in the parishes of Hillsborough, Blaris, Anahilt, Dromara, Dromore, and Moira; and there is a court of record for the same manor, for pleas to the amount of £200. Petty-sessions are held every Wednesday, and the quarter-sessions for the county alternately here and at Newtown-Ardes. The court-house, a handsome building of freestone in the centre of the market-place, was erected by the late marquess: a district bridewell has been built under the provisions of an act of the 7th of George IV.; and a chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town.

The parish comprises 8494½ statute acres, of which 62½ are water, and the remainder good land, the principal part of which is under tillage and in a high state of cultivation. *Hillsborough Castle*, the seat of the Marquess of Downshire, situated at the west end of the town, is in a demesne richly embellished with wood; in the grounds is a fine lake, and the scenery is pleasingly diversified and highly picturesque. At the east side of the town is the park, comprising 1500 statute acres, and surrounded by a wall; it also is beautifully situated, richly wooded, and has a fine lake. Within it is the fort erected by Sir Arthur Hill, in the centre of the west side of which is a castellated mansion, supposed to have been built as a residence for the constable. King William slept in the fort when his army was encamped in the neighbourhood. It is entered by an arched gateway, which is the only passage into the building except a sally-port in the eastern side. It was from this place that William issued his declaration to grant the Regium Donum to the Presbyterian ministers of Ulster. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, formerly the head of a union comprising also the parishes of Drumboe, Drumboe, and Killeef, together constituting the corps of the archdeaconry of Down; but since the dissolution of the union under the Church Temporalities' act, consequent on the demise of the Rev. R. M. Mant, in 1834, Hillsborough has solely formed the corps of the archdeaconry. The tithe rent-charge is £412. 10. The glebe-house is a handsome residence, given to the parish in 1764, by Wills, then Earl of Hillsborough, and made the archdeaconry-house in 1775; it has been considerably enlarged and improved: the glebe consists of 34 acres, and attached to the archdeaconry are also 235 acres of glebe in the parish of Killeef. The church, a spacious cruciform structure in the later English style, with square embattled towers at the extremities of the transepts, and a similar tower at the west end surmounted by an octa-

gonal spire, was erected in 1774, at a cost of £20,000, by the Earl of Hillsborough, and has been ever since kept in repair by the Downshire family. The interior is finely arranged; the windows are embellished with stained glass, and a powerful and sweet-toned organ was presented by the second marquess, and enlarged and much enriched in tone by the late marquess, whose successor pays the salaries of the organist, choristers, and vergers. There is a chapel of ease dedicated to St. John. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Lisburn, and has a chapel in the town, where are also places of worship for Presbyterians, the Society of Friends, and Moravians. Parochial schools are supported by the marquess and marchioness; and there are three national schools, and a dispensary. Hillsborough gives the inferior titles of Earl and Viscount, and Kilwarlin the title of Viscount, to the Marquess of Downshire.

HILL-STREET, a village, partly in the parish of KILMORE, barony of NORTH BALLINTOBER, but chiefly in the parish of AUGHRIM, union of CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, barony of ROSCOMMON, county of ROSCOMMON, and province of CONNAUGHT; containing 115 inhabitants.

HILLTOWN, a village, in the parish of CLONDUFF, union of NEWRY, barony of UPPER IVEAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 2 miles (S.) from Rathfriland, on the road from Newry to Downpatrick; containing 77 houses, and 335 inhabitants. It is a handsome village, strikingly indicating the care which its noble proprietor, the late Marquess of Downshire, bestowed on the improvement of his estates, and the fidelity with which his lordship's views were promoted by his agents. In the grant of it to the Hillsborough family, it is called Carquillan. There is a market on Saturday, and a large fair for cattle and linen-yarn on the second Tuesday in every month; the village is a constabulary police station, and has a good inn. The parish church of Clonduff having been destroyed in the war of 1641, a church was built here in 1766; it is a large and handsome edifice with a tower, erected at the expense of the Marquess of Downshire and the late Baron of First Fruits, and recently repaired by a grant of £230 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Here are also the glebe-house, with a glebe of 21 acres; a Presbyterian meeting-house, in connexion with the General Assembly; and the parochial school, for which a house was built in 1824 by the Marquess of Downshire, who endowed it with £10 per annum. In the neighbourhood are two Roman Catholic chapels.

HIOG LAND, in the parish and union of KILRUSH, barony of MOYARTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER. It is situated in the river SHANNON, half a mile east-north-east from the island of Inniscattery, and comprises 43½ acres.

HOLLYMOUNT, a post-town or village, in the parish of KILCOMMON, union of BALLINROBE, barony of KILMAINE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 13½ miles (S.) from Castlebar, and 11½ (W. by N.) from Dublin; containing 454 inhabitants. It is situated on the road to Tuam, and consists of 78 houses: the entrance is very pretty, being adorned with the handsome parish church and the beautiful grounds round Hollymount House. There are several gentlemen's seats in the vicinity. Fairs are held on May 16th

and Dec. 11th; and there are a good hotel, a dispensary, and a school-house built at the expense of Mr. Lindsey: the village is a constabulary police station, and petty-sessions are held on alternate Saturdays.

HOLLYWOOD, a post-town and parish, in the union of BELFAST, barony of LOWER CASTLEREAGH, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER, 4 miles (N. E.) from Belfast, and 84 (N.) from Dublin; containing 5045 inhabitants, of whom 1532 are in the town. In the year 1200, Thomas Whyte founded at this place a Franciscan priory, which was amply endowed, and continued to flourish till the Dissolution. Among its possessions were the Copeland Isles, and the isle of Rathlin, which, with its other endowments, were granted to Sir Jas. Hamilton in the 3rd of James I. On the 8th of April, 1664, a meeting of the Presbyterian clergy and laity was held here, at which several persons entered into "a solemn league and covenant for the defence of the reformed religion, the safety of the king, and the peace, happiness, and security of the three kingdoms, and to secure and hold fast the league and covenant with England." The original document, signed by 32 gentlemen, is preserved in the museum at Belfast.

The village, which is delightfully situated on the eastern shore of Carrickfergus bay, and on the road from Belfast to Bangor, previously to 1800 contained only about 30 dwellings, chiefly poor cabins; but from its proximity to Belfast, and its fine sandy beach, it has since been greatly extended, and is now become a favourite place of resort for sea-bathing. It contains at present 317 houses, mostly well built; bathing-lodges have been erected for the accommodation of visitors, a new road made along the shore, and a daily mail established. There are several good lodging-houses in the village and its environs; and from the increasing number of visitors, several houses in detached situations, and chiefly in the Elizabethan style of architecture, are now in progress of erection. These houses are sheltered with thriving plantations, and beautifully situated on a gentle eminence commanding a richly diversified and extensive prospect of Carrickfergus bay, the Black mountain, Cave Hill, the Carmoney mountains, and the town and castle of Carrickfergus; the view terminating with the basaltic columns of Black Head. Close to the shore is an extensive muscle-bank; and about a mile to the north-west of the town, in the lough, is a sand-bank called the Hollywood bank, the greater part of which is dry at low water, but which vessels may easily avoid by sailing nearer to the northern shore. Hollywood is a constabulary police station, and also a coast-guard station forming part of the district of Donaghadee. Fairs, principally for cattle and horses, are held on the first Monday in each quarter. A court leet and baron is held every three weeks by the seneschal of the manor, for pleas in civil-bill cases to the amount of £10, and pleas of record and attachment of goods and chattels to the amount of £20; its jurisdiction extends over 27 townlands in Hollywood, Knockbreda, Dundaonald, and Ballymacarett. The prison not being now used for that purpose, defaulters are sent to the county gaol.

The parish comprises the two ancient parishes of Ballymechan or Columbkil, and Craigavad, both rectories, one belonging to Hollywood priory, and the other to the abbey of Bangor; they were united in 1626,

under the name of Hollywood. It contains 8064½ statute acres, principally under an improved system of tillage and in a high state of cultivation: freestone of excellent quality and coal may be obtained, but the mines are not worked to any extent. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, and embellished with numerous gentlemen's seats, among which are the episcopal palace of the Bishop of Down, Cultra, Ballymenock, Rockport, Craigavad, Garnerville, Hollywood House, Knocknagoney, Bloomfield, Clifton, Richmond Lodge, Wellington, Marino, Greenville, Glen-Carrig, and the Spa. The LIVING is an inappropriate curacy, in the diocese of Down, and in the patronage of Viscount Dungannon, in whom the rectory is inappropriate. The tithes belong to the proprietors of the soil; the patron pays £36. 18. 5. per annum to the minister, which sum is augmented by £40. 15. 6. paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as trustees of Primate Boulter's fund: the glebe-house was built in 1812, by a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church, at the eastern extremity of the village, was an ancient building, with several antique heads in the outer wall, supposed to have been the corbels of a former church; it has been rebuilt at a cost of £1870, of which £1574. 10. were from private sources, and £295. 10. from the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Belfast, and has a chapel, built in 1828. There are a Presbyterian meeting-house in connexion with the General Assembly, and one belonging to the Presbytery of Antrim.

The church occupies the site of the ancient priory, of which there are no remains; and of the churches of Ballymechan and Craigavad not a vestige can be traced, though the cemeteries of both were used as places of interment till 1765. In the former church were deposited the remains of Con O'Neil, the last of that powerful sept, whose possessions comprised more than one-third of the county of Down, and an extensive district in the county of Antrim, in which was included the now populous town of Belfast. Some carved stones are preserved at Ballymechan, which are supposed to have belonged to his tomb, but the sculpture is of an earlier date; the site of that church is now a garden, and the churchyard an orchard, while at Craigavad only one solitary stone remains to mark the site of the churchyard, which is under cultivation. A new species of rose was discovered in this parish by John Templeton, Esq., which by the Dublin Society was called "Rosa Hibernica," and afterwards "Rosa Templetonia," in honour of the discoverer.

HOLLYWOOD, a parish, in the union of BALROTHERY, barony of BALROTHERY WEST, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.W.) from Balbriggan, on the road from Dublin, by Naul, to Drogheda; containing 1022 inhabitants, and comprising 3997½ statute acres. This parish, with respect to agriculture, is in an unimproved state, though good limestone for burning exists near the ruins of its ancient church; there is a quarry of black slate near Malahow. The principal seats are Malahow House and Malahow, from both of which are views embracing an extensive tract of country towards Dublin, backed by the Dublin and Wicklow mountains. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Dublin, episcopally united to the vicarages

of Naul and Grallagh, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda; the rectory is inappropriate in W. D. Pollard, Esq., and Capt. G. Pepper. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £171. 16. 4., of which £113. 15. 10. are payable to the impropricators, and the remainder to the vicar; the vicarial tithe of the whole union is £69. 6. 9. The church of the union is in Naul parish: there is no glebe-house; the glebe consists of 6 acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Naul or Damastown; the chapel at Damastown is a neat edifice, and near it is the parochial house for the Roman Catholic clergyman, erected in 1833, at an expense of £500. On levelling a hill near the ruins of the old parish church, in 1833, several urns containing ashes were found, about six feet below the surface: not far from the spot is an extensive moat. There is a holy well, dedicated to St. Kenneth.

HOLLYWOOD, a parish, in the union of BALTINGLASS, barony of LOWER TALBOTSTOWN, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S.S.W.) from Blessington, and on the mail-coach road from Dublin to Balinglass and Tullow; containing 2770 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Liffey, is for civil purposes divided into two parishes, called respectively Hollywood Boleys and Hollywood Lowlands. It comprises 18,383 statute acres, of which a very large portion is waste, and the remainder in pasture and under tillage in nearly equal portions. The surface is mountainous and heathy, and the soil very various; there is a considerable tract of bog, and under a better system of agriculture a great part of the waste land might be brought into profitable cultivation. Tyrone Lodge, the property of Lord William Beresford, was burnt by the insurgents in 1798, and has not been rebuilt; the demesne is finely wooded, and contains a picturesque glen. One side of the celebrated waterfall of Poulaphuca, described in the article on Blessington, is within this parish. The village contains 27 houses; fairs are held on Feb. 1st, May 3rd, Aug. 1st, and Nov. 1st. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of the Archbishop: the tithe rent-charge is £129. 5. The glebe-house was built by a gift of £400 and a loan of the same amount from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church, a small edifice without tower or spire, has a stone roof neatly groined, and some handsome stained glass presented by the Marquess of Waterford. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballymore-Eustace; the chapel is a neat and spacious edifice, erected in 1831. In Hollywood glen, which is about a mile in length and remarkable for its romantic scenery, is a very curious sepulchre.

HOLMPATRICK, a parish, in the union of BALROTHERY, barony of BALROTHERY WEST, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 3½ miles (S.E.) from Balbriggan; containing, with the town of Skerries, 3152 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern coast, derives its name from the island of Innis-Patrick, about a mile from the shore, on which a monastery was founded by Sitric Mac Murchad towards the close of the 9th century. Moel Finian, Prince of the Bregii, became a monk in this establishment, of which he was made abbot; and in 1148 a great synod was held here by Gelasius, Archbishop of Armagh, assisted by Malachy O'Morgair, apostolic legate. Be-

tween the years 1213 and 1228 the establishment was removed from the island to the main land, and a building erected on the coast at a short distance from the town of Skerries, where it continued to flourish till the Dissolution, after which the site and possessions were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam. The PARISH comprises 2131½ statute acres; portions of it present an interesting variety of transition rocks, chiefly of green-stone (in some parts much mixed with calcareous matter), fine greywacke, clay-slate, greywacke-slate, calcareous tufa, and limestone. The limestone rocks near Lough Shanny are worn into singular form by the action of the sea, which has broken the surface into bold undulations. Two small rocky islands, Colt and Shenex, the latter of which has four inhabitants, form a group with Innis-Patrick; and beyond these is the islet of Rockabill, or Cow and Calf. Innis-Patrick consists of fine greywacke alternating with greywacke-slate and clay-slate, with thin layers of limestone from half an inch to several feet in width, uniformly dipping southward; and on its western side is a horizontal section of the same material. The islands of Colt and Shenex are of similar composition, but Rockabill is of granite. At Milverton is a quarry of very fine building-stone, frequently imbedded with fossils, and which, when polished, is equal to marble and is often used for mantel-pieces.

On Shenex and Red islands are martello towers, and at Skerries is a coast-guard station. There are nearly fifty wherries, of from 30 to 50 tons' burthen each, belonging to Skerries: they are engaged in the fishery, and have the benefit of a harbour and pier, where coal-brigs from the English side of the Channel can unload, with an excellent roadstead and anchorage, where large vessels frequently take shelter in unfavourable weather. The manufacture of worked muslins is carried on in the town extensively, and gives employment to a great number of females. The residence of Milverton is beautifully situated in a richly-wooded demesne of 180 acres, commanding a fine view of the sea, with Skerries in the foreground; within the demesne are the cemetery and part of the foundation of the church of St. Mavee, with a well dedicated to that saint. In the parish are two windmills and a water-mill for grinding corn; and there is a patent for holding fairs at Skerries on April 25th and Aug. 10th, for cattle and pigs. The living is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Dublin, and in the patronage of J. H. Hamilton, Esq., in whom the rectory is impropriate, and who has endowed the curacy with £40 per annum, which is augmented with £56 from Primate Boulter's fund. The church is a neat edifice adjoining the town, built by subscription about the year 1719. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Skerries; there are a chapel in the town, and one at Milverton. On Innis-Patrick are some remains of a church dedicated to St. Patrick.

HOLYCROSS, a parish, in the union of THURLES, partly in the barony of ELIOTARTY, and partly in that of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 2½ miles (S. W.) from Thurles, on the road to Cashel; containing 3446 inhabitants, of whom 126 are in the village. This place was distinguished as the site of a Cistercian monastery founded in honour of the Holy Cross, a portion of which is said to have been

preserved here by Donogh Carbragh O'Brien, King of Limerick, who, in 1187, endowed the establishment with lands constituting an earldom, and conferring the title of earls of Holycross upon the abbots, who were barons of parliament, and usually vicars-general of the Cistercian order in Ireland. The grant was confirmed by John, Earl of Morton, in 1186; by Henry III., in 1233; and by Richard II., in 1395: and the monastery, which was originally subordinate to the abbey of Nenay, or Maig, in the county of Limerick, and in 1429 was subjected by a general chapter to that of Furness, in the county of Lancaster, continued to flourish till the Dissolution, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Gerald, Earl of Ormonde, *in capite*, at an annual rent of £15. 10. 4. The PARISH is situated on the river Suir, which is crossed by a bridge at the village; and is partly bounded by the river Carbane, which separates it from the parish of Ballycabill: it comprises 8138 statute acres, two-thirds of which are under tillage, and the remainder, with the exception of some exhausted bog, in pasture. The principal seats are, Graigoose Park, a spacious and elegant mansion, Bressfort, and Beakstown. At Beakstown is a water-mill for grinding corn, and in the village an extensive distillery has been erected by Mr. Power, of Cashel. Fairs are held on May 11th and Sept. 23rd, for cattle; and there is a patent for manorial and baronial courts, but none are held. A receiving-house for letters here is in connexion with Cashel and Thurles.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Cashel, united to that of Rathkenan, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the rectory is impropriate in C. Clarke, Esq.; the tithe rent-charge is £181. 19. The stipend of the curate is £100, of which £18 are paid by the impropriator, and the remainder from Primate Boulter's Augmentation fund. The glebe-house was erected in 1812, by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £50 from the late Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 20 acres, subject to an annual rent of £32. 6. The church, a handsome edifice with a tower, was built by a loan of £1000, in 1821, from the late Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parish of Ballycabill, in which is a chapel; the chapel of Holycross is a handsome edifice faced with hewn stone. The extensive and picturesque ruins of the abbey of Holy Cross contain many interesting details: they consist chiefly of the remains of the nave, choir, and transepts of the church, with a lofty square tower supported on four gracefully-pointed arches opening into the choir and transepts; also of several chapels, which with the tower are of marble and limestone and of much more elegant design and richer embellishment than the other parts of the structure. The nave is separated from the aisles by a series of four arches, and has a west window of large dimensions; between it and the choir the space under the tower is beautifully groined. Among the tombs is one with a sculptured cross, but without inscription, ascribed by O'Halloran to the founder, and by local tradition to the "good woman" who brought the portion of the true Cross to this place; and between two chapels on the south side of the choir is a double range of pointed arches and twisted columns, where the ceremony of "waking" the monks used to be performed. There are also remains of the cloisters, chapter-house,

and conventual buildings, which, being mantled with ivy and on the margin of the Suir, have a very romantic appearance.

HOLY ISLAND.—See **INNISCALTHRA**.

HONEY PARK, a village, in the parish of **MONKSTOWN**, union and barony of **RATHDOWN**, county of **DUBLIN**, and province of **LEINSTER**; containing 351 inhabitants.

HOOK, or **HOOKS**, a parish, in the union of **NEW ROSS**, barony of **SHELBURNE**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Fethard, on the road to **NEW ROSS**; containing 523 inhabitants. This parish forms part of a peninsula at the south-western extremity of the county, and is bounded on the west by **Waterford harbour**, and on the east by **Slade bay**. At what time, or by whom, the **Tower of Hook** was built, is not precisely known: tradition ascribes its erection to **Rose Macraim**, the reputed foundress of **NEW ROSS**; and a letter from the recorder of that place to the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, in 1688, states that "Hook Tower, or the Tower of **ROSS**," with 7 acres of land around it, had once belonged to the corporation, from whom it had been claimed by **Mr. H. Loftus**, as included in his patent. **Dr. Ledwich**, in his *Continuation of Grose's Antiquities*, attributes its erection to the **Danes**, and others to **Florence de la Hogue**, who, in 1172, attended **Henry II.** into Ireland, and of whose name the appellation **Hook** may be a modification.

The parish comprises 1065 statute acres; the soil is fertile, producing abundant and early crops, and the system of agriculture is greatly improved. **Loftus Hall**, the ancient seat of the **Redmond** family, was purchased in the 17th century, by **H. Loftus, Esq.**, whose son **Nicholas** was, in 1751, created **Baron Loftus**, of **Loftus Hall**, and in 1756 **Viscount Ely**; it is now the property of the viscount's descendant, the **Marquess of Ely**. The mansion is spacious, but the demesne is unembellished, the growth of timber being much retarded by its exposure to the ocean; the massive and apparently two-handed sword of **Strongbow** is preserved here. **Limestone-quarries** are extensively worked; from **Fethard bay** alone 15 boats, of from 12 to 20 tons' burthen, are employed in carrying the produce up the river **Scar** to different parts of the country: the stone abounds with fossils, which are very curious and highly prized, and attract the attention of geologists. There are several small bays on each side of the peninsula, the principal of which are those near the villages of **Slade** and **Chnrchtown**, both chiefly inhabited by fishermen. **Hook Tower**, now used as a lighthouse, is a circular structure, 100 feet high, with walls of remarkable thickness; it is situated on the east side of the entrance of **Waterford harbour**, in Lat. 52° 7' 20" (N.), and Lon. 6° 58' (W.); the lantern contains 17 lamps, displaying a fixed light 139 feet above the level of the sea at high water. The **LIVING** is a vicarage, episcopally united to the impropriate curacy of **Templetown**, in the diocese of **Ferns**, and in the patronage of the **Marquess of Ely**: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £63. 10., of which £36. 6. are payable to the **Marquess of Ely**, in whom the rectory is impropriate, and the remainder to the vicar. In the **Roman Catholic** divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of **Templetown**, **St. James**, and **Fethard**; there are chapels at **Templetown**, **Ramsgrange**, **Duncannon**, and **Poulfur**.

The parochial school is near **Loftus Hall**. Near the village of **Slade** are the remains of **Slade Castle**, said to have been erected by one of the **Hay** family, descendants of **Richard de la Haie**, who accompanied his kinsman, **Hervey de Montemarisco**, into Ireland. An ancient castle called **Housland**, 60 or 70 feet in height, is similar to, and was probably erected at the same time with, one at **Kilcloghan**; and there exists an old chapel to which pilgrimages used to be made, said to have been erected by one of the ancient proprietors of **Loftus Hall**.

HORE-ABBEY, a parish, in the union of **CASHEL**, barony of **MIDDLETHIRD**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and province of **MUNSTER**; adjoining the city of **Cashel**, and containing 536 inhabitants. This parish is chiefly distinguished as the site of a monastery, founded near the cathedral, and called **Hore Abbey** and also the **Abbey of St. Mary of the Rock of Cashel**. It was originally of the **Benedictine** order; but, in 1269, or 1272, the **Archbishop David McCarvill**, having dreamed that the monks made an attempt on his life, violently dispossessed them of their house and lands, which he gave to a body of **Cistercian** monks from the abbey of **Mellifont**, in the county of **Louth**, at the same time taking on himself the habit of that order. The establishment subsisted till the Dissolution, when **Patrick Stackboll**, the last abbot, surrendered it with all its possessions, which, in 1561, were granted by **Queen Elizabeth** to **Sir Henry Raddiffe, Knt.** It was afterwards bestowed on **James Butler**, and in the 42nd of the same reign was granted to **Thomas Sinclair**, at the annual rent of 2s.; it is now, with the greater part of the parish, the property of the **Earl of Mountcashel**. The parish comprises 1520 statute acres; the land is of good quality, and the system of agriculture improved. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of **Cashel**, and in the patronage of the **Bishop**: the tithe rent-charge is £124. 12. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the **Roman Catholic** divisions the parish forms part of the district of **Cashel**. There are considerable remains of the abbey church, most of which is entire; they consist of the nave, choir, and central tower, the last supported on two lofty arches. The nave is separated from the aisles by a series of three pointed arches, of which that of the north side has been levelled; the choir has an east window of small size and plain design, and in the side walls are some stalls; a small low arched apartment, with niches in the walls, appears to have been a confessional; the vaulting of the tower is richly groined, and many of the details are of elegant character.

HORETOWN, a parish, in the union of **NEW ROSS**, barony of **SHELMALIER WEST**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 3½ miles (S. W.) from **Taghmon**, and on the old road from **NEW ROSS** to **Wexford**; containing 1262 inhabitants. On the 20th of June, 1798, **General Moore**, at the head of 1200 of the royal troops, was intercepted at **Goff's-bridge**, in this parish, by a body of 5000 or 6000 insurgents, which he repulsed with considerable loss. The parish comprises 3991½ statute acres. Among the chief residences are, **Horetown**, the seat and extensive demesne of the **Goff** family; and **Tottenham Green**, of the **Right Hon.** and **Right Rev. Lord R. Ponsonby Tottenham**, **Bishop of Clogher**. It is a rectory, in the diocese of **Ferns**, episcopally united, in 1759, to the rectory of **Kilgarvan**, the vicarages of **Ballyingley**, **Downoney**, and **Luch**, and the

improper curacy of Ballylennon, together constituting the union of Horetown, in the gift of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £160, and of the entire benefice of the incumbent £362. 13. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church is a very neat building in the demesne of Horetown, and has been repaired by a grant of £108 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners: in its erection were used the remains of a Carmelite monastery, which was founded here in the 14th century by the Furlong family, and granted at the Dissolution to Sir John Davies. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is in the districts of Adamstown and Taghmon, and has a small chapel. There are a parochial and three private schools, and a Sunday school.

HORSE ISLAND, in the parish of KILDYSART, union of KILRUSH, barony of CLONDERLAW, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER. It lies in the river Fergus, and is chiefly under tillage.

HORSE ISLAND, in the parish of CASTLEHAVEN, union of SKIBBEREEN, Eastern division of the barony of WEST CARRERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (S. W.) from Castle-Townsend; containing 7 inhabitants. It is situated in the harbour of Castlehaven, and comprises 57 acres of excellent arable land in a high state of cultivation. There are thin seams of coal, and a loose, friable, brown freestone, which has been extensively quarried for building. On the point of the island is a tower, erected as a landmark for vessels entering Castlehaven.

HORSE ISLAND, in the parish of SKULL, union of SKIBBEREEN, Western division of the barony of WEST CARRERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S.) from Ballydehob; containing about 80 inhabitants. It is situated in Roaring-Water bay, about a mile from the main land, and comprises 92 acres, based on clay-slate, with a very uneven surface, which is principally under cultivation by the spade. Here were copper-mines which yielded very pure ore; they were partially worked by Lord Audley, the proprietor of the island, and by the Irish Mining Company, and were at a more recent period extensively worked by the West-Cork Mining Company, which commenced operations in 1835, and soon discovered a large body of excellent ore close to the eastern point of the island, which was sold at Swansea at a high price. About 100 miners were employed by the latter company, by whom several houses were erected; but the sea having burst into the mines, all the works are now abandoned.

HORSE ISLAND, in the parish of DUNFEE, union of BALLINA, barony of TYRAWLEY, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. The island is situated at the entrance to Beldeg harbour, in the north-western part of the parish and barony, and comprises 8½ statute acres.

HORSELEAP, a village, in the parish of ARDNORCHER, barony of MOYCASHEL, union of MULLINGAR, county of WESTMATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Kilbeggan, and on the road from Dublin to Athlone. This place derives its name from a tradition that Sir Hugh de Lacy leaped his horse over the drawbridge of Ardnorcher Castle, in escaping from a close pursuit. It is a constabulary police station, and contains the parish church, situated on an eminence, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

HORTLAND, or **BALLYSULLOGGE**, also called **SCULLOGGETOWN**, a parish, in the union of CELBRIDGE, barony of IREATHY and OUGHTERANY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Kilkock, and on the road from Naas to Enfield; containing 453 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the Bog of Allen, and comprises 9468 statute acres: Hortland is the seat of Sir Josiah W. Hort, Bart.; and Knockanally, of W. Coates, Esq. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kildare, forming part of the union of Kilkock; the tithe rent-charge is £44. 4. 2., wholly payable to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions also the parish forms part of the union or district of Kilkock.

HOSPITAL, a town and parish, in the union of KILMALLOCK, barony of SMALL COUNTRY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (E.) from Bruff, on the road to Tipperary; containing 2538 inhabitants, of whom 781 are in the town. It anciently formed part of the parish of Aney, and derived its name from an hospital for Knights Templars, founded in 1226 by Geoffry de Marisco, then lord-justice of Ireland; the site of which, with its possessions, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Valentine Browne, who erected a castle near it, which was subsequently called Kenmare Castle, his descendants having been created earls of Kenmare. The town is about half a mile long, and contains 133 houses; many houses have been lately taken down, and their site is now a cultivated field. It has a receiving-house for letters in connexion with Bruff, is a constabulary police station, and has cattle-fairs on May 10th, July 9th, Sept. 8th, and Oct. 30th. The parish comprises 3999 statute acres: the land is generally good, and chiefly under tillage. On the site of Kenmare Castle a very pretty cottage has been erected, and near it is a residence called Castle Farm. Hospital is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Aney; the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Kenmare, who claims the whole of the tithes, amounting, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, to £335, and pays the vicar an annual stipend. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of the district of Hospital and Herbertstown, comprising this parish and those of Ballynard and Ballynamona, and containing two chapels, situated at Hospital and Herbertstown: the former is a large structure near the site of the old hospital. Part of the ancient church remains, and there is a rude figure of a knight in a niche of the chancel.

HOWTH, a sea-port, post-town, and parish, in the NORTH DUBLIN union, barony of COOLUCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 9 miles (N. E. by E.) from Dublin; containing 1538 inhabitants, of whom 692 are in the town or village. This parish, which is situated on the northern shore of Dublin bay, was anciently called Ben-na-dair, from the number of oak-trees by which the promontory here was covered; and at one period had the name of Dun-Crimthan, from its being the residence of Crimthan, an Irish monarch, who distinguished himself by his powerful assistance in opposing the progress of the Roman arms in Britain. It was laid waste by the Danes in 819. O'Melaghlin, a native chieftain, in an expedition against those invaders, in 1012, ravaged the adjacent country; and Murtoigh O'Brien, with his army from Munster, obtained here, in

1086, a signal victory over the people of Leinster. In 1177, Sir Amorey Tristram and Sir John de Courcy landed at this place at the head of a large military force, and totally defeated the Danish inhabitants in a sanguinary battle at the bridge of Evora, over a mountain stream which falls into the sea near the Baily light-house. This victory secured to Sir Amorey the lordship of Howth, of which his descendants have continued in possession to the present day, under the name of St. Laurence, which Almaric, third baron, assumed in fulfilment of a vow previously to his victory over the Danes near Clontarf, in a battle fought on the festival of that saint. The territory of Howth was confirmed to Almaric de St. Laurence by King John, and is now the property of Thomas, 28th baron and 3rd earl of Howth. In 1313, during the contested supremacy of the sees of Dublin and Armagh, Jorse, archbishop of the latter see, came to this place, and privately by night carried his cross erect, as far as the priory of Grace Dieu, within the province of Dublin, in assertion of his precedence; but he was encountered by the family of the Archbishop of Dublin, who beat down his cross and drove him out of Leinster. In 1534, Lord Thomas Fitzgerald planted his caanon on the hill of Howth, to batter the ships entering the bay of Dublin with forces to reduce him to submission. In 1575, the celebrated Grana Uile or Granuwall, better known as Grace O'Malley, on her return from a visit to Queen Elizabeth, landed here and proceeded to the castle; indignant at finding the gates closed, as was the custom of the family during dinner-time, she seized the young heir of St. Laurence, then at nurse near the shore, and carried him prisoner to her own castle in Mayo, whence he was not released till after much negotiation, and only upon condition that when the family went to dinner the castle gates should be thrown open, and a cover laid for any stranger that might arrive; a custom which was scrupulously observed during the lifetime of the late earl.

Previously to the formation of Kingstown harbour, this was the station for the Dublin post-office packets, and the usual place of landing and embarkation between the English coast and Dublin: on the 12th of August, 1821, his Majesty George IV. landed at the pier on his visit to Ireland. The town is built on the side of Howth hill, extending along the northern extremity of the hill; and consists of one principal street, a few neat dwellings, and a spacious hotel of modern erection. The total number of houses, in 1841, was 151, inhabited principally by fishermen, who employ more than 50 boats in the fishery, chiefly for the supply of the Dublin market. In 1845, an act was passed to enable the Drogheda and Dublin Railway Company to construct a branch line to Howth; the length is three and a half British miles, and the capital £150,000, with power to raise £50,000 by loan. The HARBOUR, constructed at an expense of nearly half a million sterling, consists of two piers of stone; one extending 1503 feet in a right line from the shore, and continued in an obtusely angular direction 990 further to the north-west; and the other extending 2020 feet to the north-east, to meet the return of the former; leaving between their extremities an interval of 390 feet as an entrance into the harbour, which comprises an area of 52 statute acres. These piers consist of large masses of rock quarried from the hill above, resting on foundation blocks of red

grit-stone from the Runcorn quarries in Cheshire; they are faced on the sides with hewn granite from the opposite shore of Dublin bay, and are from 170 to 200 feet broad at the base, 38 feet high, and from 80 to 85 feet wide on the summit. This great work was undertaken by government under an act of the 45th of George III.; it was commenced in 1807, and completed in two years under the superintendence of the late John Rennie, Esq., affording employment to 700 men. Nearly one-third of the harbour is dry at half ebb, and two-thirds at low water; in the deepest part, near the entrance, there is not more than ten feet of water; it is, therefore, as a safety harbour, ineffectual in bad weather for vessels drawing more than nine feet of water, though it was valuable as a station for the Holyhead packets, to which it afforded a facility of sailing at all times. From the application of steam to navigation, the passage from Howth harbour to Holyhead may be effected in seven hours on an average, whereas the packets often took 18 or 20 hours in crossing from the old station at the Pigeon House, in the mouth of the harbour, and during the winter season were occasionally detained for several days. The entrance, however, has been so much choked up by the drifting of the sand, that the government packets now sail from Kingstown, and the harbour is chiefly used by small vessels, and boats employed in the fishery. It is situated on the north side of the promontory of Howth, in the sound between the island of Ireland's Eye and the main land. On the east pier head is a lighthouse, displaying a red light, and on the western pier head are two small lights; at the upper end of the harbour is a martello tower, by keeping which between the two pier heads by day, or at night by keeping the lights between the S. and S. by W., the entrance is safely effected. The entrance into the Sound is through either of two channels, each about half a mile long, one at the eastern and the other at the western extremity of Ireland's Eye: the eastern channel is bounded on each side by ledges of rock, extending respectively from the south-easterly extremity of the island, and from the pier; and the western channel by a sand-bank under Howth on one side, and a ledge of rocks extending from the north-western extremity of the island on the other.

The PARISH comprises 2669½ statute acres, consisting principally of eminences about 578 feet above the level of the sea, and forming a rocky peninsula which constitutes the northern boundary of Dublin bay. Its general aspect is that of rugged sterility; but owing to its elevation it affords many extensive and interesting views from the Dublin road, which is one of the best roads in the country, extending to the pier head. On the left are seen the mountains of Morne stretching far into the sea, at a distance of about 40 miles; off a fine sweep of coast is the green island of Lambay; and immediately beneath, the picturesque island of Ireland's Eye, with the castle, park, town, and harbour of Howth in the foreground. At a short distance is Puck rock, rising abruptly from the sea, apparently wrested from the main land by some convulsion, and cleft into two parts, near the summit of one of which is a representation of a human figure of colossal stature. From a bridle-road leading to the summit of the hill is a fine paoramic view of the bay of Dublin, with the numerous seats and villas on its shores, backed with the

Dublin and Wicklow mountains. In proceeding towards Sutton are seen the rocks called the Needles, the conical summit of Shell-Martin, and, just below, the hill called Carroc-Mor, on which is a signal post communicating with the Pigeon-House in the bay. At the eastern extremity of the hill to which the road leads is the old lighthouse, now disused, its great elevation rendering it liable to be obscured by hanging mists; and on a small peninsulated rock at the southern extremity, called from its verdure the Green Bailey, a new lighthouse has been erected, displaying a bright fixed light with reflectors, 110 feet above the level of the sea, and visible at a distance of 17 nautical miles in clear weather. The promontory consists chiefly of clay-slate and quartz rock frequently alternating, and sometimes blending into an appearance of greywacke; the strata display singular gradations of colour, from pale yellow to red and purple of a brownish hue, and from a greenish white to lavender. Porphyry is found on the south side, and limestone on the western side near the base; iron, copper, and lead ores have been found, with manganese and arsenic pyrites. Potters'-clay of good quality abounds on the townland of Sutton. Blue limestone, which bears a fine polish, and the porphyry which is white and red, are sent coastwise to Wicklow and Arklow; and in working the quarries, blue marl and Irish diamonds are frequently found.

The CASTLE, the seat of the Earl of Howth, is an embattled structure, with a square tower at each end; opposite the left wing is a detached castellated edifice, forming a large archway. The hall, extending the whole length of the building, is decorated with ancient armour and weapons, among which is the two-handed sword used by Sir Amorey Tristram in the battle of Howth; there are also many portraits, among which is one of Dean Swift in his robes, in which is introduced, in a suppliant posture, Mr. Wood, whom he had by his satirical writings deprived of a patent for circulating a copper coinage in Ireland. All the state apartments are similarly spacious; and in one is a painting of the abduction of the young heir of St. Laurence by Grace O'Malley: the bed in which William III. slept is still preserved. The demesne is richly wooded, and includes a spacious and well-stocked deer-park; many parts present very beautiful views; and in the gardens are hedges of beech, 20 feet high and 6 feet thick. The other seats are, Seafeld; Sutton Abbey, commanding a fine view of the city of Dublin, with the Wicklow and Dublin mountains; Sutton; Carrickbrack, from which is a view of Dublin bay; and Cliffs. There is a coast-guard station, a branch from that of Baldoyle. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Dublin, united to the vicarages of Baldoyle and Kilbarrack, together forming the union and the corps of the prebend of Howth in the cathedral of St. Patrick, in the patronage of the Archbishop; the tithe rent-charge of the union, payable to the incumbent, is £173. 5. The church, a neat edifice on an eminence at the entrance of the town, was erected in 1815, by a gift of £800 and a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the union of Baldoyle and Howth; the chapel, near the centre of the town, is a neat edifice, erected within the last thirty years. A school-house midway between Howth

and Baldoyle has been erected for the accommodation of the children of both places; there are two good rooms, for males and females.

Nearly in the centre of the town are the venerable ruins of HOWTH ABBEY, originally founded on the island of Ireland's Eye, by St. Nessan, about the year 570. The establishment was subsequently removed to this place; and the remains, within an area 189 feet long and 168 feet wide, inclosed by a wall surmounted with graduated battlements, are extensive and interesting. The inclosure, now a burial-ground, contains the ruins of two piles of building, called the Abbey and the College. The former, which appears to have been the church, has a lofty circular doorway at the west end, surmounted by a belfry (to which is an ascent by a staircase on the outside) and consisting of a single massive wall with battlements pierced for the suspension of three bells. The nave, 93 feet long and 52 feet wide, is divided into two aisles of unequal length by a range of six pointed arches, three of which are smaller than the rest, and apparently of later erection than the walls; each of the aisles has an eastern window, and had a separate roof, the gables of which are standing; at the west end of the south aisle, which is the shorter of the two, is the tower. There is a doorway on the south side, where was formerly a porch. Among the monuments is one of marble to Christopher, 13th baron of Howth, and his lady, erected in 1430, and decorated with sculptured emblems of the Crucifixion, and coats of arms; in the same aisle is an ancient monument without inscription, apparently to one of the abbots, ornamented with a crosier and cross-fleur. This church was erected during the prelate of Archbishop Luke, who succeeded to the see of Dublin in 1228, at the time the establishment was removed from Ireland's Eye; the bells of the abbey were recently discovered in the vaults of the castle, where they had lain for more than 200 years, and are now carefully preserved in the hall. The College is on the south side of the inclosure, and consists of the hall, the kitchen, and seven cells, some of which have been thatched and are inhabited by poor families. To the west of the castle are the ruins of a small oratory with a bell-turret over the entrance, dedicated to St. Fenton; they are situated at the base of an elevation, on the summit of which is a large cairn. In a hollow on the east side of the Hill of Howth are the remains of a cromlech, the table-stone of which, 14 feet long, 12 feet wide, and about 6 feet thick, has fallen on one side, but is still supported on the other by upright stones, 7 feet high; it is by the peasantry called "Fin's Quoit," from a tradition that it was thrown into its present position by Fin McCool. There are some petrifying springs. Ancient coins, spurs, bridles, and implements of war have been found in the parish.

HUGGINSTOWN, a village, in the parish of AUGHAVILLER, barony of KNOCKTOPHER, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.) from Knocktopher, and on the road from Newmarket to Mullinavat; containing 57 houses, and 273 inhabitants. Cattle-fairs, called "the fairs of Harvey," are held on the 12th of May, August, and November. There is a Roman Catholic chapel belonging to the district of Ballyhale.

HUNTLY-GLEN.—See BANBRIDGE.

I

IBERIUS, ST., a parish, in the barony of FORTH, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER; containing, with the post-town or village of Broadway, 528 inhabitants. It is situated at the head of Lady's-Island Lake, and comprises 891 statute acres of good land. The living is an impropriate cure in the diocese of Ferns, united to that of St. Mary's or Lady's Island, together constituting the union of St. Iberius, in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £44. 18., of which £17. 4. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent. There is no church; the occasional duties of St. Iberius are performed by the curate of Kilsoran. At Doyle's Cross is a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Lady's Island.

IBERIUS, ST., near WEXFORD.—See WEXFORD.

ICANE.—See ISLAND-ICANE.

IGHTERMURRAGH, or **IGHTERMORROGH**, a parish, in the union of MIDDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Castlemartyr, and on Youghal bay; containing 3092 inhabitants. It comprises 5556 statute acres; the soil is excellent, being a light loam based upon limestone, and is in a good state of cultivation. Here is a considerable manufacture of straw-plat. The principal seats are, Carew's Wood, an elegant villa, the property of the Earl of Shannon; Knockane; Lisquinlan, situated on the summit of a peninsula, in the midst of beautiful and extensive plantations; and Castle-Richard. Near this last are the remains of the ancient castle of Inchicrenagh, a fine old tower of excellent masonry in good preservation; on the wall of one of the arches is an inscription bearing date 1592, with the initials T. G.: the castle was built by the great Earl of Desmond, and was the seat of the seneschals of Imokilly. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge is £488. 15.; and there is a glebe of five acres, but no glebe-house. The church is a plain ancient building, and contains monuments of the Supple and Pittman families. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Ballymacoda and Ladiesbridge, at which latter place is a neat chapel. Some remains exist of Ightermurragh Castle, which has been the property of the Supples or De Capels since 1172. Near Ballendinus is an extensive cavern in the limestone rock. The river Dower flows under ground for a considerable distance, and there are other subterranean rivers.

ILLANARAN, an island, in the parish of TEMPLECRONE, union of GLENTIES, barony of BOYLAGE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER. It lies on the northern coast, and comprises $13\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres.

ILLANDAVUCK, an island, in the parish of KILMORE, union of BALLINA, barony of ERRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT; lying at the

entrance of Broad haven, and comprising $6\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres. The northern point is Erris Head, 184 feet above the level of the sea.

ILLANMASTER, an island, in the parish of KILMORE, union of BALLINA, barony of ERRIS, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies off the western coast, and comprises $6\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres; the highest point is as many as 353 feet above the level of the sea.

ILLAUNANEARAUN, an island, in the parish of KILFIERAGH, union of KILRUSH, barony of MOYARTA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER. It is situated on the western coast, and comprises 9 statute acres.

ILLAUNMORE, an island, in that part of the parish of KILBARRON which is in the barony of LEITRIM, poor-law union of NENAGH, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT. It lies in Lough Derg, and comprises $814\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres.

ILLUD, county of KILKENNY.—See ULLID.

IMLAGH.—See EMLAGH.

IMOGEELY, or **MOGEALY**, a parish, in the union of MIDDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER; containing, with part of the post-town of Castlemartyr, 3121 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Middleton to Youghal, comprises 6430 statute acres. The land is generally of good quality, much of it being in the fine limestone vale of Imokilly, and in a high state of cultivation; the system of agriculture is greatly improved, and green crops are raised with success. In the northern part is a ridge of clay-slate, and from the abundance of limestone in the vale, even the highest grounds are rendered productive. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and enriched with flourishing plantations; the principal seats are Kilmountain, Castletown, and Springfield. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and forms part of the union of Castlemartyr, and of the corps of the prebend of Cahirlutan in the cathedral of Cloyne: the tithe rent-charge is £326. 14. 6. The church, in the town of Castlemartyr, is a neat building: the glebe-house is in Ballyough-terra, *which see*. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms the head of the district of Imogeely or Castlemartyr, comprising also the parishes of Cahirlutan, Ballyoughterra, and Dungourney: the chapel here is a large plain edifice, adjoining the old churchyard; and there are chapels at Dungourney and Clonmon. Considerable remains exist of the old parish church, which was destroyed in the war of 1641; the churchyard is still used as a burial-ground.

IMPHRICK, or **EMERICK**, a parish, in the union of MALLOW, partly in the barony of ORRERY and KILMORE, but chiefly in that of FERMOV, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Charleville, near the road to Buttevant; containing 1459 inhabitants. It comprises 4111 statute acres; the land is of medium quality, and chiefly in tillage, and the state of agriculture is progressively improving. Imphrick is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Lisgoold and of the corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of Cloyne: the tithe rent-charge is £96. 18. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Ballyhea.

INAGH, an ancient parish, in the union of ENNIS, barony of INCHINQUIN, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; containing 4192 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Ennis to Eunistymon, and comprises 19,887½ statute acres.—See DYSEART.

INCH, county of CLARE.—See DRUMCLIFF.

INCH, a parish, in the union of MIDDLETON, barony of IMOKILLY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Cloyne, on the road to Poer Head; containing 1647 inhabitants. It comprises 3823 statute acres, about two-thirds of which are under tillage, and the remainder in pasture: the soil, which rests on clay-slate, is light, and indifferently cultivated. The chief seats are, Castle Mary, standing in an extensive and well-wooded demesne; and Woodview. The extensive limestone-quarries at Carrigacrum supplied stone for the works on Hawlbowlne and Spike Islands, and the martello towers near Cove; also for the court-house, quays, and custom-house of Cork. The coast around Poer Head, which is a coast-guard station, is very bold, and is composed of schistose rocks with thin layers of argillaceous grit intermingled. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, and in the gift of the Crown: prior to 1835 it formed part of the union of Aghada, which was held in *commendam* by the bishops of Cloyne. The tithe rent-charge is £393. 6.: there is no glebe-house; the glebe comprises 8½ acres. The church was erected in 1831, by aid of a gift of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Aghada. In Castle Mary demesne are the remains of a cromlech; and near Poer Head, on the top of the cliff, are the extensive ruins of a fortress, erected by order of Queen Elizabeth in 1595, but destroyed by the Earl of Desmond soon after, when the garrison was either put to the sword or thrown over the cliff.

INCH, an island, and an ecclesiastical district, in the union of LONDONDERRY, barony of ENNISHOWEN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 7½ miles (N. W.) from Londonderry; containing 1312 inhabitants. This island, which is situated in Lough Swilly, comprises 6357½ statute acres, of which 3258½ are in Mintiagh, or the Barr of Inch; 60 are under water. Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, in the 15th century, built a castle near the southern extremity of the island, in which he confuted O'Donnell, one of the rival chieftains of Tyrconnell, who had been treacherously made prisoner in his own house. But O'Donnell, having prevailed upon his keeper to release him from his irons, made himself master of the castle, in which he was besieged by his rival Rory, whom he killed on the spot, by throwing down upon him a large stone from the battlements. After the flight of the Earl of Tyrone, the castle and the island, being part of the barony of Ennishowen, were granted to Sir Arthur Chichester, whose descendant, Lord Templemore, is the present proprietor. In the war of 1641, the island was in the possession of the insurgents, from whom it was taken in order to be garrisoned for the king; and in 1689, General Kirk, with two ships from England laden with supplies for the Protestants besieged in Londonderry, unable to pass the enemy's lines at Culmore, sailed into Lough Swilly and encamped on the island, where he remained from the 13th till the 28th of July, when, again entering Lough Foyle, he relieved the distressed citizens. The island is connected

with Burt by a kind of road, one mile in length, and has three ferries; one to Farland point, two furlongs distant; another to Quigley's point, distant half a mile; and the third to Rathmullen, distant a mile. The surface is very uneven towards the north, where are some mountainous elevations, the highest point rising 737 feet above the level of the sea; towards the south it is more level, and the land there is in a moderately good state of cultivation. The mountainous portions afford pasture, and the inhabitants generally are employed in agricultural pursuits and in the fishery. Inch House is the only seat on the island. Near the north point, opposite Rathmullen, is a battery, erected in 1813, on the threatened invasion; and on the Rathmullen shore is another, which completely commands the lough, under the management of a master-gunner and five artillery-men. There are also barracks for one officer and 27 uncommissioned officers and privates of the artillery; and a police barrack has been lately built. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese of Derry, and in the patronage of the Dean; it was erected in 1809, when seven townlands were separated from the parish of Templemore. The stipend is £92. 6. 8., of which £69. 4. 8. are paid by the Dean of Derry, and £23. 2. from Primate Boulter's fund. The church, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £279, is a small neat edifice on the eastern side of the island. The Presbyterians have a place of worship in the centre of the island. In the Roman Catholic divisions the district forms part of the union of Iskahan, Burt, and Inch; the chapel is a small building. A parochial school-house for male and female children has been built by subscription, on ground given by Lord Templemore, who allows the master and mistress each £12. 10. per annum: there is also a Roman Catholic school. Of a cromlech here, three perpendicular stones are still standing.

INCH, or INNISCOURCY, a parish, in the union of DOWNPATRICK, barony of LECALÉ, county of DOWNS, and province of ULSTER, 2½ miles (N.) from Downpatrick, on the road to Killyleagh; containing 2489 inhabitants. A Cistercian abbey was founded on a peninsulated portion of this parish, called Inch Island, and subsequently Inuiscourcy by Sir John de Courcy, in 1180, in atonement for having in his wars demolished the abbey of Erynnagh, which had been fortified against him. The establishment was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and amply endowed by its founder, who transferred to it all the possessions of the abbey of Erynnagh, and placed in it monks from Furness, in Lancashire; after the Dissolution, its site and possessions were granted to Gerald, Earl of Kildare. The parish is bounded on the east by Straugford lough, and comprises 6494½ statute acres, of which 80½ are water; 200 acres are wood and plantations, 1800 rocky pasture, and the remainder, with the exception of 30 acres of bog, are under tillage and in a high state of cultivation. Over the river Quoile, which here opens into the western branch of Straugford lough, is a bridge connecting this place with Downpatrick. Adjoining the parish are the very extensive embankments called the Water-works, constructed across the lough by Mr. Southwell, in 1748, at which time a large tract of marshy ground was reclaimed. Fiunebrogue, the seat of the Maxwell family, is a handsome mansion, situated in a well-watered

demesne of 500 acres, embellished with thriving plantations. At Ballanacreg is a lead-mine, and near it a slate-quarry, both of which have been imperfectly worked.

The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Down, formerly united to the rectory of Ardkeen and vicarage of Witter, together constituting the corps of the prebend of St. Andrew in the cathedral of Down, but in 1834 separated from those parishes, on the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and now solely forming the corps of the prebend, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £214. 12. The church, erected in 1730 by parochial assessment and subscription, and enlarged and repaired by a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, is a handsome structure, with a tower and spire added in 1784, and a transverse aisle added in 1826; it contains a good organ, presented by Mr. Maxwell, by whom the organist and a choir of sixteen girls are provided. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Kilmore, or Crossgar; the chapel is a small building near the extremity of the parish. The parochial school was built at the joint expense of the rector and Mr. Maxwell, by whom it is chiefly supported; here are also national schools. There are some remains of the Cistercian abbey, situated in a fertile dell near the southern extremity of the parish, and within a quarter of a mile of the cathedral of Down, from which they are separated by the Quoile river, across which is a ferry; the choir is nearly perfect, having three lofty windows at the east end, and two in the north and south walls, with many other interesting details. To the north of the abbey are the ruins of the ancient parish church, a spacious cruciform structure, erected in 1610, partly with the materials of the old abbey; the spacious cemetery is still used. These ruins, from their style and situation, are exceedingly picturesque.

INCH, or INCHYANLY, also called INCHYOGARTY, a parish, in the union of THURLES, barony of ELIOGARTY, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3½ miles (S.E.) from Burris-o'-leagh, and on the road from Nenagh to Cashel; containing 1983 inhabitants. It comprises 4889 statute acres, including bog and waste, and is mostly under tillage: the principal seats are Inch House and Dovea Lodge, both handsome residences situated in fine demesnes. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Clogher; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Ormonde, in trust for the Ormonde poor-house at Kilkenney: the tithe rent-charge is £225, of which £105 are payable to the impropricator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions Inch is part of the district of Drom and Inch, and contains a neat chapel, built in 1806. There are some remains of the old church.

INCH, a parish, in the union of GOREY, partly in the barony of ARKLOW, county of WICKLOW, but chiefly in that of GOREY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 4½ miles (S.W.) from Arklow, and on the road from Dublin to Wexford; containing 2006 inhabitants. A skirmish took place near the church, between the advanced guard of King William's army and the partisans of James II., on their retreat from the battle of the Boyne; the latter were defeated. The parish comprises 6802½ statute acres, of which 859½ are in the

county of Wicklow. About one-half is under tillage, and the remainder good pasture land; the old system of agriculture is still practised: the butter made here is much esteemed in the Dublin market. Fairs are held at the village of Coolgraney, *which see*. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Dublin, united by act of council, in 1789, to the living of Kilgorman, and in the patronage of the Archbishop, of whose mensal they formed part till 1728: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £225, and of the entire benefice, £337. 10. The glebe-house was built in 1791, at a cost of £800, whereof £100 were a gift from the Board of First Fruits; there is a glebe of 17 acres near the church, and another of 20½ acres at Kilgorman. The church, built in the year 1830, by a loan of £1200 from the same Board, is a handsome edifice in the early English style, with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Arklow, and has a very neat chapel at Ballycoog, with a school-house attached. A parochial school, erected on the glebe, is supported by the rector and other gentlemen; and there are dispensaries at St. Austin and Coolgraney. At Ballylarkin and Parkbawn are square intrenchments, supposed to have been made by Cromwell's army: Mr. Bolger's seat is thought to occupy the site of an Augustinian friary, and at Coolgraney, nearly adjoining, are some lands called the Abbey lands. There are several chalybeate springs, but they are not much used; and great quantities of that kind of iron-ore commonly called Cat'sbrain are scattered over the surface of the ground.

INCH, a parish, in the union of NEW ROSS, barony of SHELMLALIER, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6½ miles (S.W. by W.) from Taghmon, and on the road from Adamstown to Ballyhack; containing 526 inhabitants. It comprises 1388½ statute acres. It is in the diocese of Ferns; the vicarage forms part of the union of Horetown, and the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of Cæsar Colclough, Esq., of Tintern Abbey. The tithe rent-charge is £52. 10., of which £30 are payable to the impropricator, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Newbawn, sometimes called Inch.

INCHEGEELAGH, or EVELEARY, a parish, in the union of MACROOM, partly in the Western division of the barony of EAST CARRERY, but chiefly in the barony of WEST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (W.S.W.) from Macroom, on the road to Bantry; containing 6357 inhabitants, of whom 233 are in the village. This place derives its name, Eveleary, from the ancient family of the O'Learys, who were lords of the adjacent territory, and had the castles of Drumcarragh, Carrigneneelagh, and Carrignacurra, which last was occupied by Connor O'Leary till 1641, when, joining in the civil war of that period, the whole of his estates became forfeited. The parish, which is situated on the river Lee, comprises 45,415 statute acres; about 200 are woodland, 130 common, 3500 arable, 12,000 pasture, 7000 bog, and the remainder waste. The surface is generally mountainous, rocky, and of wild aspect, but towards the east tolerably level and in a state of profitable cultivation; the chief manure used by farmers of the eastern portion is lime brought from Anaghely, near Macroom, and by those of

the western portion, lime also, with a small quantity of a calcareous coral sand from Bantry bay. The principal seats are Boyle Grove, Lee Mount, Kilbarry, Carrig Lodge, and the Cottage. In the village is a constabulary police station, and fairs are held on May 31st, Aug. 31st, and Dec. 3rd, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs; these fairs were very numerously attended, but have grown almost into disuse.

The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork; the rectory partly impropriate in the Duke of Devonshire, and partly united to the vicarage, which is in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge, payable to the incumbent, is £300; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 242½ acres. The church, for the repairs of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners recently granted £168, is a very neat edifice with a square tower, built by a loan of £250 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1815. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two spacious and handsome chapels; one in the village of Inchegeelagh, lately built at a cost of £1100, almost entirely defrayed by the Roman Catholic clergyman, the Rev. Jeremiah Holland; the other at Ballingearig, built in 1809, and since enlarged by a new cross building. A day school is conducted under the superintendence of the rector, who contributes to its support; the house is rent-free. There are six national school-houses in the parish: four were erected by the Roman Catholic clergyman and his parishioners, one at Kilbarry, two at Inchegeelagh, and one at Ballingearig; the fifth was built at Coolmountain in 1836, the Commissioners of Education granting £30; and the sixth at Ballingearig, the commissioners paying two-thirds of the expense. They also gave a gratuitous supply of books, as a first stock, to each of these schools, and continue to furnish them with books and school necessities at half price; they also grant an annual sum towards the salaries of the teachers. The number of children on the roll, both male and female, at these six schools, is 754.

In this parish are the lakes of Googane-Barra and Lua, and the mountain pass of Keminea. *Googane*, which is situated in a romantic and sequestered spot in the lofty chain of mountains between the counties of Cork and Kerry, covers an area of 800 acres, and is surrounded by a majestic amphitheatre of mountains, from whose rugged declivities descend numerous streams, forming interesting cascades, by which the lake is constantly supplied. Towards its northern extremity is an island, richly planted with thriving ash-trees, and on which are the picturesque ruins of an ancient church, supposed to have been erected by St. Finbar, who made this beautiful and sequestered glen his place of retreat. Near the ruins are some cells, erected about the year 1700 by Father O'Mahony, who lived here for 30 years in solitude. The glen is still the frequent resort of devotees, and in the summer season is visited by numerous tourists. The river Lee has its source in this lake, and, taking a north-eastern course to the bridge of Ballingearig, where it is joined by another mountain torrent, spreads a little below into a wide expanse, forming *Lough Lua*. Lua is 5 miles in length, and about half a mile in breadth, and in many parts expands into bays of great extent and beauty; it abounded with char and fish of many other kinds, but they were all destroyed by the

pike which some years since got access to the lake: the banks on both sides are precipitous, and partially wooded. The new line of road from Cork to Bantry passes along the whole length of its western shore, and near Lough Googane is continued through the mountain pass of *Keminea*. This extraordinary chasm, which is sometimes improperly called the Pass of Cooleagh, is about a mile in length, and, from the minute correspondence and similarity of the strata on each side, appears to have been rent in the mountain by some convulsion of nature; the rock on both sides rises in a direction nearly perpendicular to the height of 100 feet, and in the fissures the holly, yew, ivy, and various evergreens have taken root, and with several rare plants thrive with the greatest luxuriance. The surrounding rocks are of the schistus formation, varying in colour from pale ash to the brightest vermillion, and passing through all the varieties of transition, from the softest clay-slate to the most compact trap. There are some remains of the ancient castles already mentioned.

INCHICRONANE, or INIS-CRONAN, a parish, in the union of ENNIS, barony of BUNRATY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, 5½ miles (N.E.) from Ennis, on the road to Gort; containing 5118 inhabitants. It is situated near the confines of the county of Galway, and comprises 17,438½ statute acres; one-fourth consists of mountain, and there are about 320 acres of bog. Within its limits are the lake and island of the same name, on which latter Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, about the year 1190, founded an abbey for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine, which, with a portion of the tithes of this parish, was granted in 1620 to Donogh, Earl of Thomond, and, in the following year, again in fee, to Henry, Earl of Thomond. The remains, situated at the western extremity of the island, are extremely interesting, and the scenery of the island and lake is highly picturesque. The seats are, Inchicronane, the beautiful demesne of the Right Hon. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesce; Bunnahow; Milbrook; and Glenwilliam. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Kilneboy; the rectory is impropriate: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £101. Divine service is occasionally performed in a private house. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms a separate district, and contains the chapels of Crusheen and Meelick: a new chapel was lately erected at the former place. Besides the ruins of the abbey, there are some remains of the old parochial church, and of O'Brien's Castle.—See CRUSHEEN.

INCHINABACKY, or ROXBOROUGH, a parish, in the union of MIDLETON, barony of BARRYMORE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N.W.) from Castlemartyr, and on the road from Middleton to Youghal; containing 543 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1475 statute acres: the soil of the southern part is very fertile, forming a portion of the limestone district; towards the north the substratum is a yellow clay, but from the abundance of limestone it has been rendered moderately productive. The principal seats are Roxborough, Stumphill, and Castlew. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, forming part of the union of Templecarrigy; the tithe rent-charge is £114. 5. The church has been rebuilt at a cost of £311, chiefly from the funds of the Ecclesi-

astical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions Inchiolaghan is part of the district of Midleton.

INCHIOLAGHAN, or **CASTLEINCH**, also called **BROWNSTOWN**, a parish, in the barony of **SHILLOGHER**, union and county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 2 miles (S.W.) from Kilkenny, on the road to Cork; containing 492 inhabitants. It comprises 2366½ statute acres; and has petty-sessions every fortnight. Here is Desart House, the residence of the Earl of Desart, and the place from which he takes his title: the mansion is a large and elegant building of hewn stone, in a demesne of more than 400 plantation acres, which contains some remarkably fine oak timber. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, united by act of council, about 1676, to the vicarage of Tullohambroge and the prebend of Outrath, together forming the union of Inchiolaghan and the corps of the chancellorship of the diocese of Ossory, in the patronage of the Crown. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £148. 1. 3., and of the entire chancellorship £356. 2. 1.: there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 33 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, for the repair of which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £134: it is the burial-place of the Cufe family. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of St. Patrick's, and has a chapel.

INCHIQUIN, or **INNISQUIN**, an island, in the parish of **KILLURSA**, union of **TEAM**, barony of **CLARE**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 4 miles (W.) from Headford: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated in Lough Corrib, about a mile from the shore; contains 131 acres of arable land; and is the property of Charles Lynch, Esq., of Ballycurrin Castle. An abbey was founded here by St. Brendan towards the close of the sixth century.

INCHIQUIN, county of **CLARE**.—See **KILNEBOY**.

INCHMORE, an island, in the parish of **BUNNOWN**, union of **ATHLONE**, barony of **KILKENNY WEST**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**; containing 10 inhabitants. It is situated in Lough Ree. An Augustinian priory is said to have been founded here in the fifth century by St. Liberius, and was leased by Queen Elizabeth to Christopher, Lord Delvin. Contiguous to this island are Inchurk, containing 24 acres, and Nun's Island, on which are situated the ruins of a nunnery.

INCHTURK, an island, in the parish of **NOGHEVAL**, union of **ATHLONE**, barony of **KILKENNY WEST**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**; containing 21 inhabitants. It lies in Lough Ree.

INCHYDONEY, county of **CORK**.—See **ISLAND**.

INCHYFOGARTY, county **TIPPERARY**.—See **INCH**.

INISDUH, an island, in the parish of **BALLISKERRY**, union of **BALLINA**, barony of **TYRAWLEY**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**; lying in the river Moy, at its junction with Killala bay, and comprising 8½ statute acres.

INISHAGHO, an island, in the parish of **KILCOMMON**, union of **BALLINA**, barony of **ERRIS**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**. It is situated in Blackhead bay, and comprises 14 statute acres.

INISHAL, an island, in the parish of **TEMPLECRONE**, union of **GLenties**, barony of **BOYLAGE**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing 43 inhabitants. This island lies on the northern coast.

INISHBARNOG, an island, in the parish of **INNISKEL**, union of **GLenties**, barony of **BOYLAGE**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**. It is situated at the entrance of Loughrumore bay, and comprises 12 statute acres.

INISHBEG, an island, in the parish of **TULLAGHBIGLEY**, union of **MILFORD**, barony of **KILMACRENAN**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**. It lies in the Atlantic Ocean, between the main land and Tory sound, and comprises 23½ statute acres.

INISHCOO, an island, in the parish of **TEMPLECRONE**, union of **GLenties**, barony of **BOYLAGE**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing 37 inhabitants; situated on the northern coast, and comprising 109 statute acres.

INISHDOOEY, an island, in the parish of **TULLAGHBIGLEY**, union of **GLenties**, barony of **KILMACRENAN**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing 9 inhabitants. It lies on the northern coast, and comprises 87 statute acres: in the centre of the island is an old chapel in ruins. The highest point is 129 feet above the sea.

INISHERK.—See **KILDYSERT**.

INISHFREE, LOWER, an island, in the parish of **TULLAGHBIGLEY**, union of **GLenties**, barony of **KILMACRENAN**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**. It lies at the entrance of Inishfree bay on the northern coast, and comprises 45 statute acres.

INISHFREE, UPPER, an island, in the parish of **TEMPLECRONE**, union of **GLenties**, barony of **BOYLAGE**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing 137 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern coast, and comprises 341 statute acres.

INISHGELL, or **ENNISGILL**, also called **INCHAGUILLE**, an island, in the parish of **CONG**, union of **BALLINROCK**, barony of **ROSS**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 4 miles (S.) from Cong: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated in Lough Corrib, and is about a mile in circumference. Here are the remains of a chapel dedicated to St. Patrick, and of an ancient religious house, the arches and entrances to both of which are round, and the stones carved with human features; from being covered with woodbine and ivy, they have a very picturesque appearance. In the churchyard is a tombstone with an inscription, in Irish, to Geill, Ardan, and Sionan, after the first of whom the island, in relation to which many extraordinary traditions exist, is supposed by some to have been named.

INISHGLORIA, an island, in the parish of **KILMORE**, union of **BALLINA**, barony of **ERRIS**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**. It lies on the western coast, and comprises 37½ statute acres. In this island are the ruins of Templenear monastery and a nunnery, St. Brendan's chapel and holy well, and several religious stations.

INISHGUIT, or **INNIGORT**, an island, in the parish of **KILMINA**, poor-law union of **WESTPORT**, barony of **BURRISHOOLE**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5 miles (S.W.) from Newport, and in Clew bay: the population is returned with the parish. It comprises 27½ statute acres, and has a well-sheltered harbour, with good anchorage in from three to five fathoms. Here is a lighthouse; the lantern, shewing a fixed white light, is 36 feet above high-water mark.

INISHINNY, an island, in the parish of **TEMPLECRONE**, union of **GLENTIES**, barony of **BOYLAGEH**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**; situated on the northern coast, and comprising 62½ statute acres.

INISHINNY, an island, in the parish of **TULLAGH-OBIGLEY**, union of **GLENTIES**, barony of **KILMACRENNAN**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**. It lies at the entrance of **Gweedore** bay, and comprises 62½ statute acres.

INISHIRRIR, an island, in the parish of **TULLAGH-OBIGLEY**, union of **GLENTIES**, barony of **KILMACRENNAN**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**. It lies near **Bloody Foreland** point, on the northern coast, and comprises 108½ statute acres.

INISHKEA, **NORTH** and **SOUTH**, islands, in the parish of **KILCOMMON**, union of **BALLINA**, barony of **ERRIS**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**. They lie off the western coast, and the former comprises 464½, and the latter 344½, statute acres.

INISHKEERAGH, an island, in the parish of **KILMORE**, union of **BALLINA**, barony of **ERRIS**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**. It is situated off the western coast, and comprises 24½ statute acres: near it are three rocks called **Carricknaronty**.

INISHKEERAGH, an island, in the parish of **TEMPLECRONE**, union of **GLENTIES**, barony of **BOYLAGEH**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**, containing 52 inhabitants. It is situated near the island of **ARRANMORE**, on the northern coast, and comprises 46½ statute acres.

INISHLIRE, or **INNISLYRE**, an island, in the parish of **KILMINA**, union of **WESTPORT**, barony of **BURISHOOLE**, county of **MAYO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 5½ miles (S.W.) from **Newport**, and in **Clew** bay: the population is returned with the parish. It comprises 52½ statute acres, and has a deep and very secure harbour.

INISHLOE, an island, in the parish of **KILDYBERT**, union of **KILRUSH**, barony of **CLONDERLAW**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**. It lies in the river **Fergus**, and comprises 131½ statute acres.

INISHMACOWNEY, an island, in the parish of **KILDYBERT**, union of **KILRUSH**, barony of **CLONDERLAW**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**; lying in the river **Fergus**, and comprising 225 statute acres.

INISHMEANE, an island, in the parish of **TULLAGH-OBIGLEY**, union of **GLENTIES**, barony of **KILMACRENNAN**, county of **DONEGAL**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing 12 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern coast, and comprises 117 statute acres.

INISHMURRY, an island, in the parish of **KILDYBERT**, union of **KILRUSH**, barony of **CLONDERLAW**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**. It is situated on the river **Fergus**, and comprises 9 statute acres.

INISRUSH, a village, in the parish of **TAMLAGHT O'CRILLY**, union of **BALLYMONEY**, barony of **LOUGH-INSHOLIN**, county of **LONDONDERRY**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing 182 inhabitants.

INISTIOGE, a market and post town (formerly a parliamentary borough), and a parish, in the union of **NEW ROSS**, barony of **GOWRAN**, county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 13 miles (S.) from **Kilkenny**, and 63 (S.) from **Dublin**, on the coach-road to **New**

Ross; containing 3501 inhabitants, of whom 956 are in the town. This place, which is situated on the river **Nore**, was at an early period distinguished for its religious establishments. An abbey is said to have been founded here about the year 800; but that to which the town was more especially indebted for its early importance was an Augustinian monastery, founded in 1210 by **Thomas** (son of **Anthony**), **Seneschal** of **Leinster**, and dedicated to the **Blessed Virgin** and **St. Columb**. **Alured**, the first prior, made the town which had risen up around it a free borough; and **Milo Fitzgerald**, the last abbot, who was afterwards **Bishop of Ossory**, rebuilt the tower of the church and erected the cloister: the priory continued to flourish till the Dissolution, and with all its revenues was granted by **Queen Elizabeth** to **Edmund Butler**, **Earl of Ormonde**. In 1607, **Theobald**, **Viscount Butler**, obtained for the town, which at that time was defended with walls, the grant of a market and fairs; and in the following year it was incorporated by **James I.** The preamble to the charter sets forth that it was an ancient loyal borough, and from its strength and situation on a navigable river, was of importance for the service of the crown and the safety of the inhabitants of the counties of **Kilkenny**, **Wexford**, and **Carlow**. It had suffered greatly in the wars previous to that time, and was much depopulated by sickness: though it obtained the grant of an additional fair, the town never regained its prosperity. In 1649 it was taken by **Colonel Abbot**, for the parliamentarians.

The present town, though small, occupies a fine site on the western bank of the river **Nore**, over which is a handsome stone bridge of 10 arches, ornamented on one side with **Ionic** pilasters; it consists chiefly of a square containing 146 houses, which are well built, and roofed with slate. In front of the houses are rows of lime-trees, and in the centre of the area are the base and part of the shaft of an ancient stone cross, with an inscription in raised letters to the memory of **David Geraldine**, **Baron of Brownsford**, of the **Fitzgerald** family, who died in 1621. An agricultural society, established here in 1834, by **W. F. Tighe, Esq.**, holds its meetings in the court-house for the distribution of premiums. The river is navigable for vessels of 100 tons' burthen till within a short distance of the town. The market is on Friday; fairs are held on **March 11th**, **June 9th**, **Oct. 12th**, and **Dec. 13th**; and there are a constabulary police station, and a post-office. The corporation of **Inistioge** was dissolved by the act 3rd and 4th of **Victoria**, cap. 109; it consisted of a portreeve, 12 chief burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The portreeve, who might appoint a deputy, and was also coroner and clerk-of-the-market, and with his deputy a justice of the peace, was chosen annually from the chief burgesses on the Monday next after the festival of **St. John the Baptist**, and sworn into office on the Monday after **Michaelmas-day**. The chief burgesses were chosen from the freemen by the portreeve and a majority of their own body, by whom all officers were appointed and freemen admitted. The portreeve, with two or more of the burgesses, held a court of record, with jurisdiction extending to £20 late currency, every month. The corporation continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised.

The parish comprises 9741½ statute acres, of which about 800 are woodland, 800 waste and bog, and the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is good, and the system of agriculture has been greatly improved under the auspices of the Agricultural Society. Lead-ore in small quantities has been found on the bank of the river; and there is a quarry of remarkably fine granite, the field of which commences at Kingstown, on the bay of Dublin, and terminates at Killeen, a hill close to this parish. The surrounding scenery is extremely varied and beautiful, and the banks of the Nore, in particular, are diversified with features of a picturesque and romantic character. Woodstock, the seat of the Tighe family, is a spacious and elegant mansion, finely situated in a thickly-wooded demesne of nearly 1500 statute acres spreading along the margin of the Nore, for upwards of two miles on the western, and four miles and a half on the opposite, bank. The river is here studded with several islands covered with forest-trees and willows, which are not usually found in the rest of its course, and which, it would appear, acquired for the neighbouring town its ancient characteristic name. At a head of the stream, half-hidden by lofty elms and willows, is the game-keeper's pretty cottage; and at the confluence of the Brownsford rivulet with the Nore is the quaint old lodge of the Red-house, appropriated as a banqueting-room for the use of the numerous tourists who frequent the neighbourhood. Further up the mountain brook, on a rocky height overhanging it, and among wild scenery partaking of the character of the Scottish Highland glens, is a picturesque Swiss cottage, a memorial of the taste of Mrs. Marianne Tighe, by whom it was built in 1806. The luxuriant woods, described in the grant of Queen Elizabeth above-noticed as "the wood of great oaks," and which reach to the summit of lofty hills to the westward, are diversified, along the river's edge, with rugged rocks, affording views of the most varied description, the effect of which is heightened by the remains of the castles of Brownsford and Cloan, formerly inhabited by the Desmond Geraldines. The gardens and pleasure-grounds, which are extensive, have been greatly embellished, if not created, by the present proprietors, and contain a collection of all that is rare and valuable in horticulture: the soil and climate seem especially favourable to the rhododendron, azaleas, and berberis, which are here grouped in masses, and when in full flower are unequalled in harmony and colouring out of their native wilds. It was the attractive combination of natural and cultivated plants that procured for this beautiful spot the appellation of "Woodstock." In the house is an excellent library, with a choice collection of paintings and some beautiful statuary. The late proprietor, W. Tighe, Esq., was the author of the Statistical Survey of the County of Kilkenny; and his sister-in-law, the accomplished Mrs. M. Tighe, was the author of "Psyche" and other poems: a monument and statue by Flaxman have been erected to her memory in the churchyard of Iustige. The other seats in the parish are Firgrove and Ballyduff.

The **LIVING** is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory; one-half of the rectory is impropriate in Sir William Cox, Bart., and the other is annexed to the vicarage, which is united to the rectory and vicarage of Cloneamery, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £322. 10., of which

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£150 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the incumbent; the tithe of the whole benefice of the incumbent is £273. 15. The glebe-house is a handsome residence, built in 1824, at a cost of £1000, whereof £303 were a gift, and £500 a loan, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe comprises 10 acres, subject to a rent of £3 per acre. The church, a handsome structure in the early English style, harmonising with the tower of the ancient monastery, with which it is incorporated, was rebuilt in 1824 by a gift of £900, and a loan of £300, from the same Board, and by subscription. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also Cloneamery and Roer, and in which are four chapels; the old chapel of this parish has been taken down, and a handsome new one erected. There are two schools supported by Mr. and Lady Louisa Tighe, and a national school. An almshouse was built in 1788, by Mrs. Sarah Tighe, for eight aged widows, who receive a weekly allowance from Mr. Tighe; but there is no permanent endowment. A charitable loan fund has been established for lending sums not exceeding £3, repayable by instalments of 2s. in the pound every other week. There is a society for supplying coal to the poor, who deposit a sum weekly, the value of which, and of a penny per week added by the society to every deposit, they receive in coal at the end of the year; also a dispensary. Some interesting remains exist of the monastery, consisting of two towers, one of which has been incorporated, as already observed, with the present church, and the other is square at the base and octagonal in the upper stages.

INNFIELD, a village, in the parish of RATHCORE, union of TRIM, barony of MOYKENNATH LOWER, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, containing 375 inhabitants.

INNISBEG, an island, in the parish of AUGHADOWN, union of SKIBBEREEN, Eastern division of the barony of WEST CARRERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 miles (W.) from Skibberreen; containing about 100 inhabitants. It is in the estuary of the river Ilen, in the bay of Baltimore, and comprises 214 statute acres, part of which only is fertile and well cultivated. The surface is generally rocky and uneven, and the substratum slate.

INNISBIGLE, or **INISHEGIL**, an island, in the parish of KILCOMMON, union of BALLINA, barony of ERASIE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated at the entrance of the bay of Balla, and contiguous to the island of Achill, on the western coast; and comprises 637½ statute acres of bog and mountain. There are several loughs, the largest of which is called Galavill.

INNISBOFFIN, an island, in the parish of TULLAGHOBIGLEY, union of MILFORD, barony of KILMACHEENAN, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; containing 121 inhabitants. It lies off the north-western coast, about a mile and a half from the main land, and comprises 297½ statute acres: its highest point is 110 feet above the level of the sea. On the north-eastern side of the island is a small bay.

INNISBOFFIN, or **ENNISBOFFIN**, an island and parish, in the union of WESTPORT, barony of MURRIK, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 26 miles (S.W.) from Westport, and opposite the entrance to Ballynakill harbour; containing 1612 inhabitants, and

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comprising 3151½ statute acres. It is also called Inishbofin, and Boffin or Bophin Island; is separated by a narrow channel from Inishark, or Sark Island; and is the property of the Marquess of Sligo. An abbey was founded here by St. Colman in 667, of which no mention is made by ecclesiastical writers after the tenth century. A castle was erected by Cromwell, which was held for James II. by Colonel O'Riordan, who surrendered it to King William's troops after the capitulation of Galway; it was built for the protection of the fishery, which was then extensively carried on here, against the Dutch. The harbour is situated in the centre of the fisheries, and will safely accommodate more than 100 vessels of 150 tons; the sea in its vicinity abounds with spermaceti and Greenland whales, sun-fish, herrings, and many other kinds of fish. The parish is in the diocese of Tuam: the vicarage forms part of the union of Ballynakill; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Clanricarde. The tithe rent-charge is £7. 4. In the Roman Catholic divisions also the parish is part of the district of Ballynakill, and has a chapel.

INNISBOFFIN, or INISHBOFIN, an island, in Lough Ree, in the parish of NOGHEVAL, union of **ATHLONE**, barony of **KILKENNY WEST**, county of **WESTMEATH**, and province of **LEINSTER**; containing 31 inhabitants. An abbey was founded here in the early part of the sixth century by St. Riach, nephew of St. Patrick; it was burnt in 770, pillaged several times in the early part of the eleventh century, and eventually destroyed by the Danes in 1089.

INNISCALTHRA, INNISKELTAIR, or HOLY ISLAND, an island, in that part of the parish of **INNISCALTHRA** which is in the barony of **TULLA UPPER**, union of **SCARIFF**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (E.) from Scariff. This island, which is also called the "Island of the Seven Churches," is in Lough Derg, between the counties of Clare and Galway. St. Camin, who died about the middle of the seventh century, founded an abbey or church here, which was afterwards called Teampul Camin. In 834 the island was ravaged by the Danes from Limerick, and in 1037 the great Brien Boromhe rebuilt the church. St. Camin, the founder of the abbey, is said to have written a commentary on the Psalms, which he collated with the Hebrew text: St. Coelan wrote a life of St. Bridget in Latin verse; and Corcoran, the most celebrated ecclesiastic of Western Europe for religion and learning, was abbot in the early part of the eleventh century. Here are the remains of seven small churches, which display considerable elegance of design; also an ancient round tower in very good preservation, which is likewise called the Anchorite's Tower, from St. Cosgrath, an anchorite, having lived and died in it in the tenth century. The island is still a favourite burial-place, and is much visited by pilgrims; it contains some very rich land, and in its vicinity are Red Island and Bushy Island.

INNISCALTHRA, a parish, in the union of **SCARIFF**, partly in the barony of **TULLA UPPER**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, but chiefly in that of **LEITRIM**, county of **GALWAY**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 4 miles (N. E.) from Scariff; containing 2378 inhabitants. It takes its name from the celebrated island in Lough Derg (above described), and comprises 11,283½ statute acres, of which 2500 are arable, 1900 bog and waste, and 100 woodland: much land has been

reclaimed since 1820, and there is a large portion of mountain land under pasture, probably more than 6000 acres. Iron exists, which makes some of the springs chalybeate; and very fine limestone and sandstone are found at Sallarnane. The principal seats are Wood Park and Kiltreera. Petty-sessions once a fortnight, and fairs, are held at Whitegates, in the vicinity. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, united in 1803 to the vicarages of Moyne and Clonrush, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of G. Tandy, Esq. The vicarial tithe rent-charge of the parish is £17. 5., and of the whole union £89. 11. 4.: there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 12 acres in the parish of Clonrush. The church, in Mount-Shannon (*which see*), is a neat building erected by aid of a loan of £390 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1789, and enlarged and a steeple added, in 1830, by a loan of £400 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Clonrush, and has a chapel at Mount-Shannon; a second chapel was opened in the parish in March, 1845. There are also a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists, and a place of worship for Baptists. Near the shore is a circular Danish fort; and silver coins of King John's reign, minted at Waterford, have been found in Wood Park bog.

INNISCARRA, a parish, in the barony of **BARRETTES**, union and county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Cork; containing 4207 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Lee, comprises 10,190 statute acres. The surface is varied: to the west of the bridge over the Lee is a fine expanse of meadow, which, with the old church, backed by a range of hills, and some rich woodland scenery, forms a pleasing landscape; and from the heights is obtained an extensive view of the course of the river from west to east through a richly diversified tract of country, abounding with objects of local interest. The farms are in general very small, and the lands are continued under tillage till they are quite exhausted; the system of agriculture, though improving, is still in a backward state. There is no bog. Ardium, the seat of Sir Vesey Colthurst, Bart., is pleasantly situated in an extensive and well-wooded demesne. The glebe-house is delightfully situated on the river Lee, to the margin of which the lawn and shrubberies extend in beautiful contrast with the steep and rocky mountains on the opposite bank, which rise to a considerable elevation and are but partially ornamented with plantations; the house commands a beautiful view of the vale formed by the ranges of hills on each side of the river.

At the western extremity of the parish are the Dripsey paper-mills, in a deep and well-wooded glen; the buildings are of handsome appearance, and the works afford employment to a number of persons in the manufacture of paper for the English market. In another part of the parish is a small stream that turns the Cloghroe boulding-mills, which are capable, when there is a sufficient supply of water, of producing 140 sacks of flour weekly. A new line of road has been formed to facilitate the communication of this parish and the neighbouring district with the parish of Macroom. A receiving-house for letters here is in connexion with Cork: a manorial court is held by the seneschal of the manor. The **LIVING** is a rectory and vicarage, in the

diocese of Cloyne, united by act of council to the rectory and vicarage of Mattheby and the chapelry of Kilmurry, together constituting the corps of the prebend of Inniscarra in the cathedral of Cloyne, in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £476. 9. ; and the entire value of the prebend, including tithe and glebe, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £1076 per annum. The glebe-house was built in 1812, at a cost exceeding £3000, of which £100 were a gift, and £1500 a loan, from the late Board of First Fruits: the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church, a neat structure on an elevated spot near the road, was built in 1820, by a loan of £1000 from the same Board. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, including the parishes of Inniscarra, Mattheby, and Carrigrohane-beg, and having three chapels, two of which, at Cloghroe and Berrings, are in this parish. The parochial school is aided by the rector, who, with the late Sir N. C. Colthurst, built a handsome school-house; there is also a dispensary.

INNISCATTERY, an island, in the parish and union of KILRUSH, barony of MOYARTA, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; the population is returned with KILRUSH. This island, which is situated near the mouth of the river Shannon, about two miles from the shore, was anciently called Inis-Cathay, and Cathiana, and was one of the most celebrated places of religious resort during the earlier ages of Christianity in Ireland. A monastery was founded here in the sixth century, according to some writers by St. Senan, and according to others by St. Patrick, who is said to have placed it under the superintendence of that saint. Great numbers of monks are stated to have come from Rome to this place, and to have placed themselves under the protection of St. Senan, who erected seven churches on the island for this community, which lived in such seclusion and austerity that no female was permitted to land on the island: the superiors have been styled indifferently abbots or bishops. In 538, St. Kieran is said to have left the island of Arran, and to have become an inmate of this monastery, of which he was made *Providore*. St. Senan died in 544, and was buried in the abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory; in 580 St. Aidan was bishop of Inniscattery. The island was plundered in 816 by the Danes, who put many of the monks to the sword, and defaced the monument of St. Senan; and in 835 they again landed here and destroyed the monastery. Early in the 10th century, Flaithbeartach, abbot of this place, was elected king of Munster; and in 950 the Danes had gained such ascendancy in this part of Ireland, as to make the island a permanent depot. In 975, many of these invaders, having taken shelter here, were driven out with the loss of 500 of their number by Brien Boroiimhe, King of Munster, and Donnball, King of Jonnabhaincin. The island was again plundered by the Danes of Dublin, headed by Diarmuid Mac Macilnamba; but they were overtaken and defeated by Donogh, son of Brien. In 1176 the abbey was plundered by the Danes of Limerick; and three years afterwards, the whole island was laid waste by William Hoel, an English knight, who destroyed even the churches. Soon after the death of Aid O'Beachain, Bishop of Inniscattery, the diocese of which this island was the seat was either united to that of Limerick, or divided among those of Limerick, Kil-

laloce, and Ardferit. The monastery, notwithstanding the calamities it had suffered, subsisted till the Dissolution, and in 1583 was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the mayor and citizens of Limerick.

The island, which is held on lease under the corporation of Limerick, contains 179 statute acres of very good land; but the sea is making rapid encroachments upon it. In the western portion is found a fine blue marl: about one-sixth part of the whole is under tillage, and the remainder in pasture; the land in the immediate vicinity of the churches is remarkably fertile. The Scatter roads, which lie off the eastern shore, afford secure anchorage for large vessels; and at the southern extremity, opposite the north-western point of Carrigafoyle, on the Kerry side of the Shannon, is a battery mounting six 24-pounders, with a bomb-proof barrack for 20 men, which is defended by two howitzers. In the ecclesiastical arrangements, the island, with part of the rectory and vicarage of Kilrush, and of the rectories of Kilsferagh, Moyarta, and Kilballyhone, constitutes the prebend of Inniscattery in the cathedral of Killaloe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the gross revenue of which, before the passing of the Rent-charge act, was £653. 7. 10. Among the numerous relics of *ANTQUITY* is a round tower, by recent measurement 117 feet high, and which, though split from the summit to the base by lightning, and having a considerable breach on the north, still stands erect, forming a venerable feature in the scene, and a very useful landmark in the navigation of the Shannon. There are the remains of the seven churches, and of several cells of the monastery; in the keystone of the east window of the largest of the churches is a sculptured head of St. Senan; to all of them were attached cemeteries, some of which are still used. Some remains of a castle may also be seen, near the ruins of the monastery and churches, which are all towards the north-east side of the island, and present a remarkably interesting and highly picturesque appearance. From the number of cemeteries on the island, and its having been the scene of numerous battles, the soil contains vast numbers of fragments of human bones, which in some parts have subsided into a stratum several feet beneath the surface, and which the sea in its encroachments is constantly exposing to view. An ancient bell, covered with a strong coating of silver, and ornamented with figures in relief was found here, and is preserved; it is said by O'Halloran to have belonged to St. Senan's altar, and is held in such veneration, that no person would venture to swear falsely upon it; it is used for the discovery of petty thefts, and called "the golden bell." Here is also a holy well, to which multitudes formerly resorted on Easter-Monday; and numerous legendary traditions are current among the peasantry of the surrounding districts, by whom the island is still held in great veneration. From some Latin verses in Colgan's *Life of St. Senan*, the poet Moore took the subject of one of his melodies, commencing "Oh! haste and leave this sacred isle."

INNISDADROM, or CONEY ISLAND, a parish and island, in the union of ENNIS, barony of ISLANDS, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Kildysart; the population is returned with the parish of Clondagad. It is situated nearly in the centre of the river Fergus, about a mile and a quarter from its western shore, and is estimated to contain about 926

statute acres; it is at present inhabited by about 10 families. The land is remarkably fertile, and chiefly in tillage; the substratum of the soil is limestone, and there is an abundant supply of sea-mannor. Between this island and a ridge of rock called Rat Island, is a sound through which vessels drawing 11 feet of water can pass with a leading wind; it is narrow, and not more than two fathoms deep at low water, but the tide passes through it rapidly. The parish is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Killaloe, forming part of the union of Lateragh, and of the corps of the precentorship in the cathedral of Killaloe; but it is stated in a late report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners that the parish is withheld from the precentor, although mentioned in his titles. The ruins of two ancient churches still remain; that situated at the eastern extremity of the island appears to have been the principal.

INNISFALLEN, KERRY.—See KILLARNEY.

INNISFARNARD, an island, in the parish of KILCATERN, union of BANTRY, barony of BERE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Castletown, Cuolagh bay; containing 24 inhabitants. It comprises 34 acres of poor land, and has a small quay and good landing-place: ships may anchor in 16 or 18 fathoms of water about $\frac{3}{4}$ cables' length from the shore.

INNISHANNON, a post-town and parish, in the union of BANDON, partly in the Eastern division of the barony of EAST CARRERY, but chiefly in the barony of KINALEA, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 12 miles (S. W.) from Cork, and 138 (S. W.) from Dublin; on the river Bandon, and on the coach-road from Cork to Bantry; containing 3615 inhabitants, of whom 695 are in the town. This place, which was formerly of considerable importance, and, according to Smith's History of Cork, was walled and had several castles in it, was, together with its ferry across the Bandon, granted by Henry V. to Philip de Barry in 1412. The castle of Downdaniel, at the confluence of the Brinny and Bandon, built by Barry Oge in 1476, and the castle of Carriganass, built by the McCarthys, were both besieged and taken during the war of 1641 by the garrison of Bandon. Poulalong Castle, which in the same war was held for the insurgents by its owner, Patrick Roche Fitz-Richard, was surrendered to Captain Adderley in 1642. The castle of Annagh, near this parish, was garrisoned for the king on the breaking out of the war, and obstinately defended by its proprietor, Sir Philip Perceval, against the army of General Barry in 1642. From its situation on a small island in the centre of a deep morass, it was also enabled to hold out against the forces of Lord Castlehaven, till it was almost battered to pieces, when the commander of the garrison, named Fisher, who in several sallies had killed about 300 of the assailants, being still resolved to defend it, was invited to a conference by the besieging army and treacherously slain; the garrison then agreed to surrender on condition of quarter, but were all put to the sword. The present town consists principally of one neatly built street, containing 105 houses, of which several are of a very superior description; and has a cheerful and pleasing appearance. The Bandon is crossed here by a bridge of six arches, over which the new line of road is carried; and the situation of the place on the river, which is navigable for vessels of 200

tons' burthen up to Colliers' quay, and for lighters into the town, is well adapted for an extensive trade. A canal to Bandon was contemplated some short time since, and a railroad to Bantry has been under consideration. The cotton-manufacture was formerly carried on to a large extent, but is now almost extinct. Fairs are held on May 29th, and Oct. 3rd; a constabulary police force is stationed here; and petty-sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays in a sessions-house.

The PARISH comprises 7153 statute acres: the land is in general good, though in some parts the soil is light and shallow, the substratum being generally schistus based on argillaceous grit; the system of agriculture has been much improved. There are about 300 acres of woodland in gentlemen's demesnes, and a tract of turbary of about 100 acres. Indications of copper exist, but no attempt has been made to work it. The alternation of greenstone and freestone is singularly curious, and the sudden transitions of the rocks, generally, render the parish interesting to the geologist. The scenery is beautifully picturesque; the vale in which the town is situated is covered with hanging woods extending on the west to Bandon, and on the east to Shippool, and is on both sides embellished with pleasing villas and thriving plantations, among which the tower of the church forms a picturesque feature. The principal seats are, Downdaniel, a modern mansion near the site of the castle of that name, partly built with the materials of the ancient structure, and commanding a fine view of the vale; Fir Grove; Shippool House; Woodview; Sunning Hill; Belmont; Cor Castle; Frankfort; and Rock Castle, on the lawn of which and on the margin of the river were the ruins of Carriganass Castle, upon the removal of which, by the uncle of the present proprietor, several cannon balls were found. The river above the town abounds with fish, and is much frequented by anglers. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the representatives of the late Jas. Kearney, of Garrettstown, Esq.: the tithe rent-charge of the incumbent is £474. 5.; the tithe of the ploughland of Skevnanahish, amounting to £31. 17. 6., is appropriate to the see, and payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church, situated in a thick plantation near the river, is a very neat edifice with a square tower, built by subscription in 1761. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising also the parishes of Brinny, Knockavilly, and Leighmonee; the chapel was built at an expense of £1500, in 1829, on a site of two acres presented by E. Hale Adderley, Esq. There is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school is supported by a grant of £30 per annum from the trustees of Erasmus Smith's fund, and a donation from the rector, who provides a house rent-free; there is also a national school. The late T. H. Adderley, Esq., bequeathed £5 per annum to the poor; Dr. Syuge, Bishop of Cork, who died in 1678, made a bequest to the parish, of which nothing is at present known. A dispensary is supported in the usual manner. On the lands of Barnas is an extensive circular fortress surrounded by a double rampart and fosse, in which Barry Oge encamped when driven from Downdaniel Castle; near it is a powerful chalybeate spring, containing a large portion of carbonic-acid gas.

INNISHARGEY, a parish, in the union of NEW-TOWN-ARDES, barony of ARDES, county of DOWN, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the town of Kircubbin, 3014 inhabitants; and comprising 5516 statute acres. It is a vicarage, in the diocese of Down, forming part of the ecclesiastical union of St. Andrew's; the rectory is appropriate to the Lord Primate. The church of the union is in this parish.

INNISHERKIN, or SHERKIN, an island, in the parish of TULLAGH, union of SKIBBEREEN, Eastern division of the barony of WEST CARRERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Baltimore; containing about 1026 inhabitants. This island, which is situated in the western part of the harbour of Baltimore, is about 3 miles in length from east to west, and 1 mile in breadth. A monastery for Franciscans of the Strict Observance was founded here, according to some writers, in 1460, by Florence, or, according to others, in 1470, by Dermot, O'Driscol, which family had a castle at this place. In 1537, the citizens of Waterford, in retaliation of an act of piracy by Fineen O'Driscol and his son on a Spanish vessel consigned to that port, fitted out three ships with 400 men, and besieged the castle, of which they kept possession for five days. During this time they ravaged the island, destroying all the villages, together with the Franciscan monastery, which was situated near the castle, and finally that fortress also; and having seized O'Driscol's chief galley and a great number of pinnaces, they returned in triumph to Waterford. The castle was subsequently rebuilt, but in 1602 it was attacked by the Spaniards, to whom it was surrendered by Sir Fineen O'Driscol, and who supplied it with ammunition and artillery; on the capitulation of Kinsale, however, it was taken from them by the English. The island comprises 1469 acres of land, which is generally fertile, though some parts, especially towards the south, which attain a considerable elevation, forming one side of the entrance to the bay, are rough, hilly, and uncultivated. The higher districts are chiefly of the schistose formation, and in several places good freestone is found; near the southern extremity are some valuable slate-quarries, which are extensively worked, affording employment to nearly 100 men. The slate is of remarkably good colour, and very hard and durable; several cargoes have been shipped to England, where it is in great demand. In the Roman Catholic divisions the island forms part of the district of Cape Clear; the chapel is a small neat edifice, and near it is a good residence for the Roman Catholic clergyman. Here are two public schools, in the school-house of one of which divine service is regularly performed by the rector. The ruins of the abbey, which are extensive, consist of the nave and tower of the church, and one of the transepts, with part of the cloister, refectory, dormitories, and other portions of the conventual buildings. These ruins are close to the bay, and have a fine effect as seen from Baltimore; the tower is nearly entire, and several of the walls and gables are standing. Not far distant are the ruins of the castle.

INNISKEEL, a parish, partly in the barony of BANNAGH, but chiefly in that of BOYLACH, union of GLENTIES, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER; containing, with the post-town of Nairn or Nairn (which is separately described), 12,606 inhabitants. This parish,

also called *Innis-Coel*, derives its name from a monastery founded on an island within its limits, and of which St. Conald Coel was abbot about the year 590, when he was killed by pirates. It is on the north-west coast, and is 24 miles in length and about 8 miles in breadth, comprising 102,081½ statute acres; 730½ acres are in the tideway of the river Gweebarra, and 1871½ in lakes. The surface is mountainous and uneven, and the soil various: the higher grounds consist chiefly of rocky pasture; the Aghla mountain rises 1958 feet above the level of the sea, and the mountain of Portnockan contains a vein of lead-ore. The island of Innis-Coel, or Inniskeel, about a mile off the shore, contains 16 inhabitants, and comprises 80½ statute acres. On its eastern side is a good and safe harbour, called Churchpool, affording sheltered anchorage for vessels of 350 tons' burthen, except in strong gales from the south-west or north-west, when a heavy sea sets in round the eastern point, sometimes breaking into the bay; the best anchorage is in the middle of the bay. Fairs are held at Fintown on May 16th, and 3rd of July, Sept., and Nov.; and it is a station of the revenue police. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £375. The glebe-house is a good residence, built about 1774, at a cost of £800; the glebe consists of 40 acres, of which 12 are good arable land and 28 rocky pasture. The church was built in 1825, by a gift of £900 from the Board of First Fruits. By act of council, in 1829, 49 townlands were severed from this parish, and 38 from that of Killybegs, to form the district curacy of Ardara. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and contains two chapels, situated respectively at Glenties and Fintown. There is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school is partly supported from Col. Robertson's fund; and there are four national schools. Some remains exist of the monastery on the island of Innis-Coel, consisting chiefly of the ruins of the church, near which is a well dedicated to St. Conald Coel, to which numbers resort annually.

INNISKEEN, or ENNISKEEN, a village, in the parish of KINNURGH, union of BANDON, Western division of the barony of EAST CARRERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (W.) from Bandon, on the road to Dunmanway; containing 417 inhabitants. This village, which is situated on the river Bandon, in the southern part of the parish, and is also called Inniskeen, is said to have derived its name from Kean Mac Moile More, ancestor of the Mahony family of Castle Mahon, now Castle Bernard. In the war of 1641 it was sacked by the insurgents; and in 1690 was threatened by Mac Finneen, one of the leaders of the army of James II., who, finding it strongly garrisoned, retired without striking a blow. On the 21st of April in the following year, it was attacked by 1500 of the Irish, who set fire to it, and every house was destroyed except that occupied by the garrison, consisting of 44 men, who resolutely held out till assistance arrived from Bandon, when the insurgents were taken by surprise, put to flight, and 72 of them slain in the pursuit. In the same year the place was fortified by order of Governor Cox, who placed in it a garrison of militia. A paper-mill affords employment to a number of persons, as do also the slate-quarries near the place. The village

has a receiving-house for letters under Bandon, and fairs on April 5th, June 22nd, Aug. 12th, and Oct. 2nd, chiefly for live stock and pedlery; they are toll free and well attended. It also contains a small Roman Catholic chapel.

INNISKEEN, or **ENNISKEEN**, a parish, in the union of **DUNDALK**, partly in the baronies of **LOUTH** and **UPPER DUNDALK**, county of **LOUTH**, and province of **LEINSTER**, but chiefly in the barony of **FARNEY**, county of **MONAGHAN**, and province of **ULSTER**, 4 miles (N.) from **Louth**, on the road to **Castle-Blaney**; containing 3732 inhabitants. It comprises 6192½ statute acres, of which 4990 are in the barony of **FARNEY**. Here is a constabulary police station. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of **Clogher**, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £335. 15. 6. The glebe-house was built in 1824, at a cost of £1300, of which £100 were a gift, and £900 a loan, from the Board of First Fruits; the glebe consists of 69 acres. The church is a neat plain structure with an ancient burial-ground, in which is a vault bearing the date 1673, built by Col. Mac Mahon, a descendant of the corbes of Clones: the belfry is one of the ancient round towers. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, including also part of **Donaghmoyne**, and containing a neat chapel here and one at **Drumcotton**, the latter erected on land given by **F. Evans, Esq.**, who also gave a site adjacent for a school-house. The parochial school, a good stone building, was erected at an expense of £200, by subscription and a grant from the Lord-Lieutenant's fund. **St. Dagens** is said to have founded an abbey or bishopric here in the beginning of the sixth century, which is not mentioned later than the eleventh century, although some remains of it still exist. Here is an extensive Danish fort.

INNISKELTAIR.—See **INNISCALTHRA**.

INNISKENNY, or **INCHEKENNY**, a parish, in the union of **CORK**, partly in the barony of **BARRETT'S**, county of **CORK**, but chiefly in the ancient county of the city of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (S. W.) from **Cork**, on the old road to **Bandon**; containing 1390 inhabitants. It comprises 3859 statute acres; the greater portion of the land is under tillage, though in the part nearest to the city are some large dairy-farms, and there are about 400 acres of waste and hog. The soil of the higher grounds is poor and stony; the system of agriculture, which was previously very backward, has been greatly improved. The **Bandon** line of railway passes through the parish, and it is intended to have a station at **Waterfall**; a viaduct of timber, on six arches, 600 feet long and 80 high, is to cross the **Bandon** road at **Castle-White** gate, and is in course of building. The seats are **Waterfall** and **Castle-White**. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of **Cork**, and forms the corps of the prebend of **Inniskenny** in **Cork** cathedral, in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge is £276. The church, a small plain edifice with a low tower and spire, was built in 1805, by a gift of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. There is neither glebe nor glebe-house. In the Roman Catholic divisions **Inniskenny** forms part of the union of **Carriaghane**. About 30 children are taught in the parochial school, which was built and is supported by the incumbent. About a mile beyond the church, on the old road to **Bandon**, are the remains of the abbey of **Ballymacadane**, founded

about the year 1450 by **Cormac McCarthy**, for nuns of the order of **St. Augustine**; they consist of the side walls and gables.

INNISKILLEN, or **INNISKILLING**, county of **FERMANAGH**.—See **ENNISKILLEN**.

INNISLONNAGH, or **ABBEY**, a parish, in the union of **CLONMEL**, partly in the barony of **IFFA** and **OFFA EAST**, county of **TIPPERARY**, and partly in that of **GLENAHEIRY**, county of **WATERFORD**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from **Clonmel**, and on the road from **Cork** to **Dublin**; containing 4764 inhabitants. **St. Mochoemoc**, who died in 655, founded an abbey here, which was refounded by **Donald O'Brien**, King of **Limerick**, in 1187, and at the Reformation was granted by **Queen Elizabeth** to **Edward Geogh**. It is stated to have been a very beautiful building, with a chapel consecrated by **St. Patrick**; near its ruins is a celebrated holy well. In 1399, **John, Earl of Desmond**, brought his forces hither, and was met by the **Earl of Ormonde** and his followers, when these noblemen were reconciled. The parish comprises 9378 statute acres, and the land is generally rich and well cultivated. The principal seats are, **Marfield**, the residence of **J. Bagwell, Esq.**, a large and elegant mansion in an extensive and well-wooded demesne, through which the river **Suir** flows; **Oakland**, also the property of the **Bagwell** family; **Salisbury**; and **Bird Hill**. Fine granite is obtained in the **Waterford** part of the parish, and limestone in the **Tipperary** part. At **Marfield** is a distillery; and a fair is held in **October** at **Tubberhaney**. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of **Lismore**, episcopally united in 1815 to the rectory of **Monksland**, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £432. 14. 6, and of the entire benefice £516. 14. 6. There is neither glebe-house nor glebe. In each parish is a church: that at **Innislonnagh**, which was rebuilt by the incumbent in 1818, by aid of a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits, is on the site of the ancient abbey, part of which is incorporated in the present building; and the old churchyard remains. The parochial school is supported by the rector, and a female school is kept by the ladies of the **Presentation** convent.

INNISMALNAUGHTEN, an island, in the parish of **KILCONRY**, union of **ENNIS**, barony of **BUNRATTY**, county of **CLARE**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 4 miles (W.) from **Bunratty**; the population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the eastern shore of the river **Fergus**, near its junction with the **Shannon**, and comprises 260 statute acres of land of a superior quality for fattening cattle. To the north-west is the island of **Fynish**, containing 20, and westward is that of **Fynish**, containing 160, acres of a similar quality. The latter island was, according to **Archdall**, anciently called *Inis-fidhe*, or *Cuan-fidhe*, and was the seat of a nunnery over which **St. Bridget** presided in the fifth century: the ruins of the old church still exist. Near **Fynish** is the "Priest Rock," a rugged straggling mass dangerous to vessels, and on which it has been recommended to place a beacon, or pillar.

INNISMALSAINT, or **CHURCHHILL**, a parish, in the union of **BALLYSHANNON**, partly in the barony of **TYRHUGH**, county of **DONEGAL**, but chiefly in that of **MAGHERABOY**, county of **FERMANAGH**, and province of **ULSTER**; containing, with the post-town or village of

Churchill, the market-town of Derrygonnelly, and part of the post-town of Ballyshannon, (each of which is separately described,) 14,693 inhabitants. The name Innismacsaint is derived from an island in Lough Erne, about half a mile from the shore, where a celebrated abbey was founded by St. Nenn, or Nennid, early in the sixth century. This abbey afterwards became the parish church until, in the reign of Queen Anne, one was built at Drumenagh; part of the ancient building still exists. The parish comprises 52,994½ statute acres, of which 9505 are water, including a considerable portion of Lough Erne and part of Lough Melvin; 45,867½ acres, including several small islands, are in the county of Fermanagh, and 7127 in Donegal. About two-thirds of the land are arable and pasture, and the remainder waste and bog; agriculture is in a backward state, especially in the Fermanagh part of the parish. There is a great quantity of bog, particularly on the Wyault mountains, where is a basaltic dyke; coal appears in several places in thin layers, and there are quarries of good sandstone used for building. The mountain of Glennalong rises 793, and Shean North 1133, feet above the level of the sea. Lough Erne affords a navigable communication with Enniskillen, Belturbet, and Ballyshannon. The LIVING is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Clogher, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Ely: the tithe rent-charge is £375. The glebe-house, at Benmore, was built by a loan of £1000 and a gift of £100 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1829; it is situated on a glebe of 553 acres. The church is a handsome building with a tower, erected in 1831 by a loan of £1395 from the same Board, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £101 for its repair. There are chapels of ease or district churches at Slavan and Finner. In the Roman Catholic divisions, parts of this parish are united to Bohoe and Devenish, and the remainder forms the union or district of Bundoran; there are plain chapels at Roscor, Knockaraven, Bundoran, and Carrickbeg. At Churchill is a meeting-house for Wesleyan Methodists, and at Cosbystown one for Primitive Methodists. The parochial school was built by a bequest of £200 from the Rev. J. Nixon, and is aided by an annual subscription of £5 from the rector; there is a school at the rector's gate-house, where girls are taught needlework by his family; a girls' school is supported by the Marchioness of Ely; and a school has been erected at Fassio, by the marquess, who is proprietor of the parish. In the vicinity of Carricklake are the ruins of a church; and near Churchill are the remains of Castle Tully, the occupants of which were slaughtered in the war of 1641. Several Danish raths or forts exist here, some of which are very perfect. There is a sulphureous spring at Brand, and a chalybeate spring at Rosselemough.

INNISMAGRATH, or ENNISMAGRATH, a parish, in the union of MANOR-HAMILTON, barony of DROMAIRE, county of LETRIM, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5½ miles (S.E.) from Dromaire, and on the road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Manor-Hamilton; containing 9603 inhabitants. This parish comprises 27,439 statute acres, principally under tillage, and includes much mountain bog. Here are coal and iron mines, which are not worked; also limestone and freestone. It is situated on Lough Allen, and is almost

surrounded by bleak mountains, but has some pleasing views, especially where the Shannon enters the lake at its north-western extremity. The principal seats are Strand Hill and Corry Lodge, both on the shore of Lough Allen. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmore, and in the patronage of the Bishop, to whom the rectory is appropriate; the tithe rent-charge is £186. 2., of which £15 are payable to the bishop, and the remainder to the vicar. The glebe-house was built by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £750 from the Board of First Fruits, in 1815; the glebe comprises 479½ acres of profitable land. The church is a neat building, erected by aid of a loan of £923 from the Board, in 1830, and recently repaired by a grant of £127 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel near Drunkerrin and a newly erected one at Termon. On the small island of Inch are the ruins of a church, said to have been built by St. Beoy, to whom many springs in the neighbourhood are dedicated; his festival is celebrated on March 8th. This island has long been a favourite burial-place, and the parish was formerly called the "Parish of the Island." On the western border of Lough Allen stood the abbeys of Conagh and Tarmon, the latter of which was occupied by nuns until they were expelled by Cromwell's soldiers. Crystals and petrifications abound in the mountains, in which there are extensive caverns, and among which are cataacts 200 feet high. Near Gubacowan is a strong chalybeate spring, called Cavan Spa.

INNISMOTT, a parish, in the union of ARDRE, barony of LOWER SLANE, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (S.W.) from Ardee, on the road to Kingscourt, and on the river Dee; containing 481 inhabitants. It comprises 1437½ statute acres. The land is of good quality, based on limestone, and principally under tillage, with the exception of about 250 acres of marshy land, of which 50 form an osier bed. Innismott is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, and in the gift of the Bishop; the rectory has been appropriated by the sheriffs of Drogheda as an endowment to St. Mark's chapel, in that town. The tithe rent-charge is £60, of which £48. 15. are payable to the incumbent of St. Mark's, and the remainder to the vicar: there is neither church, glebe-house, nor glebe. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Lobinstown, or Syddan.

INNISMURRAY, an island, in the parish of AHAMPLISH, barony of LOWER CARRERY, union and county of SLIGO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 15 miles (N.W. by N.) from Sligo; containing about 87 inhabitants. This island is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about five miles off the western coast, and two leagues (N.N.E.) from Ballyconnell point. A religious establishment was founded on it by St. Columb, in conjunction with St. Molasse, to whom he relinquished the whole government, and who consequently became the patron saint of the island. This little monastery, which was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and of which St. Dicholla, who died in 747, was abbot, was destroyed by the Danes in 804. In 1666, the island, with all its appurtenances, was granted by Charles II. to the Earl of Strafford, and Thomas Radcliffe, Esq., and the whole is now the property of Viscount Palmerton. It consists of a vast rock rising precipitously

towards the ocean, and shelving gradually towards the main land, and comprises about 126 acres of profitable land, chiefly affording pasture to a few horses, cows, and sheep, with a tract of turbary, which, though shallow, supplies a good hard turf impregnated with a large portion of bituminous matter. The soil of that portion which is under tillage is light, and though every means have been used to enrich the land with sea-manure, the results in general are unfavourable. The total area is 209 statute acres. The inhabitants, consisting of about 18 families, and occupying about the same number of dwellings, form a community, generally intermarrying with each other, and speaking their original language. They are chiefly employed in fishing, and during the winter, when the island is inaccessible, in making whisky. The sea affords abundance of fish, including bream, pollock, mackerel, lobsters, crabs, and other shell-fish, which form their chief subsistence, and are their articles of trade with the main land. There is an abundant supply of fresh water; and on the north side of the island is a quarry of good granite.

Some remains exist of the old religious buildings, which were of the rudest construction. In one, resembling a fort and built of rude stones, is a figure of St. Molasse, carved in oak, about three feet high: the east end of this chapel, which is not more than 7 feet long and 4 feet wide, is covered with very fine flags, and the whole surrounded by a wall inclosing about half an acre. There are several compartments excavated in the rock, which appear to have been cells for solitary prayer. One of these is covered with a flag of the size and form of a mill-stone; and near it is a large flag-stone supported on eight upright stones about two feet high, on which are placed about 40 or 50 stones called by the people *Clougha bracka*, or "the cursing stones," from a belief that by turning them, and at the same time invoking imprecations against any one by whom the peasantry suspect they have been injured, a curse will fall upon that person if guilty, but if innocent, on themselves. Of another stone it is said, that should the fire of the island be by neglect or accident extinguished, if fuel be laid on it, it will immediately be ignited. The cemeteries connected with the monastic ruins are appropriated to males and females respectively. On the east, west, and north points of the island are three buildings, supposed to have been the cells of anchorites; there is also a subterranean cavern. Near the centre of the southern coast is Clashmore harbour; and about one mile to the north of the island is a rock, called Banmore, rising from a depth of 80 fathoms, and the top of which at high water forms an area about five yards square, round which abundance of fish is caught, and a submarine vegetable found in large quantities. The passage between the main land and the island, called Innismurray sound, is very dangerous to vessels making the passage to windward, with the wind from the west; for reefs extend from the main land to the southward, where even in moderate weather is a heavy short sea. Two miles north of the island is the Boahinsky rock, always above water; at about a cable's length from the east side of which is a rocky ledge, and about a quarter of a mile to the west a dry rock. A school is supported by the lessee of the estate, who allows the master £10 per annum.

INNISPATRICK, DUBLIN.—See HOLMPATRICK.

INNISPOLLAN, a grange, in the union of BALLYCASTLE, barony of LOWER GLENARM, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Cushendall, on the road to Ballycastle; containing 135 inhabitants. This place, which is extra-parochial, comprises 933½ statute acres. In the Roman Catholic divisions it forms part of the district of Culfceightrin, and has a chapel at Glendon.

INNISTUBRID, an island, in the parish of KILDYSERT, union of KILRUSH, barony of CLONDERLAW, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER. It is situated in the river Fergus, and comprises 85½ statute acres.

INNISTURK, or INISHTURK, an island, in the parish of KILGAVOWER, union of WESTPORT, barony of MURRISK, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 20 miles (S.W.) from Westport; containing about 554 inhabitants. It is situated off the western coast, near Clare Island, and comprises 145½ statute acres, consisting chiefly of mountainous land and bog. In the Roman Catholic divisions it forms part of the district of Clare Island and has a chapel. The pier, which was erected at the only landing-place in the island, has fallen into ruin.

INNISTYMON.—See ENNISTYMON.

INVER, a parish, in the union of LARNE, barony of LOWER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER; adjoining the post-town of Larne, and containing 1020 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the Larne water, and on the shore of Larne lough, and is bounded on the east by the sea. It is said to have been at a very early period the site of a priory, but the only remains are the present parish church. During the disturbances of 1798, many of the insurgents made their escape to this place after their defeat in the battle of Antrim. It comprises 1773 statute acres, which are generally in a state of profitable cultivation; there is neither bog nor waste land. Here are some very spacious flour-mills, and adjoining them are extensive premises for bleaching and finishing linen-cloth, of which 30,000 webs are annually bleached, exclusively of large quantities finished in their brown state. Ironstone abounds, but is not worked, though every facility of conveyance is afforded by a safe harbour and good quay-room. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Connor, till lately forming part of the union of Carrickfergus, and of the corps of the deanery of Connor; the rectory is inappropriate in the Marquess of Donegal. The tithe rent-charge is £52. 10., of which £30 are payable to the impropricator and the remainder to the vicar. The church has been so disfigured with plaister, as to have lost all originality of character; it was until recently appropriated to the perpetual curacy of Larne, in the patronage of the Dean. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Larne and Carrickfergus. There are the remains of a small fort on the banks of the river, near the church.

INVER, a parish, in the barony of BANNAGH, union and county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (W.) from Donegal; containing, with the town or village of Mount-Charles, 12,835 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Invermayle, is situated on the river and bay of Inver, on the north-west coast; and comprises 36,810½ statute acres, whereof 205½ are water. St. Natalis, who died in 563, was abbot of a

monastery here, on the site of which was founded, in the 15th century, a monastery for Franciscans of the third order, which after the Dissolution was granted by James I. to Viscount Clandeboy. The bay of Inver lies between Doorin Point and St. John's Point, and within the bay is Port harbour, on the south of which, at Ballymacdonnell, vessels may anchor in from three to six fathoms of water during north-west or south-east winds. In a precipice on the coast of the bay are indications of iron-ore, but none has yet been worked. Fairs are held at Mount-Charles, which has a post under Ardara, Donegal, and Killybegs. The principal seats are White Hill, Bonny Glen, Salt Hill, and the Hall. The living is a consolidated rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Raphoe, constituting the corps of the prebend of Inver in Raphoe cathedral, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the tithe rent-charge is £259. 12. The glebe-house is a neat residence, and the glebe comprises 210 acres, of which 97 are cultivated. The church, a spacious edifice with a spire, was built in 1807, at a cost of £1500, raised by subscription and local assessment; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £186 for its repair. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church: the chapel is spacious. Of the numerous schools, the parochial school is partly supported by grants from Colonel Robertson's fund, a school at Mount-Charles by the trustees of Erasmus Smith's charity, and a school by the Wesleyan Missionary Society. In the bog of Drumkellin, in this parish, was found, in 1833, at a depth of 16 feet beneath the surface a wooden house 12 feet square and 9 feet high, with a roof perfectly flat, the whole completely framed and compactly joined: the frame-work consisted of large trunks of trees; the sides were of cleft planks of oak about three inches thick, and the joints were cemented with a composition resembling tar and grease. The house rested on thick layers of sand and gravel spread on the bog, which was 15 feet deep beneath its foundation; and traces of a paved road leading to it, and resting on sleepers of timber, with numerous vestiges of domestic utensils, were found in several places around the building.

INVERBEG, a village, in the parish of INVERA, union of LARNE, barony of LOWER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER; containing about 29 houses and 133 inhabitants.

INVERMORE, a village, in the parish of INVERA, union of LARNE, barony of LOWER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER; containing about 41 houses and 230 inhabitants.

IRELAND'S-EYE, a small island, in the parish of HOWTH, union of NORTH DUBLIN, barony of COOLOCK, county of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, 1 mile (N.) from the Hill of Howth: it is uninhabited. This island, of which, according to Mr. Monck Mason, the proper name is "Hir-land-sie," was selected for the site of an abbey founded in 570 by St. Nessan, over which he presided till his death, and in which was preserved the Book of the Four Gospels, called the "Garland of Howth." The establishment was subsequently transferred to the main land, but there are still some remains of the prebendal church, and the conventual buildings on the south-west side of the island. It is situated opposite to the mouth of the harbour of Howth, and is about one mile in circumference: the surface is very

irregular, rising in some parts into perpendicular masses of rugged rock, presenting a singular and picturesque appearance, and in others wrought into the form of arches by the action of the waves. The more level portions afford good pasturage for sheep and cattle; goshawks build among the rocks. On the north, east, and west sides, the island down to the water's edge consists of quartz rock, and the eastern angle is a confused mass of clay-slate and quartz rock, the former of which predominates. Near the western extremity is a martello tower.

IRISHTOWN, county DUBLIN.—See RINGSEND.

IRISHTOWN.—See City of KILKENNY.

IRISHTOWN, a village, in the parish of BURRY, union of KELLIS, barony of UPPER KELLIS, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 2 miles (S.W.) from Kells, on the road to Mullingar; containing about 27 houses and 149 inhabitants.

IRIVESTOWN, or LOWTHEASTOWN, a market and post town, and the head of a union, in that part of the parish of DERRYVULLEN which is in the barony of LURG, county of FERMANAGH, and province of ULSTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.W.) from Enniskillen, and $88\frac{1}{2}$ (S.W.) from Dublin, on the road from Enniskillen to Kesh; containing 1388 inhabitants. It consists of one street of 342 houses, and contains a chapel of ease, a handsome building with a spire, erected in 1831, at an expense of £2300, of which £1385 were granted as a loan by the Board of First Fruits. There are also two Methodist meeting-houses, a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation, and a dispensary. The town is a constabulary police station, and has petty-sessions on alternate Wednesdays: the market is on Wednesday, and fairs are held on the 8th of each month and on the 12th of April. The union workhouse, on a site of five acres purchased for £598, was completed in 1842, at a cost of £4950, and is constructed to admit 400 paupers.

ISERTKELLY, or DYSERTKELLY, a parish, in the union and barony of LOUGHREA, county of GALWAY, and province of CONNAUGHT, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.W.) from Loughrea, on the road to Gort; containing 209 inhabitants. It comprises 1894 statute acres. In the demesne of Castleboy are the ruins of an ancient castle in good preservation. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, forming part of the union of Killinane; the rectory is appropriate to the see. The tithe rent-charge is £25. 10., of which £4. 10. are payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the remainder to the vicar.

ISERTLAURENCE, or ISAJNT-LAUBENCE, a parish, in the barony of CLANWILLIAM, union and county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 6 miles (S.E.) from Limerick, on the road to Cahircorlish; containing 840 inhabitants. It comprises 2203 statute acres; the soil is indifferent, but fine limestone is obtained, and basalt rises through it in several places to a considerable height. The parish is a vicarage, in the diocese of Emly, forming part of the union of Ballybrood; the rectory was till lately the corps of the prebend of Isert-Laurence in the cathedral of Emly, and being held by the bishop gave him a seat in the chapter-house. The tithe rent-charge is £103. 17., of which £69. 5. are payable to the proprietor, and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Cahircorlish, and has a small

chapel, near which is a burial-ground containing a well dedicated to St. Laurence, which is much resorted to. There are some remains of a fortress at Scaghard, and the ruins of the castle of Grenane.

ISHARTMON, a parish, in the barony of FORTH, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S.W. by W.) from Broadway, near the road to New Ross; containing 239 inhabitants. This small parish, comprising only 965½ statute acres, is situated on the lake of Tacumshane, which during severe winters is frequented by a variety of wild-fowl, though not so much so as formerly. The state of agriculture is in some parts much improved; the cultivation of green crops has been introduced. Marl and building-stone are found, the former of which is used for manure; and at Lyngstown are several deep holes, supposed to have been the shafts of a copper-mine. The seats are Butlerstown Castle and Lyngtown Castle. Ishartmon is an inappropriate curacy, in the diocese of Ferns, till lately forming part of the union of Killinick, but now held by the incumbent of Churchtown; the rectory is inappropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The tithe rent-charge is £45. 14., of which £18 are payable to the proprietor, and the remainder to the curate. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Maglass or Ballymore. The ruins of the church still exist; and of the ancient castle of Butlerstown, a large square tower, 75 feet high, remains in a good state of preservation, adjoining the modern mansion of the same name.

ISLAND (The), or **INCHYDONV**, a parish, partly in the Eastern division of the barony of EAST CARRERY, but chiefly in the barony of IBANE and BARRYROE, union of BANDOON, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 1½ mile (S.) from Clonakilty; containing 1436 inhabitants. It is situated on the bay of Clonakilty, in which is the island from which it takes its name. In 1390, De Courcy, Baron of Kinsale, and his brother Patrick, were put to death by the Irish of Carbery under the command of Daniel Moel McCarty Reagh. In 1584, the island, having escheated to the crown, was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Bishop of Ross. After the battle of Clonakilty, in 1642, 600 of the Irish forces fled towards this island as a place of refuge; but the tide setting in at the time, they were all drowned before they could reach it. An extensive strand surrounds the base of the island, and is dry at low water; it comprises more than 1000 acres of rich alluvial soil, which might be reclaimed from the sea and brought into profitable cultivation. The parish contains 2676 statute acres: the land is fertile and in a state of high cultivation; it is principally under tillage, with some rich pasture; the system of agriculture is improved, and there is neither waste land nor bog. Sea-mure exists in abundance, and is brought in by sand-boats and lighters daily. The principal seats are, Island House, pleasantly situated in a retired and sheltered part of the island; and Dunowen, occupying an interesting site on the main land. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, formerly united to those of Kilgarraffe, Castleventry, Kilkerranmore, Ardref, and Desart, from which it was severed in 1829; it now solely constitutes the prebend of Island in the cathedral of Ross, with which are held the vicarages of Kilgarraffe and Desart, in the patronage of the Bishop. The rectory is

improper in the representatives of F. Townsend, Esq. The tithe rent-charge of the prebend is £195, and of the benefices held with it £187. 10. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the union of Clonakilty, and partly in that of Rathbarry. Near Dunmore is a rich vein of lead-ore, containing nearly 15 per cent. of pure silver; it is close upon the shore, but has not been worked with perseverance. On an elevated site in the north-western part of the island are the ruins of the old church.

ISLAND-BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of Sr. JAMES, union of SOUTH DUBLIN, partly in the barony of UPPERCROSS, county of DUBLIN, but chiefly in the city of DUBLIN, and province of LEINSTER, on the southern bank of the Liffey; containing 757 inhabitants. A beautiful bridge crosses the Liffey at this place: it consists of one elliptical arch, 104 feet 10 inches in span, and the key-stone of which is 24 feet above high-water mark. The first stone was laid, in 1791, by Sarah, Countess of Westmoreland, after whom it is named Sarah Bridge. Here are very extensive artillery barracks, a portion of which has been appropriated as an asylum for the lunatics who were in the house of industry on that institution being converted into a union workhouse. Print-works were established in 1766, which have been since greatly enlarged; they are on the banks of the Liffey, and furnish employment for between 500 and 600 persons. There is also an extensive flour-mill. Near the village is a spring, called St. John's well, at which a kind of festival of considerable antiquity is held on St. John's eve; it is much frequented by the working-classes from the metropolis, for whom tents are pitched and the usual entertainments of patron days provided.

ISLANDHEADY, or **ISLANDINE**, also called **ISLAND-EDIN**, a parish, partly in the barony of BURRISHOOLE, but chiefly in that of CARRA, union of CASTLEBAR, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 3¼ miles (W. N. W.) from Castlebar, on the road to Westport; containing 8463 inhabitants. It comprises 24,939½ statute acres, including much bog and mountain, and a lake 4 miles long, in which are two islands crowned with luxuriant woods. Here is abundance of fine limestone, which is quarried for building; and formerly large iron-works existed, great quantities of the scoria of which still remain. The principal seats are Mucknagh, Green Hill, Woodville, Cloonane, and Rahens, which last was occupied by the French in 1798: near this seat is a monument, 86 feet high, erected by the late Dodwell Browne, Esq., in memory of his wife; also a very ancient windmill. Islandeady is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Tuam, forming part of the union of Castlebar: the tithe rent-charge is £180. The Roman Catholic parish is co-extensive with that of the Established Church, and has a chapel at Glen Island, built in 1830 at an expense of £150, and one at Islandeady, which cost £300. The church is in ruins.

ISLAND-ICANE, a parish, in the barony of MIDDLETHRY, union and county of WATERFORD, and province of MUNSTER, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Waterford, and on the south-eastern coast; containing 1504 inhabitants. It comprises 4538 statute acres. Off the coast are several rocks partially covered with grass, called the Isles of Icané: further to the west a range of basaltic rocks of columnar structure projects into the

sea, having a bold and picturesque appearance. Lead has been extensively obtained, and there are indications of other metals. At Ballyscanlan is a lake of about 20 acres. On the verge of the parish, close to the picturesque ruins of the castle of Don Isle, is Dnnhill Lodge. Island-Icane is a rectory, in the diocese of Waterford, forming part of the union of Kibride; the tithe rent-charge is £123. 2. 6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the district of Dunhill, and contains a chapel.

ISLAND MAGEE, or ISLAND MAGUY, a parish, in the poor-law union of LARNE, barony of LOWER BELFAST, county of ANTRIM, and province of ULSTER, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Carrickfergus; containing 2782 inhabitants. This is a peninsula, of which the southern extremity bounds the entrance of Belfast lough; the Larne lough lying on the western shore of the parish, and the sea on the eastern. It comprises 7036½ statute acres of excellent land, almost all arable, with little waste, and producing luxuriant crops of wheat, oats, barley, beans, turnips, clover, &c.; its length is about seven miles, and its breadth varies from one mile and a half to two and a half miles. The coast and cliffs afford many objects of interest to the naturalist and geologist: white limestone and basalt abound, the latter presenting the same remarkable columnar appearance as at the Giant's Causeway, and forming a line of two miles of magnificent headlands on the eastern boundary of the parish upwards of 200 feet in perpendicular height, called the "Gobhins," in which are several caves that can be entered with boats. In one of these caves, Sir Moyses Hill, an ancestor of the Marquess of Downshire, is said to have taken refuge when pursued by the Mac Donnells who had slain Sir John Chichester; and it was over the cliffs that Munro's soldiers, in the year 1642, precipitated about thirty of the inhabitants. A grossly exaggerated account of the number thus savagely put to death, and of the proportion of Roman Catholics among that number, has been often put forth, but it is refuted by the depositions of the friends of the victims preserved in the MSS. of Trinity College.

The parish forms a part of the extensive estates of the Marquess of Donegal. It is much visited by tourists, attracted by the bold scenery and natural curiosities of the place: a good public road affords a communication with Carrickfergus, and a ferry with Larne; and the Larne railway now in progress will pass through two townlands of Island Magee. The inhabitants are distinguished for their persevering industry, moral habits, and, notwithstanding their isolated position, for the good management and comfort of their farms and houses. Several of them have vessels, and maintain a brisk coasting-trade in coal, lime, and limestone, as well as grain, with the opposite coast of Scotland and other places; and near the shore is a fine trot-hole-bank, together with fishing-ground for herrings, cod, mullet, lobsters, and other fish: rock-salt has been recently found in the adjoining parish, and doubtless abounds here. A manor court is held by a seneschal nominated by the Marquess of Donegal; and there are three coast-guard stations. The Isle of Muck, about twelve acres in extent, is separated from Island Magee by a beach covered at high water. The LIVING is a rectory, in the diocese of Connor, disunited in 1839 from the corps of the deanery of Connor, and in the patronage of the Crown:

the tithe rent-charge is £300; there is neither glebe-house nor glebe. The church was reconstructed in 1827, from a building of ancient date. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses here are in connexion with the General Assembly, and there is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists: five national schools are attended by about 300 children. In Brown's bay, at the north end of the peninsula, is a rocking-stone, of about twelve tons' weight; and not far distant, opposite Larne, is a beautiful and perfect cromlech or Druidical altar, of six tons' weight, or more, resting horizontally, at an elevation of seven feet, on four rocks. There are ruins of a church; some remains of a castellated building at Castle Chichester; and some ruins of an interesting character at Port Muck, opposite the Isle of Muck. The ancient rent of Island Magee was, two goshawks and a pair of gloves.

ISLANDMORE, an island, in the parish of KILMINA, poor-law union of WESTPORT, barony of BURRIS-HOOLE, county of MAYO, and province of CONNAUGHT, 5 miles (S. W.) from Newport-Mayo: the population is returned with the parish. This is one of the numerous islands situated in Clew bay, and is surrounded on the north, east, and south, by the islands of Inishbee, Derinish, Clynish, Collanmore, Collanbeg, and Inishgort. To the west, for many miles, are the waters of the bay.

ITTAGH.—See ETTAGH.

IVARSTOWN, a village, in the parish of KILFINAGHTY, union of ENNIS, barony of LOWER BUNRATTY, county of CLARE, and province of MUNSTER; containing 259 inhabitants.

IVERNOON, county ROSCOMMON.—See ST. JOHN'S.

IVERUS, or IVEROSSA, a parish, in the union of RATHKEALE, barony of KENRY, county of LIMERICK, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (N.) from Askeaton, on the lower road to Limerick, and on the river Shannon; containing 1991 inhabitants. Its name is derived from Iverus, a Danish commander who sailed up the Shannon, in 824, with a powerful fleet, and after obtaining possession of Limerick founded a church here, on the spot where he had encamped at his debarcation. The parish comprises 2765 statute acres; the land is very fertile, and in some places under an excellent system of cultivation. The scenery is embellished with many elegant houses, the chief of which are Ballysteen, Miltown, Ballynacourt, and Castle View; besides many good farmhouses, around which are flourishing orchards. The country in the vicinity of Miltown is peculiarly beautiful, being highly cultivated, well fenced, and adorned with cottages and lodges. Iverus is a vicarage, in the diocese of Limerick, forming part of the union of Askeaton; the rectory is inappropriate in Sir M. Blakiston. The tithe rent-charge is £180, of which £120 are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the vicar. Divine service is regularly performed in the parochial school, which was erected in 1829, on an acre of land given by J. Waller, Esq., of Castletown, at the expense of the vicar, by whom it is chiefly supported. In the Roman Catholic divisions also the parish is part of the union or district of Askeaton, and has a small chapel at Ballysteen. The ruins of the ancient church occupy an elevated site, and, with the exception of the roof, are nearly perfect: on the bank of the Shannon are the ruins of Beh or Beigh Castle, and within the parish are some Danish raths or forts in good preservation.

J

JAGO.—See YAGOE.

JAMES'S, ST., a parish; comprising the sea-port and post-town of Arthurstown, and the villages of Ballyhack, Duncannon, and Ramsgrange, in the union of New Ross, barony of **SHELDBURNE**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**; and containing, with the ecclesiastical parish of Dunbrody, 3693 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern shore of Waterford harbour, and comprises, with the parish of Dunbrody, 8489½ statute acres, chiefly in tillage: the soil is varied, and the state of agriculture has been much improved. Limestone brought by lighters from Granny, in the county of **KILKENNY**, and slah and sea-weed from Waterford harbour, are used for manure. Near Arthurstown are quarries of good millstone grit. Dunbrody Park, a seat of Lord Templemore, is situated on a finely wooded eminence commanding an extensive and interesting view of the harbour and surrounding country. The living is an inappropriate curacy, in the diocese of **FERN**, with those of Dunbrody and Rathroe annexed, and the rectory of **KILLESK** also united in augmentation, together forming the union of St. James's, or **KILLESK**, in the patronage of Lord Templemore, in whom the rectory of St. James's, Dunbrody, and Rathroe, is wholly inappropriate; the tithe rent-charge payable to his lordship is £300. In **KILLESK** is a glebe of one acre; there is one glebe-house. The church, a small plain building without tower or spire, is near Ballyhack; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners lately granted £367 for its repair and improvement. There is also a chapel for the garrison at Duncannon Fort, served by the curate of St. James's, who has quarters in the fort. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Hook, or Templeton, and has a small chapel at Duncannon, and another at Ramsgrange, near which latter place is a residence for the priest. The parochial school, at Arthurstown, and an infants' school at Duncannon, are supported by subscription, and there is another free school, besides a school in connexion with the Church Education Society. On a promontory in Waterford harbour, forming the small bay of Neuk, are the ruins of Buttermilk Castle, said to derive its name from the exaction of a toll on buttermilk by the monks of Dunbrody.

JAMESTOWN, a small market-town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of **KILTGHART**, union of **CARRICK**, barony and county of **LEITRIM**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**; containing 315 inhabitants. This place, though said to have been anciently the site of a Franciscan monastery, was of very little importance prior to the settlement of **LEITRIM** in the reign of James I. In 1621 that monarch granted divers lands, containing together 200 acres of arable and pasture and 12 acres of woodland and moor, to the inhabitants, whom he incorporated under the designation of "the Sovereign, Burgesses, and Free Commons of the Borough and Town of Jamestown," enjoining them by his charter to build a new town of that name in some convenient

situation near the Shannon. In 1623, Sir Charles Coote, to whom the king, in reward of his services, had granted the town with several extensive landed estates in the county, surrounded the town with walls, and erected a castle on the banks of the Shannon, which in 1645 was besieged and taken by the Earl of Carlingford, after a few discharges of cannon. The Roman Catholic prelates and clergy held a meeting in the friary of this town in 1650, and nominated commissioners to treat with any foreign power to aid them in opposing the parliamentary army, which was then every where triumphant; the result was the inconclusive treaty with the Duke of Lorraine. In 1689, Colonel Lloyd with a party of the Enniskillen forces attacked, and, after a sharp resistance, took possession of the town; but the native Irish under General Sarsfield marching against it, the garrison that had been left for its defence abandoned it and retired to Sligo.

The town, or village, is pleasantly situated on the navigable course of the Shannon, and contains 58 houses; the chief vestige of its former importance is an ancient gateway, through which the mail-coach road passes. There is a large flour-mill, now in ruins, on the Shannon, which here has a considerable fall. The market is on Saturday. By the charter of James I., the corporation consisted of a sovereign, 12 burgesses, and an indefinite number of free commoners, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, coroner, sergeants-at-mace, and inferior officers. The sovereign, who with his deputy was justice of the peace, and also coroner, and clerk-of-the-market, was annually elected by the corporation from the burgesses, by whom all vacancies in their own body were filled, all officers appointed, and the free commoners admitted solely by favour. The charter also conferred the right of sending two members to the Irish parliament, which was exercised till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The corporation had power to hold a court of record, with jurisdiction extending to £20; but for some time previously to the Union they had exercised few of their municipal functions, except that of returning members to parliament, and since that period the body has become extinct. Towards the close of the last century, the Earl of Mountrath built a school here, free to the poor of the neighbourhood, and endowed it with £40 per annum, but the endowment has been lost: there are also two national schools, for one of which a handsome house has been built at an expense of £600 by Francis O'Beirne, Esq.; in the upper part of the building is a small establishment of lay monks. There are some slight vestiges of the ancient abbey on the banks of the Shannon, and also of the castle; and formerly the town contained a prison and barracks, both of which have been destroyed.

JAMESTOWN, a village, in that part of the parish of **TAGHBOY** which is in the barony of **ATHLONE**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 3 miles (S. E.) from Mount-Talbot, near the road to **Athlone**; containing about 136 inhabitants.

JERPOINT, CHURCH, a parish, in the barony of **KNOCKTOPHER**, union and county of **KILKENNY**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 1 mile (S. W.) from Thomastown, and on the coach-road from Dublin to Waterford; containing 2063 inhabitants. It comprises 5994½ statute acres; there is some mountain land, but no bog.

and the parish is principally under tillage. Here are several quarries of limestone; and lead-ore exists, but no mines are worked at present. Mount-Juliet is the splendid seat of the Earl of Carrick: the mansion is very spacious and finely situated; and the demesne, comprising 900 plantation acres, about a third of which is woodland, lies along both sides of the noble river Nore, which is crossed by a handsome bridge. The other seats are, Norelands, situated in an elegant demesne on the banks of the same river; John's Well; Jerpoint House; Flood Hall, the residence of the Flood family, whose demesne extends into the adjoining parishes of Knocktopher and Kells; and Belmore Lodge, the property of the Earl of Belmore. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, and in the patronage of the Crown; the rectory is inappropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny. The tithe rent-charge is £179. 19. 3., of which £83. 1. are payable to the proprietor, and the remainder to the vicar: there is neither church nor glebe-house; the glebe comprises 5a. 3r. 15p. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Thomastown, and has a chapel. The ruins of the church are almost covered with ivy; near them are some ancient monuments. The existence of the foundations of houses renders it probable that there was formerly a town here; and in the vicinity was a celebrated abbey, which is noticed in the article on Abbey-Jerpoint.

JERPOINT, WEST.—See **ABBEY-JERPOINT**.

JOHN'S, ST., or IVERNMOON, a parish, in the union and barony of **ATHLONE**, county of **ROSCOMMON**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Athlone, on the road to Roscommon; containing 2606 inhabitants. It was anciently called Teach-con-Rinduin, and Randown, and appears to have derived the name of St. John's from the foundation of a house for Knights Hospitallers, in the reign of John. The place was fortified in 1236, and made one of the strongest places in Connaught. A town seems to have arisen in the neighbourhood of the castle, and to have been pillaged by Phelim O'Connor in 1237. The castle occupied a rocky eminence rising abruptly from Lough Ree, and consisted of a large court, with an offset comprising a chapel, or banqueting hall, and a keep of great strength. Some of the ruins still exist, and there are remains also of a church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity early in the 13th century, of a circular tower, and of a strong wall 500 or 600 yards long, with an arched gateway near the middle, and strong square towers at from 60 to 90 yards' distance from each other; outside this wall are the rude remains of other ecclesiastical buildings, with a cemetery, which is still much used. The parish comprises 11,634 statute acres, of which 3654 are under water; it is not well cultivated. Pottery-clay and pipe-clay are found here, and limestone is abundant. The principal seats are Carrennre, Johnsport, and Johnsport House. St. John's is a vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, forming part of the union of Killenvoy; the rectory is inappropriate in the Incorporated Society: the tithe rent-charge is £92. 1., of which £45 are payable to the proprietors and the remainder to the vicar. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, comprising the parishes of St. John, Killenvoy, Kilmain, and Raharow, in each of which is a chapel. There is a national school built by

the Education Board. On the shore of the bay of Kilmore are the conspicuous remains of an ancient mansion, and on Nuns' Island stand the remains of a nunnery. Many gold coins have been found in the parish.

JOHN'S, ST., a parish, in the barony of **UPPER CARRERY**, union and county of **SLIGO**, and province of **CONNAUGHT**; containing, with the greater part of the borough and sea-port town of Sligo, 13,299 inhabitants, of whom 9710 are in the town. The parish comprises 7256½ statute acres. The rural part consists generally of good land, contains excellent limestone, and is embellished with many handsome houses and demesnes, which command fine views of the bay of Sligo, with the two magnificent headlands, Benbulbin and Knocknarea; the latter of these is said to derive its name, which signifies "the King's Hill," from having been the place where the kings of Ireland were anciently inaugurated. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Elphin, united in 1681 to the vicarage of Calry and the rectories and vicarages of Killaspickbrown and Kilmacon, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithe rent-charge of the parish is £256. 3., and of the whole benefice of the incumbent £652. 19. There is a glebe-house, built in 1823, on a glebe of 5 acres, by aid of a gift of £100, and a loan of £1050, from the Board of First Fruits. The church, which is in the town of Sligo, was repaired and enlarged in 1821, at an expense of about £5000, partly by loans from Owen Wynne, Esq., and the Board of First Fruits, but chiefly by parochial assessment; it was recently repaired by a grant of £125 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is the head of a district, called Sligo and Calry, comprising the parishes of St. John, Calry, Killaspickbrown, and Kilmacon, and containing chapels at Sligo, Calry, and Collooney, and a small Dominican convent with a chapel in Sligo. There is a meeting-house for Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly; also meeting-houses for Independents and Primitive Methodists.

JOHN'S, ST., a parish, in the union of **ENNISCORTHY**, barony of **BANTRY**, county of **WEXFORD**, and province of **LEINSTER**, 1 mile (S.) from Enniscorthy; containing 675 inhabitants. It comprises 2206½ statute acres, almost exclusively under tillage: the soil is rather light, and there is neither bog nor waste land. On the banks of the river Boro was formerly a woollen factory, now converted into flour-mills called Kilcarbery Mills, from which about 200 barrels are sent weekly to Wexford for exportation. The Boro is navigable for flat-bottomed barges to the bridge at these mills, and the river Slaney to Enniscorthy. Among the principal seats is St. John's, near the northern extremity of St. John's wood, which stretches more than a mile along the western bank of the Slaney: the mansion, erected about 50 years since, includes part of what is supposed to have been the abbot of St. John's summer residence, which had a demesne of 300 acres. Near the confluence of the Boro with the Slaney is Borodale, an elegant villa; and on the summit of a hill is St. Anne's, a substantial modern mansion commanding a pleasing prospect. Within the parish are also Ballinapierce; Sweetfarm; and Bloomfield, a newly-erected mansion in the Tudor style, cased with fine white granite from Mount Leinster. The manor of St. John's is co-extensive with the parish;

it was formerly held by the Earl of Ormond, to whom it had been assigned by Edmund Spenser, the poet, to whom Queen Elizabeth had granted the convent of St. John's, founded for Augustinian canons by Gerald de Prendergast about 1230. The parish is in the diocese of Ferns, and is a rectory, forming part of the nunnery of St. Mary's, Enniscorthy: the tithe rent-charge is £159.7.6. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is partly in the district of Enniscorthy, but chiefly in that of Davidstown. The ruin of the old church is situated in St. John's demesne, near the site of the abbey; its burial-ground is still used. At St. John's bridge is a mineral spring, which was formerly much resorted to; some fine specimens of asbestos were lately discovered at Bloomfield.

JOHN'S, ST., a parish, of the town of WEXFORD, in the barony of FORTH, union and county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER; containing 2954 inhabitants. It comprises 525 statute acres, partly covered by the suburbs of the town; the remainder is mostly occupied as garden and pasture ground. Within its limits are the county gaol, county infirmary, St. Peter's college, the diocesan school, and female orphan house (which are respectively described in the account of the town of Wexford); also the seats of Rockfield, Summer Hill, Belvidere, and Laurel Hill. The Rectory, and Spawell brewery, are also in the parish. It is an inappropriate cure, in the diocese of Ferns, forming part of the union of St. Patrick's, Wexford; the rectory is inappropriate in the representatives of Cesar Colclough, Esq., of Tintern Abbey. The tithe rent-charge is £37.13., of which £5.15. are payable to the impropriator, and the remainder to the curate. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish is part of the union or district of Wexford. Some remains of the church still exist.

JOHNSTOWN, a parish, in the union of NAAS, barony of NORTH NAAS, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.E.) from Naas, on the road to Dublin; containing about 192 inhabitants. The village, which is peculiarly neat, consists of about 13 houses and 100 inhabitants; is a constabulary police station, and contains a handsome inn and two flour-mills. At one end of it is the entrance to the Palmers-town demesne, the seat of the Earl of Mayo. Here are also Kerdiffstown, in the demesne of which is a small ancient church; Forenaughts, the residence of the Wolfe family; and Furness: near the last are the ruins of a very ancient chapel, and on the summit of a hill at the back of the house is a large and strong circular intrenchment, with an upright block of granite of great size in the centre. The parish comprises 1423 statute acres. In the ecclesiastical arrangements it is regarded as a townland in the parish of Kill, in the diocese of Kildare: the tithe rent-charge is payable to the vicar of Kill. In the Roman Catholic divisions also Johnstown forms part of the union or district of Kill.

JOHNSTOWN, a post-town, in the parish of FARTAGH, barony of GALMOY, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 13 miles (W.N.W.) from Kilkenny, and 58 (S.W.) from Dublin, on the road to Cork by way of Cashel; containing 187 houses and 949 inhabitants. It is the property of the Hely family, whose seat, Foulkes Court, is in the immediate vicinity; and contains a neat church, a commodious Roman Catholic chapel, a national school, two schools under

the Church Education Society, and a dispensary. Fairs are held on Jan. 3rd, March 2nd, April 18th, May 18th, June 25th, Aug. 11th, Oct. 27th, and Dec. 19th, chiefly for pigs. It is a chief constabulary police station, and has petty-sessions every fortnight, and a manor court monthly. Gold coins have been found here, of the reigns of Henry, Elizabeth, James II., and William III. In the vicinity is the much frequented spa of Ballyspellan, the subject of some humorous lines by Dr. Sheridan and Swift. The spa is formed by the filtration of water through limestone, after which it passes through ferruginous slate; and contains carbonic-acid gas, iron, and probably fossil alkali. Several treatises have been written on its medicinal properties, and it is stated to be of great efficacy in obstructions, relaxations, and recent dropsies. Coal is supposed to exist in the hill from which it flows.

JOHNSTOWN, a village, in that part of the parish of MOYACOMB, or CLONEGAL, which is in the barony of SCAREWALSH, union of ENNISCORTHY, county of WEXFORD, and province of LEINSTER, nearly adjoining the village or post-town of Clonergal, and on the road from Ferns to Tullow; containing about 45 houses and 235 inhabitants. Here was formerly an extensive distillery, which was discontinued about 30 years since; it has been lately taken down, and a large oat-mill erected on its site by Mr. De Rinzy, of Clonergal. A slate-quarry has been opened on the neighbouring eminence called Gibbet hill, and is worked to some extent. Among the seats in the vicinity are Prospect, Beaufield, and the recently erected mansion of Mr. Rainsford. At Abbey Down are the remains of an ancient religious house, of which no account is extant; the estate has been tithe-free from time immemorial, and has always been considered extra-parochial.

JOHNSTOWN, a village, in the parish and barony of ARKLOW, union of RATHDRUM, county of WICKLOW, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Arklow; containing about 13 houses and 44 inhabitants. Here is a neat Roman Catholic chapel, connected with which are a residence for the priest and a school.

JOHNSTOWN, ST., a village, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of TAUGHBOYNE, union of STRABANE, barony of RAPHOE, county of DONEGAL, and province of ULSTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Lifford; containing 344 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Foyle, which is here of considerable breadth and forms a boundary between the counties of Donegal and Tyrone. It originated in the plantation of Ulster, when a grant of the lands of Dromtoolan and Gollanagh, together containing about 210 acres, and of 80 acres of other lands, was made by James I. to Louis Stewart, Duke of Lennox, and Earl of Richmond, on condition of his settling here 13 families of English or Scottish artisans or mechanics. For the use of this settlement the earl was to assign 60 acres for the site of a town, to be called St. Johnstown, and to consist of one street of 13 houses, to each of which was to be allotted 5 acres of land, to be held of him in fee-farm at a trifling rent. This settlement was incorporated by charter of James I. in 1618, under the designation of the "Provost and Burgesses of the Borough and Town of St. Johnstown," but never attained the local importance contemplated by the founder; and the corporation seems to have exer-

cised scarcely any of its municipal functions, except that of returning two members to the Irish parliament, which it continued to do till the Union, when the borough was disfranchised. The village is situated on the western bank of the Foyle, which is navigable from its junction with the lough for vessels of 50 tons; and consists only of one street containing 70 houses: it has a receiving-house for letters under Londonderry. The market granted by the charter is discontinued, and of the four fairs, only one is held on the 25th November. The village contains a place of worship for Presbyterians, the parochial school-house, and a dispensary. In the vicinity are some small vestiges of the castle of Montgveclin, in which James II. held his court till the termination of the siege of Londonderry.

JOHNSTOWN, ST., DOWN.—See CASTLEBUOY.

JOHNSTOWN, ST., or BALLINALEE, a village, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in that part of the parish of CLONBROENEY which is in the barony of GRANARD, union of GRANARD, county of LONGFORD, and province of LEINSTER, 6 miles (W.) from Granard; containing 299 inhabitants. This place owes its origin to a grant of 86 acres of land in the townlands of Conelongo and Clonbreny, by Charles I. in the 3rd of his reign, to Walter Lecky and others, whom he incorporated by charter under the designation of the "Sovereign, Burgesses, and Free Commons of the Borough and Town of St. Johnstown." The corporation consisted of a sovereign chosen from the burgesses, who, with his deputy, was justice of the peace, coroner, and clerk-of-the-market, and was annually elected on the Monday after the festival of St. John the Baptist, and sworn into office on the Monday after that of St. Michael. The burgesses, 12 in number, were chosen as vacancies occurred from the free commons, by a majority of their own body; and by them a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers were appointed, and freemen admitted. The sovereign had power to hold a court of record, with jurisdiction extending to £20. The borough continued to return two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised. No sovereign has been elected since 1825; the corporation is now extinct; and the town has become a mere village. The village consists of 57 houses, some of which are neatly built, and a handsome lodge erected by Col. Paliser, who also built a barrack for the constabulary police force stationed here: there is a daily post. During a thunder-storm a portion of the bog of Meckna, near this village, but in the parish of Kilcock, on the river Camlin, burst in several places, leaving chasms from 10 to 30 feet wide, in a direction parallel with the river, and some at right angles with it; the bed of the stream was forced up 3 or 4 feet above its former level; and in a few hours, more than 200 acres of land were submerged, and continued for some months in that state, till the bed of the river was lowered with great labour and expense.

JOHNSTOWN, ST., or SCADDANTOWN, a parish, in the union of CASHEL, barony of MIDDLETHIRD, county of TIPPERARY, and province of MUNSTER, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Killaulea, on the road to Fethard; containing 961 inhabitants. It comprises 2180 statute acres, consisting of good land under tillage and pasture, without waste or bog. There are several quarries of excellent limestone. St. Johnstown Castle, consisting of a high

square tower, is in good preservation. The parish is a rectory, in the diocese of Cashel, forming part of the union of Killaulea; the vicarage is appropriate to the vicars-choral of Cashel. The tithe rent-charge is £107. 10., of which £52. 10. are payable to the incumbent, and the remainder to the vicars-choral. The parochial school-house, and a residence for the master, were built at the expense of the late Colonel Pennefather.

JOHNSTOWN-BRIDGE, a village, in the parish of CADAMSTOWN, union of EDENDERRY, barony of CARRERY, county of KILDARE, and province of LEINSTER, 6½ miles (W. by N.) from Kilcock, and on the road from Dublin to Tullamore; containing 35 houses, and 182 inhabitants. This place, which formerly was of much greater importance than at present, had a patent granted to it for holding a weekly market on Monday, but this privilege has not been enjoyed for many years: fairs are held on March 31st, May 29th, Oct. 13th, and Dec. 21st. A constabulary police station has been established; and a dispensary is supported by subscription and grand jury presentments. One of the Roman Catholic chapels for the district of Ballyna, or Johnstown, is situated here; it is a handsome edifice, with a tower and spire. In the vicinity are the seats of Metcalfe Park and Johnstown-Bridge. There is a curious old cross, the only relic to mark the site of an abbey that formerly existed here.

JOHNSWELL, a village, in the parish of RATHCOOL, barony of GOWRAN, union and county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 4 miles (N.) from Kilkenny; containing 57 houses, and 354 inhabitants. It is a constabulary police station, and has a Roman Catholic chapel. Attempts have been made to obtain coal at Ballysilla, in the neighbourhood, but without success.

JONESBOROUGH, a parish, in the union of NEWRY, barony of UPPER ORION, county of ARMAGH, and province of ULSTER, 4½ miles (S. W.) from Newry; adjoining the post-town of Flurry-Bridge, and containing 1800 inhabitants, of whom 170 are in the village. The parish comprises 2185½ statute acres, including about 700 acres of bog and mountain: clay-slate, and good granite for building, are obtained here. Ravensdale Park, the seat of Thomas Fortescue, Esq., adjoins the village; it occupies the eastern slopes of a narrow valley lying between the hill of Feede and Claremount Cairn, the latter rising 1674 feet. The demesne is watered by the small river Flurry, which meanders through the vale, and along whose banks are delightful walks; there are few places where wood and water, crag and rock, and hill and dale, are more happily blended, than at this spot, and few, therefore, that display more picturesque features. Jonesborough House is also near the village. The village, which contains 37 houses, is situated in a mountain pass at the foot of two lofty hills close to the confines of Louth, and was burnt in 1798. Here is a good inn; some handsome cottages have been lately built; and a dispensary has been established, which is supported in the usual way. It has much traffic with Newry and Dundalk; and cattle-fairs are held on June 4th, Aug. 15th, Oct. 21st, and Dec. 3rd. The line of the Dublin and Belfast Junction railway will pass very near it. There were formerly barracks for the accommodation of a troop of infantry, but the building has been converted into a private residence: a house has been set apart by Mr. Fortescue for a police station. The parish

was formed out of that of Killevy, or Ballymore, in 1760, and endowed with the tithes and glebe, in 1789, by Primate Robinson. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Armagh, and in the patronage of the Primate: the tithe rent-charge is £116. 5., and there is a glebe-house, built by aid of a gift of £450 and a loan of £80, in 1816, from the late Board of First Fruits; also a glebe of 6a. 3r. 11p. The church is a plain neat building, erected in 1772, consecrated in 1785, and repaired in 1812 by a gift of £400 from the same Board: its vicinity has been planted and improved by Mr. Fortescue. Jonesborough, in the Roman Catholic divisions, forms part of the district of Faughart, and has a handsome chapel. A large and neat school-house for male and female children has been lately built. A little south of the village stands an upright single stone, with an illegible inscription; and not far distant are the ruins of Moyrath Castle, erected in the 17th century to defend the mountain pass.

JULIANSTOWN, a parish, in the union of DROGHEDA, partly in the barony of UPPER DULEEK, but chiefly in that of LOWER DULEEK, county of MEATH, and province of LEINSTER, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Drogheda, on the road to Dublin; containing 816 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated upon the Nanny water, and bounded on the west by the Irish ses, extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length; the road from Balbriggan to Drogheda passes through it. There is a bridge over the Nanny water, at which a battle was fought in 1641, between the royal forces and the Irish, the former of whom were defeated. This engagement, although trifling in itself, had a very considerable effect in giving encouragement to the future operations of the

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insurgents, and in reducing the numbers of the king's troops; whole regiments deserted the royal standard, and joined the native forces under O'Moore. The parish comprises 3065 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute acres: the land is generally excellent, and chiefly under tillage; there is no bog. Some good limestone-quarries are worked. The principal seats are Ninch, Little Ninch, Smythstown, Julianstown, and Rock Bellew. The village contains 24 houses, and has a receiving-house for letters, in connexion with Drogheda, a dispensary, a constabulary police station, and petty-sessions fortnightly. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Meath, united by diocesan authority to the vicarages of Moorechurch, Stamullen, and Clonsilla, and in the patronage of the Marquess of Drogheda; the rectory is inappropriate. The tithe rent-charge of the parish is £187. 10., of which £52. 10. are payable to the vicar, £67. 10. to the impropiator, W. D. Pollard, Esq., and £67. 10. as an augmentation to the vicarage of St. Peter's, Drogheda. The entire value of the vicarial benefice, rent-charge and glebe inclusive, is £330, exclusively of 11 acres attached to the glebe-house, which was built in 1816 by a gift of £400 and a loan of the same amount from the late Board of First Fruits. The glebe in Julianstown comprises 11a. 1r. 37p., and the glebes of the whole union amount to 49a. 1r. 47p. The church is a neat edifice, erected in 1770. In the Roman Catholic divisions the parish forms part of the district of Stamullen: on the townland of Demanistown is a chapel, a neat modern building in the Gothic style. The Protestant parochial school, situated near the church, is supported by the incumbent and other subscribers, and there is a school under the control of the National Board of Education.

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